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VOL. 1, NO. 1.

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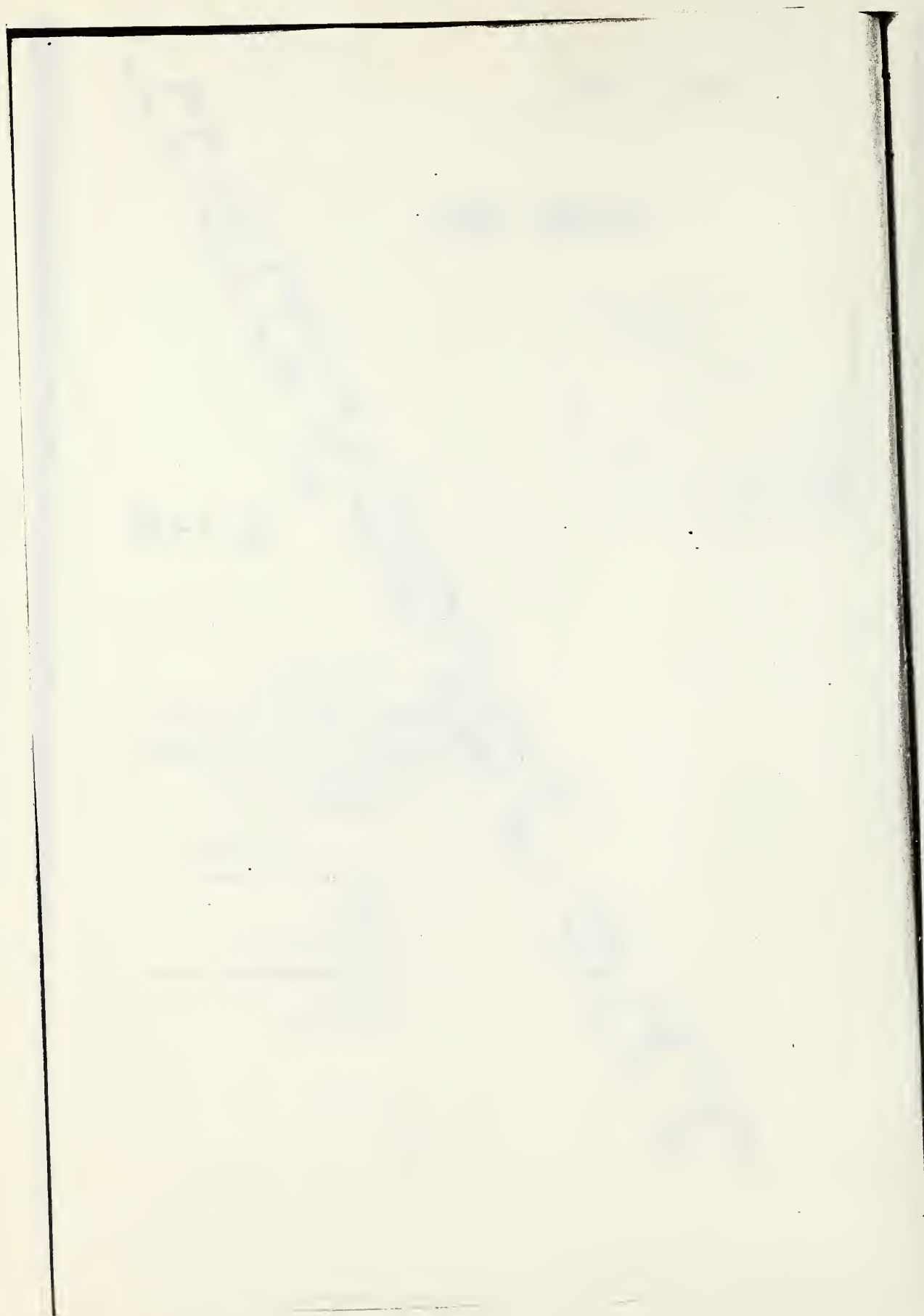
GENEALOGICAL SOCIETY
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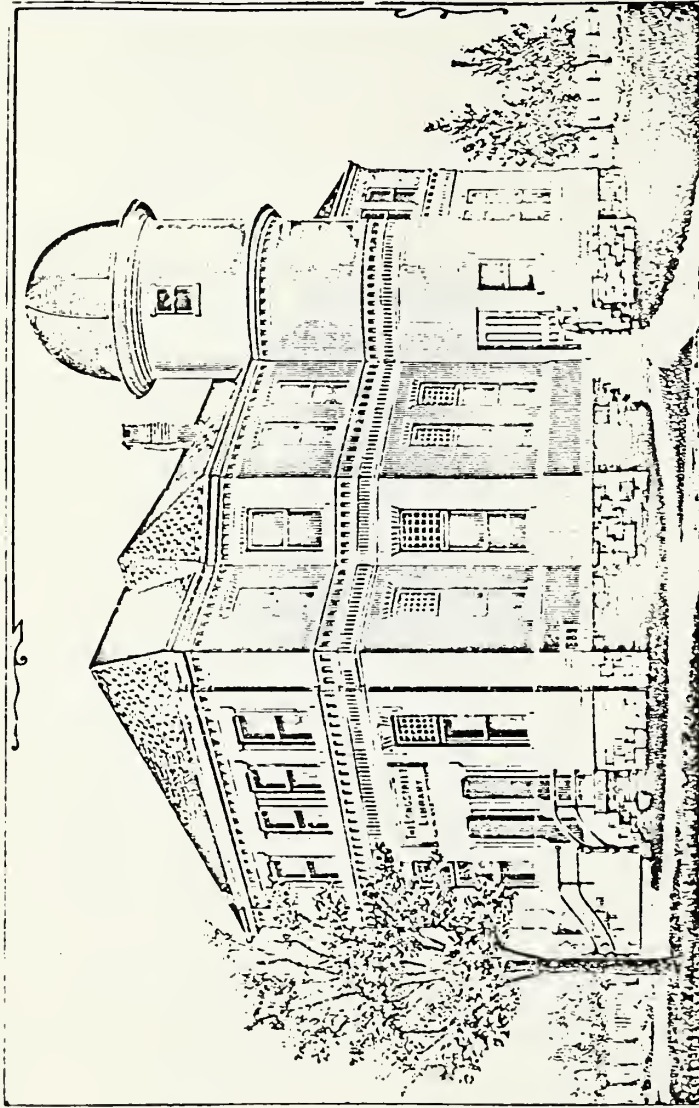
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THE JERSEYMAN.

Vol. 1, No. 1.

HIGHTSTOWN, N. J.

April, 1891.

A Sketch of the Copper Mining Enterprise Near Flemington, New Jersey.

Gordon's History of New Jersey, published in 1824, says "a valuable deposit of copper ore is said to have been lately found near Flemington."

About this time Squire George Rea was employing some men to prospect for copper ore on his account near Copper Hill, but with little success. It was well known that copper mines had been operated in this neighborhood in pre-Revolutionary times by an English company, probably with unsatisfactory results.

There were evidences at that time of such work on a farm then owned by Jacob Rockafellow, one and one-half miles south of Flemington; also, on a farm then owned by Hugh Capner, about one-quarter mile west of Flemington. The belief that there were valuable deposits of copper in this neighborhood was gaining ground, and as early as 1825 a petition was sent to the Legislature, asking for the formation of a mining company. In 1836, the Neshanic Mining Company was formed with the intention of developing the above mentioned Rockafellow property. They bought the farm for \$3,150. Hugh Capner, John H. Capner, W. H. Sloan, Samuel Hill and Joseph Case were

the corporators. The property was capitalized at \$100,000,—1,000 shares at \$100 each—the money to be paid to the Directors as needed to develop the property up to the full amount. Capt. Staley and his two sons, English miners, were put in charge of a gang of men to find the copper. They had no success beyond finding here and there a pocket of good ore. In opening one of the pre-Revolutionary shafts, about fifty feet below the surface they came upon some mining tools, such as wedges and picks, and an oak bucket of about two bushels capacity, strongly bound with iron. This bucket Mr. John H. Capner had in his possession for about twenty years, when it fell to pieces. The handle he has yet. They found an irregular chamber, about 15 feet square, from which they believed copper ore had been taken.

By a supplement to their charter they increased their number of shares to any number not exceeding 15,000 and gained the privilege of building a railroad to the nearest point on the South Branch of Delaware rivers respectively, but to be used only for purposes connected with the mining operations of said Company. It was an expensive

experiment and was abandoned.

This lack of success seemed to cool the mining fever until, in digging a cellar for a new house on his farm, Hugh Capner found good copper ore. With this discovery the mining excitement broke out afresh, and on September 20, 1846, Hugh Capner sold his farm for \$35,000, and on February 24, 1847, the Flemington Copper Company was chartered. The property was capitalized at \$200,000—10,000 shares at \$20 each, assessable to the extent of \$10 per share, and the shares to be forfeited if assessments were not paid in 30 days. These shares were assessed to the full extent. By a supplementary act, March 14, 1851, the Directors were authorized to assess \$5 more per share. By a further supplement, March 17, 1854, the name was changed to the Raritan Consolidated Mining Company, and power granted to issue 50,000 shares of stock at \$5 each in lieu of old stock, by which operation \$100,000 of debt vanished.

About this time the American Copper Mining Company of Flemington was formed. This Company was never incorporated, nor can we find that it ever owned any land, but it had 10,000 shares of stock, assessable up to \$7 per share. The Trustees were all Philadelphia men except one, and it looks as if they were acting the old story of Hodge's Razors. The innocent purchaser complained that they would not shave, and he was blandly informed by the seller that they were not made to shave but to sell.

In 1846 the Philadelphia and New Jersey Copper Company was formed. They owned some land and 10,000 shares of assessable stock. The South Flemington Mining Co. was formed later, George N. Sanders and W. Colorado Jewett amongst the corporators. These men afterward became notorious as self-appointed Commissioners from the Confederate States, trying to compromise the Washington authorities through Horace Greeley, using Canada as a base of operations.

On June 4, 1847, the Readington Company was formed. This seems to have been another one of those bogus concerns which possessed nothing but a Board of Officers and 15,000 shares of assessable stock.

On February 17, 1848, the Central Mining

Company was incorporated, with Jonathan Ogden and Edward Remington, of Philadelphia, and J. G. Reading and W. H. Sloan, of Flemington, as Trustees. The Central allowed its Trustees \$300 each per year, as compensation, if they could make it. They bought the Bartolette farm, now occupied by Geo. Van Sinderin, about a mile south of Flemington, procured an engine and all necessary implements, and seem to have made an honest effort to find the ore. They sunk three large shafts and prospected at many places on their lands. They capitalized at \$100,000. It was the old story over—copper ore and good ore, too, but not in paying quantities. On March 7, 1861, this property was sold to the Acorn Copper Company.

March 20, 1867, the Hunterdon Copper Mining Company was incorporated with Asa Jones, Bennett Van Syckel, George A. Allen and Charles Bartles as corporators. They capitalized at the modest sum of one-half million dollars, with the usual conditions, the stock assessable and forfeited if assessments were not paid in thirty days. This was the same property which was first known as the Flemington Copper Company, afterward as Raritan Consolidated Mining Company and then as Hunterdon Mining Company, and on this property was expended the greatest amount of work and money. Joseph Case, just across Mine Brook, owned four acres of land. He sunk a shaft and found good ore. The Mining Company offered him \$4,000 for his land and he sold it. His brother owned seventy acres contiguous to this, and the Company offered him \$60,000 for his farm, but he refused, saying if it was worth that much to them it was to him, and he blamed his brother for selling his land at the paltry sum of \$1,000 per acre. This seventy-acre farm was sold afterward for \$7,000 and was considered well sold.

One of the early manipulators of this mine would not allow any of the ore to be displaced, but cleared away the rock, exposing the ore to view so that capitalists could be taken through and shown the ore in its natural state. He seemed to know that the ore was in small bodies, or pockets, and that it was safest to sell the unknown quantity. He was very successful in mak-

ing money, and afterward built a fine residence in Somerville.

Later, when the smelting furnace had been put up, the plan was changed. When a pocket was found somehow the news reached New York and Philadelphia, and the stages brought a great many strangers who were found to be interested in copper mining. They were allowed to see the ore come out of the ground and to witness the various processes of extraction until they found a little piece of good solid copper in one pocket and a handful of nicely printed assessable stock in another.

These were good times for speculators. It is said that one Flemington gentleman started for New York to market some stock at a favorable time, and when he reached New Brunswick he was taken sick. When sufficiently recovered to reach home he complained that he did not know what Providence had against him to interfere with his reaching New York. He had just made \$12,000 on mining stocks, and if he could have reached New York, as he planned, could have made \$8,000 more. But, in spite of all manipulations, the mine was a disappointment. At times it was worked with great zeal and again only appearances were kept up. One captain complained that he was not allowed to dig deep enough, though they had already gone down 210 feet; another that he was not allowed to dig in the right spot. The most promising ground was pretty well honeycombed.

In 1859 a determined effort was made to galvanize into activity this half dead property. Prof. Montroville Wilson Dickeson, M. D., of Philadelphia, was secured to make a report on the property. He began by calling attention to the favorable location of the flourishing town of Flemington, but he put it 97 miles from New York. Then came the improvements: A permanent and substantial engine house, steam engine of 200 horse power, 3 pumps (2 of 10 and one of 8 inches diameter), crushing and jigging machinery, abundant supply of water, large brick mansion, 8 miners' houses, office, laboratory, carpenter's and blacksmith's shops and tools, store house and large barn. He made a map, showing the location of 400 acres of land, the mineral right of which

they possessed. He says documentary evidence is before him showing that about \$400,000 have been expended in connection with this property independently of the sums applied at an early date in the history of this county, when it was undoubtedly worked for its copper. Then he tells us something about the geological character of its formation, of this lode in particular, and then has an essay on the true veins, taking us to Virginia, to Cuba, and even to the Ural Mountains, in Russia, and comes around back to Flemington by the way of the Lake Superior copper mines of Michigan. He closes with the declaration that he is satisfied that the Hunterdon County Mining Co.'s property will be found among the most productive and valuable of the kind anywhere, the lode being a true one, and, consequently, nothing more required than a mining knowledge and system, aided by adequate capital, to render it both profitable and valuable. He says lamentable evidences of incapacity pervade the workings, and that however good the property may have been it could not withstand such assaults upon its integrity. Expenditures have been injudicious and wasteful, as the sinking of the meadow shaft to 100 feet at a great distance from the engine and at a point beyond the outcrop, and where there was no more possibility of striking a copper lode than in the Desert of Sahara. He says there exists in this property, in its integrity, a real value that will task the energies for exhaustion of at least two generations of mankind. This glowing report, some of which is quite bewildering to a layman, does not seem to have helped matters much.

April, 3, 1861, there was a riot at these mines. Capt. Girardeau lived in fine style at one of the hotels and was very popular with the miners because he drank beer with them and treated them very considerately. But, a new captain was put in charge, instructed to pay off and discharge with a few exceptions all the hands then employed. The miners manifested their indignation by riding the new captain on a rail. The Captain returned to New York and complained of this treatment to the Company. He was sent back with a small force of men to renew operations at the mines. As he landed

from the stage in front of the Union House he was greeted with shouts of dislike, but there were no acts of violence then. He set out for the mines that afternoon, but was dissuaded from going by some who had heard serious threats. Next day he started again, this time accompanied by the Sheriff, Robert Thatcher. When they came in sight, the miners commenced riotous conduct again, and presently imprisoned the Sheriff and Captain in the engine room. This small room was crammed full of miners and their wives, apparently mad enough to tear the Captain in pieces. Tar and feathers and a rail were in readiness for the Captain as soon as he could be taken from the Sheriff, but they were not used, as the Sheriff stood his ground like the brave man he was and protected him from violence. Word was sent to town of the situation of affairs, and Chief Justice Whelpley who at the time was holding Court, called upon the citizens to go to the help of the Sheriff. The citizens turned out in number. Squire Miller Kline read the Riot Act and the rioters dispersed. The Sheriff received no injury beyond a little elbowing and squeezing. The Captain lost a good coat, which the miners' wives destroyed for him. Court Crier Nelson W. Abbott was struck on the head but not seriously hurt. Thirteen of the riotors were arrested, tried and fined \$20 each and costs. The ringleader, one Capt. Hicks, who was really responsible for the outbreak, escaped arrest and punishment altogether. He was wily and egotistic and used to brag. "Hi could 'ave 'ad charge of these mines. Hi 'ad the first hoffer. Hi 'ave the liability."

The property went from bad to worse until, on October 31, 1862, the Sheriff, Robert Thatcher, sold it on complaint of John Gladstone to James Hay. February 29, 1863, he sold it to Allen Hay, and on October 31, 1864, he sold it to the Kent Copper Company, the corporators of which were New Yorkers except one, and it was again capitalized at one-half million dollars. This was the last effort, in which Allen Hay claims to have lost \$100,000. James Graham, owner of *Graham's Magazine*, at one time a well known and valuable property, lost a considerable fortune somewhere in these mines.

While some men made money by selling

the stocks of these various companies, the general drift of the whole operations was toward loss. Every merchant in town lost more or less heavily by extending credit to the miners. The best results ever secured was to produce copper at a cost of over \$1 per pound, when it was 18 cts. in the market.

Dr. C. W. Larison, of Ringoes, who is an undoubted authority on the geology of this region, gives it as his opinion that there is a large and valuable body of copper ore in this region which will be worked at some future day.

If so, it seems unlikely that it will be found in the grounds that have been worked over. While some of the companies were fraudulent and evidently organized to swindle the unwary, others were honest and used every endeavor to make their property valuable, devoting to it both time and their money, securing competent miners to search, and providing them with all necessary appliances.

In spite of all appearances, there is no true lode, and the pockets are too small to pay for the expense of discovery.

The best ore was found under the brook that ran through the property. Its course was diverted, a great shaft was sunk, and from it galleries were run in all directions, but the great *find* was never found. Afterwards the brook resumed its natural channel, and this spot came to be known as the "swimming hole," and the best fishing ground in the brook.

October 24, 1866, the property was sold to John Moses, and has since been in private hands. The large brick mansion spoken of is now the property of Capt. John Shields, and is more nearly a mansion than ever before.

I have tried almost every probable place to find a certificate of stock of any of these eleven companies. One gentleman told me he did have one, but became tired of paying the assessments and gave it back to the company; but at last one certificate has been found, and it is for 50 shares of the Reading Mining Co.—one of the bogus companies—and was never worth more than the paper it is printed on.

The last of the mine captains was an Englishman by the name of Maynard. He

told me that the mines had been "salted" with ore from Lake Superior, and gave me a sample of it which seems to be solid copper.

Not long since a great hole opened over one of the drifts, so near a residence as to suggest unpleasant possibilities. It happened in the night fortunately, or some one might have been engulfed.

There are portions of the roads in the neighborhood which give out ominously hollow sounds as one drives over them and make one wonder whether some heavily

loaded wagon will go down some day.

The whole effort was very demoralizing to the town. While it brought some good citizens, it brought many of a very rough character. There was a great deal of carousing, and Saturday nights in particular were made hideous with brawls and drunkenness. ELIAS VOSSELLER.

(The above article originally appeared in *The Hunterdon Republican* under date of May 11, 1887. We reproduce it here in response to a demand for information concerning the mines.—ED.)

BUSINESS.

A young man, looking out on life, is often at loss to know what occupation to choose. There are three factors which will enter into the solution of this problem: First—Natural inclination and taste—In your contact with the world you see many things and sometimes say, "I would like to do that." To enter any business or profession which you do not like means utter failure in nine cases out of ten. Second—Circumstances—A factor which has a great deal to do with it. For instance, take a young man whose father has achieved great success in a certain business; he is liable to choose the same business and has many advantages in doing so. Third—Self assertion—If you have little of this quality your course is liable to be governed largely by surrounding circumstances and you are in great danger of getting started in some incongenial work at which you can never be really successful. Occupations in general may be divided into two classes, business and professional. These classes are equally worthy, but quite distinct and a choice must be made between them.

It is my purpose to present to you the business man's side of the question.

Let us consider, first, what are the necessary qualifications for success in business. You will all agree with me when I say that the first requisite is a firm and upright character. The material must be sound. A man who is weak either in moral perception or will power can never become in the true sense of the word a man of business, for trade puts the severest test on character. He

must have energy and know that when he would have a thing done he must go and do it himself and when it is not important he can send some one else. Self-control and far-sightedness are also necessary in solving the many problems of business.

What, now, is the best preparation for this work, provided one has the right natural qualifications? Some say, and successful men too, that an active engagement in business is the best possible preparation, that a common school education is all that is necessary; but it seems to me, in view of the new problems and advanced condition of the business world, a much broader preparation is of a great advantage, if not an absolute necessity. Especial attention during this preparation should be given to general literature and the mastery of one's mother tongue. A good knowledge of the modern languages, the various branches of natural science, mathematics and the political and social problems of the day. All these subjects should enter into his course of study. Become well acquainted with human nature and see as much of the world as lies in your power. Of course there are many things yet to be learned and habits to be formed. For example a knowledge of details and of business methods. Watch the methods of others and if they are better than your own, copy them. You cannot develop all ideas yourself, but be sure not to know more about other people's business than you do about your own. The power of organizing and of systematizing is a great advantage. Tact is also needed in handling your trade and

people.

Our candidate is now ready for a business career; but is likely to find the door narrow and hard to enter; however, this is no place to stop. Once inside it is astonishing to see how soon his metal becomes known. I do not believe there is a firm of any size in New York city but that is open for the right man to take charge of some certain department. There never was and never will be too many good men in business or in fact I may say in any walk of life. Get above the level. Cheap goods are always at a low figure. If you are cheap in quality, do not expect much success or you may be like a man I heard of once who had made a failure of everything he had tried and then said: he believed, that if he had gone into the shoe business people would have been born without feet. If you go into business for yourself you will need good financial backing. You will also have hard competition to contend with and many difficulties with which only a business man knows what it is to struggle.

After a longer or shorter period you may expect and will find a change. Your reputation is now made. Your goods are known. If one wants a reliable article, he does not go to a mark-down sale; but on the contrary to a reliable house. Why? Because that house has a reputation which it cannot afford to sacrifice by misrepresentation.

Your work at this period will differ from that of the early stages of the business. It is mainly to enlarge, improve and retain that which is already established. There are however many improvements from time to time. You must, therefore, be on the lookout and, if possible, keep ahead of all

competition.

What, finally, are the rewards of such a career as we have supposed? Do you not think a man must take great satisfaction in having overcome all these difficulties? A gentleman who is at the head of one of New York's greatest firms, once said to me, when on a visit to that city, "I can remember my first visit to New York." He must have taken a great deal of just pride in looking over those past days and comparing them with his present situation, a position of trust, honor and influence.

The business man is no longer confined to his warehouse, but has found his way to the legislature, senate and congress, and must eventually reach the presidential chair.

But what good has he done? What monument has he left? The man of letters refers you to his volumes. The architect, to the noble edifice and so, besides the great satisfaction which I have mentioned, the business man can rear a monument to himself as noble and lasting as any. He can devote the wealth which he has accumulated to some grand and worthy object, such as the founding of a college or an institution of lasting benefit to the world.

We say "all's well that ends well," but how often we see a professional life well spent which ends in poverty and misery while the career of a successful business man usually ends in comfort not only to himself but those around him and he may depart with the satisfaction that his family is well provided for and that he has, throughout his life, assisted his fellow-beings in reaching the true title of "man."

HARRY BOYD WINTERS

VOLAPÜK.

This word has now become familiar, the broad earth over. Yet it conveys but a vague idea to the average reader beyond the fact that it is the name of a language. But this language has become so wide-spread, has accomplished so much, has in view so much more that it deserves to be made known, in some of its features, with a clearness suited to the cravings of minds disposed to be in touch with the world's general progress.

Volapük is the outcome, *indirectly*, of an effort sometimes active and sometimes contemplative, during the past two or three centuries, to give the world a means of written and spoken intercourse common to all nations. This effort has been made by men of the largest culture and profoundest thought. Among the names of universal language inventors are those of Bishop Wilkins, Priestly, Leibniz and Descartes. Their

and others' offers for an artificial language never gained popularity, having failed to meet the conditions of ease, simplicity and conciseness.

Volapük is the outcome, *directly*, of the persistent efforts of its inventor, Johann Martin Schleyer, a Roman Catholic Priest of Litzelstetten, a small village, near Constance, in Baden. His vigorous study of natural languages with the view of preparing himself to form his artificial language was long and wearisome. Its fruition was, as father Schleyer claims, the result of a divine illumination so distinctly given that the very date of the discovery of the long-sought language is fixed by him as the night of March 31st, 1879, on which date he gave forth the grammar of the language, and in rapidly repeated installments he furnished its vocabulary, now comprehensive enough to express almost every thought and afford terms for almost everything.

Volapük is a compound word. *Vol* means world; *zola*, of world; *pük*, language; hence *Volapük*, language of the world, or world-language.

The characteristics of the language are simplicity, freedom from exceptions, strict logicalness, and a vocality suited to people of all nations. It has a single declension, single comparison, single conjugation, an invariable mode of forming adjectives and adverbs, and but one accent, always on the first syllable. By a clear system of prefixes and suffixes it uses a minimum of root words to avail for a maximum of derivatives. The characters are the Roman, selected because of their distinctness, simplicity and familiarity to so large a proportion of the civilized world. The roots are largely from English words.

The influence of previous abortive attempts was seen in preventing an impartial investigation of Volapük and for six years it was spoken of with ridicule. Then, however, learned men in Austria gave it a candid consideration, discerned its merits, and busied themselves with its propagation. In two years it had spread over the continent of Europe. In another year it was known and welcomed in all the lands of the earth. China, Japan and the distant isles of the seas embraced it. Text-books for its study

have been issued in fifty languages and dialects. Over fifty periodicals printed in this language, wholly or in part, have been published, some of them with an uninterrupted issue, during nearly five years. One illustrated comic paper, the peer of London *Punch*, has been regularly issued for four and a half years. Volapük's general literature includes books of travel, poetry and works on medical science, several books of the Old and New Testament, the Roman Catholic Prayer Book, the whole array numbering over twelve hundred volumes, the letter-press and general makeup of which is quite up to the standard of books in the natural languages.

Volapük has received the endorsement of eminent philologists, such as Max Müller and Alexander John Ellis. Such approval was important at one period and is gratifying still. But the *vox populi* is, after all, the highest commendation, and this Volapük has to-day, for over five million people of every civilized land have studied it, and its commercial use has assumed gratifying proportions, while schools and clubs teach it in almost all countries. Correspondence in it between its votaries is enormous, with gratifying and useful results.

The aim of Volapük is to supplement all languages, yet to supplant none. It offers an easily acquired and efficient means of holding communication between people whose languages differ. One may learn the language thoroughly in a week or two, and acquire vocabulary and facility of use in a very brief time. So simple is Volapük that it may be mastered from a grammar quite without a teacher. It would seem right that this language whose influence should tend to affiliate mankind, and whose value as a means of culture is great, should have the encouragement of educators and the goodwill of the public. It excites no national jealousies, interferes with no natural language, and seeks only to render international intercourse easy for all. ALFRED A. POST.

[Mr. Post, who is the head of the National Volapük Association, for the State of Massachusetts, has his office at 62 Boylston St., Boston, Mass., and will answer any enquiries about Volapük which may be made of him.

ED.]

THE INDIAN'S PROPHECY.

Years ago, by running brooklet,
 In a dark and dense pine forest,
 Long before the white man's advent,
 When the tribe of Lenni Lennape
 Mighty was and feared no other,
 Stood an ancient Indian village,
 Many wigwams had this village,
 Many wigwams made of deer skins
 Taken by the warriors hunting;
 Tanned and sewed by dusky maidens.
 Painted gaily by the warriors;
 Scenes of hunting, scenes of battle,
 Scenes descriptive of their valor.
 In the center glowed the embers,
 And around them, idly lounging,
 Thinking of the morrow's deer hunt,
 Was a group of noble red men;
 Some, the young men brave and fearless,
 Noted for their dauntless courage;
 Pride and strength of Lenni Lennape;
 Others older, more experienced,
 Past their days of chase and battle,
 Yet respected and admired
 For their wisdom and experience,
 And their former deeds of bravery.
 One among these noble red men,
 Sitting nearest to the embers,
 For the north wind, sharp and chilling,
 Pierced his robe of finest beaver,
 Was the wisest, most respected.
 Many snows and Summer seasons
 Had he seen, and in his keeping
 Were the quaint and mystic legends
 Of the Lenni Lennape nation.
 As he sat there by the embers,
 With the wise men of his people,
 And the young men of the village,
 Suddenly his face illumined,
 And his frame shook with excitement,
 As he rose and spoke thus to them:
 "Listen, men of Lenni Lennape;
 Listen to my prophesying,
 For my eyes have seen a vision
 Of the past and of the present,
 Of the future of my people;
 Listen to my prophesying.
 Listen to my revelation:
 In the past a mighty nation
 Were the dauntless Lenni Lennape;
 Far and wide their land extended,
 None disputed their possession.

Through the forest, dark and pathless,
 Did they roam and track the wild beast;
 In their clearings did their women
 Till the ground and raise the white maize,
 Even as they do at present.
 But, my brothers, what a vision
 Of the future comes before me;
 Of the downfall and extinction
 Of the Lenni Lennape nation;
 For I see a pale face people,
 Bearing in their hands no truce-flag,
 Carrying not the string of wampum,
 But, instead, a rod of lightning,
 Which means death to Lenni Lennape;
 And I see them come advancing,
 Driving out our mighty nation,
 Cutting down the woods of pine trees,
 Laying waste the fields of white maize,
 Frightening off the deer and wild beast,
 Building wigwams, not of deer skins,
 Not of dres't hides of the wild beast,
 But of pine logs from the forests.
 In this place, beside this brooklet,
 Whence our women draw the water,
 Do I see this coming pale face,
 Making blocks of clay and water,
 Putting up a mighty wigwam
 For the teaching of his legends
 To the young men and the maidens.
 Come, my brothers, let us leave here.
 Let us leave our pleasant village,
 Leave the dear graves of our fathers.
 Let us go toward the northward,
 Far beyond the hated pale face,
 For our Manitou is angry
 At his children, Lenni Lennape,
 And is giving them affliction.
 Let us quickly go, my brothers."
 Thus the old man told his vision
 To the old men and the warriors,
 As they lounged around the embers,
 Thinking of the morrow's deer hunt,
 And it filled their hearts with pity.
 For they said, one to another:
 "He is mad, his wit has left him,—
 Him the oldest of the wise men,
 Him the keeper of the legends,—
 Of the quaint and mystic legends
 Of the Lenni Lennape people.
 Let us straightway make a wigwam
 Of the finest, softest deer skin,

Make a couch of fur of beaver,
 Soft and restful for his old limbs,
 That his days may end in comfort."
 Then they made the hut of deer skin,
 Placed the old man gently in it,
 Gave him all respect and reverence
 That a king could ask or care for,
 For they said, one to another:
 "Was he not the oldest, wisest,
 Of the wise men of our people?"
 On the morrow was the deer hunt,
 And the young men of the village
 Chased the deer and tracked the wild beast
 Through the dark and dense pine forest;
 And the warning to them given
 Was forgotten by the warriors,
 And the old men of the village,
 Who had lounged around the embers.

But the old man's revelation
 Was indeed a truthful saying;
 For the hated pale face people
 Came and cut the woods of pine trees,
 Drove away the Lenni Lennape,
 Frightened off the deer and wild beast,
 Built the wigwam by the brooklet,
 For the teaching of their legends
 To the young men and the maidens;
 And where once had stood a village
 Stands a large and noble building,
 And the young men and the maidens
 Gather there to search the legends,
 Search the histories of their fathers,
 Learn about the deeds of valor
 Done by old men of their people;
 But the tribe of Lenni Lennape
 Is forgotten, gone forever.—*Eidil.*

What Constitutes a Good Collection?

This question is not infrequently heard, it generally coming from the younger side of the house, and it is greatly to their interest, and to the interest of the pursuit, to have it understood that numbers alone do not fill the bill.

A collector may have a large number of stamps, in fact several thousand varieties can be purchased for less than twenty dollars, and yet to speak of such a collection as a good one would be an absurdity, and why? Because it is composed of none but the commonest stamps, and more especially because there is no completeness about it. There are a few stamps from this country and a few from that, and its appearance in an album would be much the same as is ascribed to our western country—a place of magnificent distances.

We might increase the number in a collection to five thousand varieties, and yet if this number—which is about one-half the total varieties issued—included all stamp issuing countries, the collection would still be deficient as a good one. The reasons before stated also apply in this case, the col-

lection would lack completeness and the different countries would be punctured with holes, not of the pinhead size, but tall enough, figuratively speaking, to drive an express wagon through.

Such a collection would no doubt have some good stamps in it, but unless the owner made it an object to complete certain portions, the collection as a whole would be incomplete, unsatisfactory and lacking the essentials which give the greatest joy to a stamp collector.

What then shall we do to own a good collection? Must we have ten thousand varieties mounted in a costly album, or is it necessary to include such stamps as the Brattleboro, Mauritius and British Guiana varieties? To such questions I would answer, no. A good collection does not consist of the number of stamps in it, the style of album they are mounted in, nor the great rarity of the specimens.

A good collection is noted for and consists of its completeness. It may be comprised of only one country, or part of the stamps of that country such as adhesives or envel-

opes, and the number of specimens may not exceed one thousand, and yet that collection would be called a good one because it is nearly complete; and on any question arising concerning the stamps of that country the owner's opinion would likely be sought, because his whole object has been to study those stamps.

In New York there is one collector who is considered an authority on the stamps of Turkey, another on the stamps of Ceylon, another on India and so on, simply for the reason that they have devoted their time to those countries, and instead of striving to get a large number of stamps, they have sought more for completeness in certain branches.

In our everyday life, if the eye receives any serious injury, we do not go to the regular physician, but to a specialist for cure, and so we do in regard to the ear, the throat and many parts of the body. Why should we do this? Because the medical science in these days has been brought down to such a fine point that life is too short for one man to hope to master it, and consequently it has been divided into many parts. And with what results? The student having all his time to devote to his particular line, has been able to increase the general knowledge a hundred fold.

The same argument applies to stamp collecting. When there were but five or six thousand varieties to collect, the philatelist could hope with much study to get a good knowledge of them all, but now when the number of distinct varieties have been doubled, when surcharges without number are constantly coming forth, yea when even the governments and the engravers are banded to mulch the collector through his efforts to obtain all known varieties, then I say it is to our own interest and overwhelmingly to the interest of our pursuit that we quit the general collecting, and confine our efforts to special lines.

This collecting all from countries is the reef on which thousands and tens of thousands of promising philatelists have gone down, they realizing only too late that they started on a voyage without a knowledge of their course, and finding themselves in too deep water the inevitable shipwreck had

to come.

There are many points now known to all, regarding different stamps, which in all probability would have remained in obscurity for years to come had they not been brought to light by the diligent efforts of collectors, who having only a limited field for their researches, submitted their specimens to the most rigid examination; an examination requiring both time and patience, and one which few could give were there thousands of stamps to be looked over and cared for.

I believe, and I think few will dispute it, that the less territory we attempt to cover in our collection, the more facts will there be brought out, and the pursuit will be richer in a corresponding degree.

It is a mistaken idea, although a very general one, that the pleasure in stamp collecting consists in collecting everything. This is what so many try to do, but it is what eventually leads them to throw it all up, finding the contract too much for them.

It is better to take up even a single country, for you then have something which in all probability you can complete, and should you have more time on your hands you can increase your range as your leisure and pocket book will permit.

Some collectors take a continent, others like England and her colonies, while some see peculiar pleasure in collecting either the United States, the Canadian Provinces, the Central or South American States. To many the German confederation is a fruitful field, while recently the dark continent is looming up in favor.

Aggressive Russia, decaying Spain, ancient Egypt, liberty loving Switzerland, prosperous Australia, all these and many more are fields in which the philatelist can plow, and he will find that whichever he chooses and devotes his attention to, will return a good harvest.

Specialism I believe is one of the brightest stars in Philatelia's crown, and since its advent her subjects will be more loyal, their interest will be more permanent, its influence will be wider spread and the general gain to the pursuit will be an hundred fold.

ALVAH DAVISON.

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Editorial.

We do not feel it necessary to make an apology for or render an explanation of the appearance of another paper which comes unheralded into the arena of Amateur Journalism. We are here to fill no long felt want, but we hope to receive a reasonable share of support.

The criticism may be made by some that we have tried to cover too much ground, but at present we do not care to devote all our space to any one subject. Other editors complain of the lack of good literary material, and if we run short our readers may expect to find the subject matter of the next number entirely different from this.

We will be glad to exchange with all papers that care to exchange with us. We send *one* copy of this issue to each publication on our list, but will send two hereafter if particularly requested to do so.

In June 1888 we became a member of the Eastern Amateur Press Association. Since January 1889 we have neither seen nor heard aught of the Association. At times when in some town where memory recalled the name of residents who were writers or editors, we have endeavored to find them. But our efforts thus far have all been in vain, for we have yet to gain the acquaintance of an E. A. P. A. member.

Three years ago we undertook the compilation of a "History of Amateur Journalism in New Jersey," which should contain a list of all the publications sent forth from this state, together with such information regarding the publishers as might be gathered here and there. We wrote letters to several "prominents," asking advice and aid, but only one replied, and he on a postal. Since then the work has languished, but may yet be revived.

Family History in Preparation.

Our blind kinsman, Ambrose M. Shotwell, of Concord, Mich., assisted by his equally unfortunate brother who, lacking the use of his hands, writes by taking his penholder in his mouth, has in preparation a book to be entitled, "Annals of our Quaker Ancestors and their Descendants," and he respectfully solicits full genealogical and biographical information concerning each of the following-named inhabitants of colonial New Jersey and their posterity in all lines down to the youngest of the present generation and each wife or husband of such as have married:

1. Abraham Shotwell, who settled at Elizabethtown in 1665, supposed progenitor of all in America bearing the Shotwell name if, as is believed, Daniel of Staten Island, as well as John, Sr., was his son. (2.) William and Mary Webster, pioneer quakers of Woodbridge, 1688 or earlier. (3.) Samuel Moore, (called Moores in Savage's Genealogical Dictionary,) second town clerk of Woodbridge, died in 1688. (4.) John and Esther Ponnell, of Piscataway, before 1690, and any others of this name. (5.) Richard and Margaret (Carr) Hartshorne, prominent Friends in Middletown, Monmouth Co., there before the visit of George Fox in 1672. (6.) Joseph King, who died in Hunterdon Co. in 1761.

aged 78, a member of Kingwood Monthly Meeting of Friends. (7.) John and Margaret Laing, Scotch, Quaker pioneers of Middlesex Co., 1686 or earlier, dwelt at or near (old) Plainfield. (8.) Samuel and Abigail Vail's sons, John, Jr. and Stephen, natives of Westchester Co. N. Y., who, between 1730 and 1735, married grand-daughters of John and Elizabeth (Burton) Shotwell of Staten Island and Woodbridge, and settled at Greenbrook. (9.) Henry Brother-ton, of Bridgetown in Woodbridge township, (now Rahway,) who in 1713 married Ann Shotwell, probably a grand-daughter of the first Abraham Shotwell. Also any members of the Fitz Randolph, Hanton, Harned, Hunt, Lundy, Marsh, Martin, Smith, Stevenson, Taylor, Thorn, Townsend, Wilson, and various other female branches of these families, together with concise outlines of the earlier generations of such allied families.

All concerned are cordially requested to contribute accurate accounts of their respective households and near relatives, living and deceased, within the scope of the projected volume—giving the full name, residence, and parentage of each husband and wife, including the mother's maiden name; also his or her birth, removals, death, occupation, offices, church relations, marriages, P. O. address if living, and other particulars that may interest distant friends of coming generations; likewise full records of the children of any such relatives in the order of birth, as far as known—that the work may adequately answer the inquiry, who and what, when and where have been our kindred? And what have they done or undergone that they and their descendants or friends might like to have registered for publication and preservation in a permanently accessible form? Where might additional information be obtained? Address A. M. Shotwell, box 195, Concord, Jackson Co., Michigan.

Philatelic Notes.

Moen's new catalogue of everything philatelic is now in preparation. We hope that he will treat the Canadian tobacco stamps in a clearer and more perfect way than in the last edition. If he does not, we intend beginning the publication of a list of them in the JERSEYMAN next fall.

H. B. Seagrave, of Pontiac, Michigan, formerly treasurer of the A. P. A. stopped in this town over night some time ago. He had some interesting proofs with him, and together we spent some hours in looking over a part of my collection. He has given up collecting for a time, and is devoting all his energy to his hardware trade, which is prosperous.

Those new postals, in three sizes with shades to match, which have been expected almost daily for a year past are yet to be heard from. In July last, when at the Bureau of Engraving and Printing at Washington, D. C., Mr. Casilear, the superintendent of engravers showed me the approved designs. I at once wrote to Mr. Watson and he described them the same month in the *Post Card*.

Cotton stamps do not seem to attract the attention of collectors. I have always taken an interest in them, and am now in search of further records of their issue and use. The next number of this paper will contain an illustrated description of all that have come to my notice.

The collecting of philatelic literature seems to have entirely died out within the past year. H. C. Beardsley has sold his library, and with it doubtless goes the greater portion of his interest in it. Mr. Tiffany is seldom heard from, although he possesses nearly everything in this line. I know of no others who have paid much attention to the subject. A firm in Philadelphia is advertising now, but they are a "Co." and hence the names of the backers remain concealed. With Mr. Beardsley's retirement I fear that the literary exchange department of the A. P. A. will struggle for existence, as it has always been poorly supported.

Since 1883 I have subscribed to at least three-fourths of all the amateur and philatelic papers of which I received sample copies. Generally, judging from my own experience, amateur papers pan out to the subscriber at fifteen cents on the dollar, while philatelic papers average slightly higher.

H. E. DEATS.

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Having retired from the stamp business, I have taken a quick method to dispose of my entire stock.

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Persons having any of these for sale or exchange will please send a *price-list*, giving numbers only, and not names.

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1	1	12, 22, 23, 24, 25, 26, 27, 28, 29, 30, 31, 32, 34, 37, 42, 43.	49		Prospectus and No. 1.
2	1	9, 10, 11.	50	1	2, 3, 4.
3	1	1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6.	54	1	8, 9, 10.
5	1	8.	55	1	1, 2, 3, 4.
7	2	9—12.	58	1	1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6.
7	6	4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12.	59	1	5, 6.
8	1	1.	60	15	8, 9.
14	6	1—12.	61	1	1, 2, 3.
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18	1	5.	67	1	2, 4.
19	1	All.	68	1	1, 2, 5, 9.
19	2	"	69	1	6.
19	3	"	70	2	7.
20	2	12.	72	1	1, 2, 3.
20	3	5, 8.	73	1	1, 2, 3, 4.
23	1	1.	77	1	2.
24	1	2, 4.	78	1	2.
29	1	1, 2, 3, 4.	81	1	3.
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34	2	1—12.	93	1	1, 2, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9.
34	3	1—12.	95	1	2, 3, 5, 7, 8.
34	4	1, 10, 11.	96	1	7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12.
34	5	4, 5, 6, 7.	100	1	1, 2, 3, 4.
35	3	17.	101	13	July.
36	1	1.	101	15	January. April.
38	1	4, 6.	101	16	July.
38	2	2, 3, 5.	101	17	January. July.
38	3	2, 4, 5, 9, 10, 11, 12.	101	18	July. October.
39	1	4.	101	19	April. July. October.
40	1	2.	101	20	July. October.
41	1	1.	105	1	1, 5, 6, 10, 11, 12.
45	6 & 7	61, 62, 63, 64, 65, 68, 70, 72, 73, 74, 75, 76, 77.	105	2	2, 3, 4, 5.
46	1	1, 2, 3.	107	1	1.
47	1	3.	107	2	3.
			114	1	1.

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No.			No.		
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117	1	2, 4, 5, 10, 11.	175	1	1.
118	1	1.	177	7	39.
121	2	2 (or Vol. 3 No. 3)	183	2	6.
124	1	1.	184	1	5, 6.
124	2	1.	188	1	23.
126	1	2, 8.	198	1	1, 2.
130	1	3.	201	1	9.
134	1	1, 6, 7.	206	1	1, 2, 3, 5, 6, 7, 9, 10.
140	1	1.	208	3	12.
145	1	4.	220	1	3, 6, 9, 10.
147	1	1, 3, 4.	226	1	3.
150	1	5.	254	1	12.
151	1	3.	261	4	1, 2.
153	1	2.	266	1	8, 12.
155	1	4.	295	1	8.
156	5	1, 5.	310	1	8.
161	1	1.	311	1	4.
164	1	1.	314	1	1, 2, 3, 4.
167	1	1.	318	1	3, 4, 6, 7.
171	1	1, 2, 4, 10, 11, 12.			

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		9, 10.

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Bulletin de la Société Française de Timbrologie, Paris,		All issued.	
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Collectionneur des Timbres,	Gand, Belgium,	1 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6.	
Bulletin Mensuel,	Paris,	1 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10.	
Bulletin de la Société Timbrophile,	Bruxelles,	1 1, 2.	
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Courrier Philatelique,	St. Immer,	1 1, 2, 3.	
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Commerçant des Timbres Poste,	Geneva,	3 2, 3.	
Timbre Levantin,	Constantinople,	2 7, 8.	
Timbre, (1886)	Paris,	1 1.	
Philatliste Universel,		1 4, 5.	
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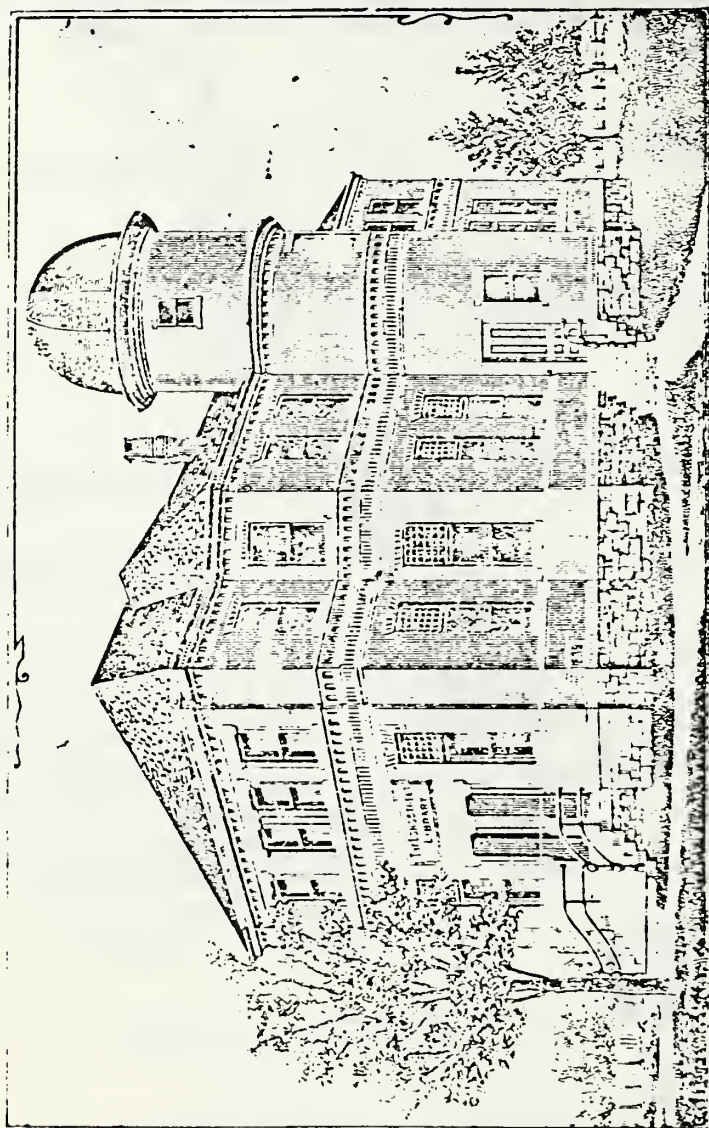
The Jerseyman.

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THE JERSEYMAN.

VOL. 1, No. 2.

FLEMINGTON, N. J.

SEPTEMBER, 1891.

THE DECLINE OF GENIUS.

Every age is called upon to designate its man of genius and enroll him upon the tablets of history. The eyes of the past can summon to represent them spirits of men who have imprinted their seal upon some century and earned the right to call some age their own. The date 1,000 B. C. were lost in obscurity unless remembered as the period in which Solomon reigned and Homer sung; the fifth century before Christ glows with redoubled splendor when thought of as the days of Pericles; while the "reign of Elizabeth" is eclipsed by the "age of Shakespeare." And in the last decade of the 19th century mankind wonders what mortal shall stand as our godfather, and christen this age in which we live.

It has been frequently and confidently stated that during the past one hundred

years there has existed no intellect which shall win the eternal fame of a Milton or make man, Caesarlike, the centre of the envy or admiration of the world. Genius is on a decline, and the assertion is quite defensible that civilization as it advances limits the force of natural endowments, and that there can be no modern Prometheus to snatch the divine embers from off the altars of high Jove. It must be allowed that there is a grander and more lofty genius among the ancients, their natural ruggedness and strength of parts is lacking to the present. There are flights in Homer which never have been surpassed. The Venus de Milo stands without a rival. The Bible contains passages more noble than any subsequent production. But the Bible was inspired! Here lies the point. The abundance of

wealth and the increase of luxury prove a means of decadence rather than of development; the growth of cynicism and the spread of scepticism are making themselves felt, and, if we do not consider that there exists an overwhelming advantage in being earliest in the field, we are obliged to acknowledge that we lack inspiration.

The sphere of the modern world is specialism. It is infinitely more correct in technicalities than the past and we have a wonderfully developed taste for little things: but it is not metre that makes the poem; it is a spirit so passionate and alive as to desert the dwelling places of custom and require a habitation of its own.

The greatly gifted have ever been impelled to struggle against the difficulties which oppose them. But despite this spur, how many have been the souls, who, wearied by the conflict, have resigned their lives and laid down the prize? In these days of ceaseless competition, of professional jealousy and slander, of public favoritism and trickery, when man must perform a double labor to earn a single reward, the progress of genius is rendered increasingly uncertain.

Independent ideas proclaim as man's first duty self support, and many a mortal has throttled talent to earn his daily bread. Endowments sufficiently exalted to produce a second *Paradise Lost* are being subverted to the greed of gold. The love of notoriety allures men to neglect enduring work and to abjure lasting fame in order to cater for the popular applause. Self assertion is priceless. The newspaper is the deity of fame. Renown is a matter of so many dollars and cents. And spirits capable of glorious achievements, either succumb to such enticements or entirely shrink from contact with so degrading a system.

True virtue is obscured by the ignorance, prejudice or envy of its beholders. Whereas great qualities should be held honorable to their possessors only as they are well used, the populace is sycophant enough to idolize what it is aware it ought to condemn, thus refusing to set a premium on rectitude of public life. Success and extent of popularity instead of achievement are deemed the true standard of greatness. And genius is stead-

ily falling beneath a mass of temptations and the highly destined are sacrificing themselves at countless shrines.

The much vaunted method of universal education in vogue during the 19th century will doubtless be its noblest legacy to the future. Nevertheless that systematic course of training, which has proved the enlightenment of the mass has resulted in the ruin of the few.

Instruction is necessarily governed by fixed rules and education must conform to some model. Now genius is notoriously at war with fixed principles. Its development is never beneath the Argus eyes or Briarus hands of the world. Care is taken that men richly endowed be fresh from the hand of nature, to exalt their fellowmen beyond the spheres by their original not implanted ideas.

There can be no genius of imitation. And so a policy of severe discipline has cramped ability by moulding it according to the limits of a distasteful law. We can not imagine the tender lyrical mind of a Burns being governed by technicalities, any more than we can think of a glorious bird flashing through ether on intricate patented wings. It is a mistake to say that genius is incapable of education but its growth must be like that of a shoot that springeth from within not a graft implanted from without.

The pressure of the world to-day is well adapted to produce representative men. Men to take pride in, many sided, talented, and possessing great executive ability, fulfilling all the requirements for greatness which the popular sentiment demands, having wealth, honor, power and command; such men are Bismark, Gladstone, Stanley, the outgrowths of the age but not the creators of it. Intellectual giants, not geniuses.

There are three periods in history when culture attained an unexampled degree of excellence. In Athens with Pericles; at Rome under Augustus; and during the Italian Renaissance. In America, where a tragic and varied history and an unpeopled past invite the pen of the author and the imagination of the poet; where nature is at her fairest and the thrilling deeds of savage, patriot and philanthropist stand ready to be immortalized by chisel and by brush; where

the noblest of theories and the most difficult of problems lay open an unexampled field for the exercise of statesmanship; here in America at this time, there is an opportunity and a home for the rise of genius which shall sweep aside the glory of the past and shed from undiscovered heights a radiance of the present. And, if genius were an unlimited capacity for work this would be done; but it is something more, and, alas, we lack the divine spark. Just as the dusk of prophecy disappeared before the dawn of fulfillment, so, we are forced to acknowledge, the radiant light of genius is being swallowed up in the blazing noon of science.

Our age has been full of successes. There are village lights and provincial stars, but we wait in vain for a star extinguishing sun.

It is granted that personal friendships and enmities must cease and parties must perish before virtue can experience an impartial justice. Time alone can distinguish that

which is empty and perishing from that which is lasting and important. Undoubtedly it is the privilege of posterity to determine the status of genius. But it is less of prophecy than of fulfillment to assert that individual genius is dead. Its throne has been grandly usurped by a genius of the million.

Envy not the past with its idols; some are Alexanders and Caesars, Baals rejoicing in blood; some are Shakespeares and Socrates, Minervas resplendent in wisdom; some are Pericles and Augustus, Buddhas enthroned in calm superior might. Envy them not. For the 19th century may worship at a shrine more glorious than any in history; it may bow the knee in a Pantheon where the entire congress of gods smile favoringly upon every art, and proclaim that the culture of man has been merged in the culture of the mass.

H. BERRY POOLSON.

AMERICAN ARISTOCRACY.

At the birth of the American nation a new dispensation was set in motion, a new political gospel was heralded. Emerson says, "He that is once admitted to the light of reason, is freeman of the whole estate." This was the controlling principle of the new era inaugurated eighteen centuries ago, and it became the corner-stone of the Constitution. The new state entered the line of nations proclaiming the importance of the individual, mankind severally and individually, as members of a great brotherhood. Any institution which violates this principle, offends the letter and spirit of the Constitution.

There can be no true brotherhood where manhood is not an element. Where there exist the elements of fear and distrust on the one side and an arrogant superiority on the other, when society is allowed to exercise

power not only against the manhood of its dependents, but even against that of its own members, an aristocracy there exists of a kind which cannot be tolerated. None but a man beyond the human can fairly exercise rights for another. "One man's justice is another's injustice; one man's wisdom, another's folly." God has made each man "whom he has admitted to the light of reason" his own trustee, and, only as men recognize this fact can there be a true brotherhood, a true society.

America has already in her short life met and answered the question, "Can an aristocracy which does not respect the divine ties of brotherhood exist in our land?" The accursed ship with its load of human freight, sailing the sea to slavery at the same time as the Mayflower made her way to liberty, raised the question.

By centuries of precedent the right of class privilege had been thoroughly engrafted into the minds of our fathers, and long years passed before they would bring to bear on that idea the scorching light of the Constitution—not until they realized that the slave-holders were forming an aristocracy rich and powerful, which laid the burden of toil, of ignorance, of poverty and tyranny upon those possessing by the Constitution, by the law of the Omnipotent One, a manhood. The struggle against slavery was a vindication of the law of the land, which, had it not been entered upon and successfully accomplished, would have made that law a laughing-stock to the nations of the earth. The contest was one before which the ancient democracies have shrunk, wavered and fallen. The Italian Republics were corrupted by the wealth of merchant princes, and ruled by a few great families until Italy lost her independence. The Dutch Republic succumbed to the influence of her old nobility, and changed its government at their dictation. The fact that America recognized the growing ascendancy of a privileged class, and, though it took four years of blood and war, freed herself from the curse, is an earnest of her future life.

There is in our land to-day a so-called aristocracy, whose power, backed by wealth, influence and political power, resembles nothing so much as Old World despotism. It radiates from Wall Street all over these United States, controlling trade as it will, raising some to prosperity by a shameful robbery of others, debasing to all concerned. It is a terrible game of chance; the players, men who have agreed to be brothers; the cards, money, greed and cunning; the stakes, despotism and serfdom. He who plays with most boldness,—he is accounted victor.

Honest, loyal men are rousing to a consideration of the question whether a mass of ignorant rum-sellers shall hold sway over our politics, our homes, our morals and our liberties. These men to-day in their country's offices of honor and trust, flaunt their blood-red flags of misery, poverty and death in the very faces of those whom they are bound to protect by solemn ties, and ruthlessly do they slay the manhood and woman-

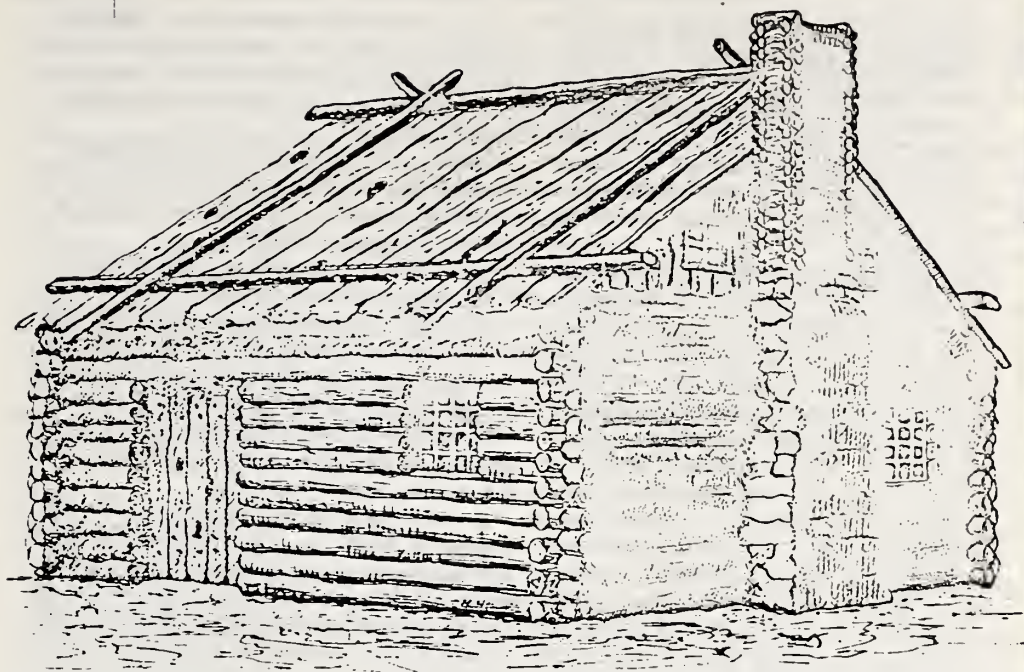
hood of our land.

There are aristocracies, and aristocracies, and, side by side with those of unrighteousness and unlawfulness, stand those resting upon a foundation of right and law. The one is "independence of the law," the other is "independence by the law." To free the land from the iniquitous rule of an aristocracy of independence of the law, it is necessary to encircle it by a broad belt of freedom under the law. This must be fashioned by intelligence, it must encircle intelligence, for an ignorant people can neither form it nor will they submit to it. The public school is creating an atmosphere of intellectual activity and knowledge, and acts as a leaven among the masses. With increased knowledge comes public spirit, civil prudence and submission to the law. They learn how, as Aristotle says, "to do by choice what other men do by constraint of fear."

An aristocracy of righteousness, of an earnest and universal belief of thoughtful people in God is steadily increasing, and, with the uplifting of the masses by education, by the elevating influences of the Christian religion, the aristocracy of unrighteousness, though it be the idol of centuries, will fall in ruins.

The years of our existence are but a "point in eternity," but every year men are becoming weary and are laying down the burden of the nation. We want to fill the ranks with an aristocracy of noblemen, not of blood, not selected from Wall Street or the saloon, but from America's common people, ennobled by the development of the divine nature latent in the hearts of the lowest. But if we place in our offices those who defy the spirit of the Constitution, who rob the poor, who exalt unrighteousness, America will be doomed to destruction by the tribunal of the nations, by the God who fashioned her, radiant with the pure light of Calvary; but, if we honor virtue, if we realize, as has been said, that each man is a "cause, a country, an age," the panoply of American citizenship cannot cover an aristocracy of lawlessness and crime, but there will be a grand aristocracy of the people, God's noblemen.

ROSA L. HARTLEY.



Reminiscences of the Kase Family.

One of the first settlers in the vicinity of Flemington, New Jersey, was John Philip Kase. He came from Germany by the way of New York. His wife's name was Rachel Houser. He bought a portion of the William Penn tract, and his deed bears date of March 9, 1738. He died in 1756. A part of his land was afterward known as the Mine Farm. The present farms of O. B. Davis, Capt. John Shields and a part of Daniel S. Snyder's belonged to him.

On one occasion his wife, Rachel, went out in the woods to hunt her cow. She lost her way and after wandering around for several hours she saw smoke raising above the tree tops. Going in that direction she came to a house and after knocking at the door, found it to be her own dwelling.

The wolves often prowled about the house and one even attacked their dog at the door steps and Mrs. Kase ran to his rescue with a club and drove the wolf away. He built a log cabin, of which the above cut is a very

good picture, on a little knoll near a spring, now filled up, just east of O. B. Davis' barn and a few feet west of the bank of Tneaminjah creek, now known as Mine Brook. It was about 18x30 feet and long afterward was used as a stable.

About one hundred yards further up this brook stood the wigwam of the chief of a small tribe of Indians whose village was located still further up the stream on lands now owned by Peter Baker and Geo. Ellicott, near the farm of David Chamberlain. There was a very fine spring a little north of their village and it still flows strong and clear. These grounds were used for the first camp meetings held hereabouts, when Rev. John Atkinson was seeking to establish a Methodist Church in Flemington.

A strong friendship sprang up between Mr. Kase and this Chief. The Chief called him his *blue brother*, the significance of which is not clear. They smoked the pipe of peace together and the bowl of that pipe

which the chief gave to Mr. Kase, is now in the possession of John B. Case of Flemington, his great-grand-son.

The chief had no children and his squaw used frequently to come to Mr. Kase's and borrow some of their children and take them to her wigwam and keep them all day, but always returned them in good condition towards evening.

When the Chief died Mr. Kase had him buried on his land. His was the first grave in what was afterward known as the Kase burying ground. It is still enclosed and contains forty-seven graves. It lies on the south side of Bonnell St., above the Academy and joins the north east corner of Captain Shields' farm. The burial was attended with great ceremony, the grave dug very deep, and the Chief placed in a sitting position facing the east. His war and hunting implements were buried with him. He was buried at night and great fires were kept burning during the ceremonies, which consisted of funeral dances, and the chanting of dismal dirges, which lasted till morning.

During the Revolution Gen. Sullivan camped a Division of troops near the Kase cabin. His own tent was pitched very close to the cabin, and he ate his meals at Mr. Kase's table.

One day while they were preparing dinner, a courier came galloping in from below, announcing that the British had landed at Amboy and were advancing.

Gen. Sullivan ordered an immediate retreat, and sent the messenger on to Gen. Washington, at Morristown. Sullivan had heavy artillery with him and when he reached a point just below where the road now crosses the brook at Daniel S. Snyder's, his artillery mired badly and it was with great difficulty that it was extricated and drawn on up the brook.

He marched only about four miles, but he had gone from the plains to the hills and felt safe from attack. He camped on ground now owned by John Barton, north-west of the Klinesville school house. Here he staid for some days, waiting for orders from Gen. Washington.

ELIAS VOSSELLER.

The Power of the Ideal in Training Character.

The crown and glory of life is character; man's noblest possession. It is this that forms and reforms institutions, and communicates life and movement to society. It is character which gives authority to opinion and value to decision. The forming of nations and the development of government all depend on the character of individuals. So it is essential that the young especially should form right ideals, which lead to a pure and noble character, since they are to be the men and women of the future. As character is the expression of no particular quality or faculty, but of the whole nature it is necessary that every element of our being should be in good order and perform its proper function.

But to form a noble character it is essential that we have a lofty ideal. It may exist in the mind as a mere conception or it may be exemplified in the life of some great man or woman. Toward some real or promised good, man is ever striving, and the distant

object of pursuit lends a coloring to his whole life. The artist, brush in hand represents upon the canvass his ideal of life and beauty; the sculptor chisels the marble until it expresses his thoughts in visible form. So it is in forming character, there is always an ideal of some kind to find its expression in human life. If the ideal be one that is ennobling and elevating, then such an ideal can scarcely be too high or too steadfastly adhered to; for in proportion to the ideal so the character will be. Instances of aimless lives there are without number, but the most failures in the formation of a noble character occur either from the want of a true and noble model or the inability to adhere to it closely. Steadfastness, self-control, courage are qualities which though they may not dazzle the eyes of men at first, will always attract confidence and secure a following. They are qualities that enable their possessor to make a fortune or achieve a great career. The grandest characters are those

that depend upon something stronger than mere device of the intellect. "The safe man is he who walks in the path of duty: the strong man is he who clothes himself with the strength of principles."

Man's power to construct ideals is the grandest power God has given him. One who starts in life with a definite ideal and is determined to attain it, will have all his energies in vigorous action and will rise to eminence of character, while one who has had no ideal or reached not for the prize set before him, will be left alone and at last sink into obscurity. A lofty ideal can so fill the mind that no pleasure is felt in any mean, low or unworthy attainment. Life is laid out before him in a more pleasant aspect and he realizes that he has something worth living for. The ideal is ever before him leading him to a nobler and higher life. It keeps the mind pure and sustained and does not give chance for debased thoughts to enter and take possession. It fills one with such an inspiration that can not be overlooked or despised. It is the same inspiration that poets find in the mountains, in the forest, and in the sea; and man needs this constant inspiration that comes from such an ideal.

That life indeed is exceptional which is not influenced more or less by something in advance of its present attainments. Vitality and energy are transmitted to every power, and controls the very being. No task is too great to undertake in the accomplishment of that aim, so strong is his conviction that his ideal is worthy of toil. Life is concentrated on the one aim, the one ideal, and its energies not squandered. As the influence of man's ideal is so controlling, it becomes imperative that he should avoid everything that would lead to the formation of a wrong ideal. Perhaps the two greatest evils of the present age are the reading of impure literature which perverts the intellect and true feeling, and the intimate association with unprincipled men who unconsciously become a model. The young delight in brilliancy and are swift to imitate. An ideal can not be too high for one rises no higher than his ideal. So set before yourself an impossibly high ideal rather than some low, or too

easily attained character. Good ideals do more than awful warnings toward keeping us in the right way. If we could but realize this fully how carefully would we strive to inculcate pure thoughts and noble sentiments as the only things worthy of effort.

If a boy takes for his ideal some big hearted, self-mastered man, it will be a constant check to all ill-temper, meanness or self-indulgence. Or a girl take for her model the purest, gentlest, least selfish woman she has ever met, she will be like the true and noble woman. Where should we look for the highest example but to Christ who is all this and through whom we may at last attain that to which we now aspire. All ages, every class, and men of every degree of culture find in him the absolutely perfect character. Courage, gentleness, mercy, justice all meet and blend in him, all the qualities we should expect to find in a pure ideal, he possesses. Nothing is more difficult than to hold ourselves to a high ideal; we grow tired so easily and we fall away from the path we have marked out. But in Christ we have a motive supplied and an inspiration given, that does not depend upon our weak and wavering will. When such an ideal is formed then it becomes our duty to devote all the personal powers to the accomplishment of that aim, and it must be by giving up a great deal that we would like to do and say this thing I will do, so therefore that thing I can not do. But as has been said self denial and persistence are the secrets of success.

This can be said of noble ideals that they can not lead to disappointments while they are cherished for their own sake. The artist may fail to paint as he would, the scientist may die before his work is completed, a man may fail to reach his ideal of character, yet the ideal beauty, truth and goodness are stars that shine forever above the storms and wrecks of time.

Our characters will stand as a monument when we have long left this world, so let the ideal be high and adhere to it closely, then the character will be worthy and able to stand as a venerable monument.

ADELAIDE F. WALKER

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Editorial.

Our second number appears considerably later than we intended, but papers seldom take a vacation, so we may be pardoned. Number three will be out by Thanksgiving, and will be mainly an editorial issue.

This number will be found of interest mainly to those who are or have been students at Peddie Institute. We present three of the graduating productions of members of the class of '91, and copies have been sent to all our old friends. The plan of publishing the writings of students in high schools and other institutions of learning of similar grade, in order to stimulate an interest in Amateur Journalism has been advocated by several prominent amateurs, and we believe it to be a good one.

The A. P. A. Convention last month passed off pleasantly. We spent four days in New York City and had the pleasure of making many new acquaintances. The *Times* of Aug. 20th gave the best report of the convention.

Le Courier des Timbres-Poste is a new philatelic magazine in the French language, published at St. Etienne (Loire). No. 1 was issued in June, and the August issue which has just reached us shows a marked improvement. We are agents for the U. S. and will receive subscriptions and advertisements at the regular rates.

The American Numismatic Association is a new society backed by several well known coin collectors. It bids fair to attain a position among numismatists similar to that the A. P. A. holds in philatelic circles. Charles T. Tatman, of Worcester, Mass., is Secretary, and applications for membership should be addressed to him.

Mr. Tatman, we learn from *Light* of July 4th, is an expert tennis player, and a member of the Winslow Tennis Club of his native city. He enters Harvard this month.

The New York *Tribune* of August 15th states that at the recent International Postal Congress at Vienna an agreement was reached regarding the counterfeiting of stamps. Hereafter each government will prosecute all cases of stamp counterfeiting, whether the counterfeit produced be of its own stamps or those of another country.

While in Philadelphia recently we called at Durbin & Hanes', where we saw some new issues and several good things in United States stamps. Mr. Hanes' recent purchase of a number of 90 cent, 1869, unused, puts on the market some desirable specimens of this rare stamp. He exhibited a block of sixteen, which would be a fine addition to any collection.

In the August issue of the *Eastern Philatelist*, Mr. Quinby comments on our list of wants in philatelic literature as published in our last number, and gives us some valuable information, for which he will please accept our thanks. We will make use of it in our next issue.

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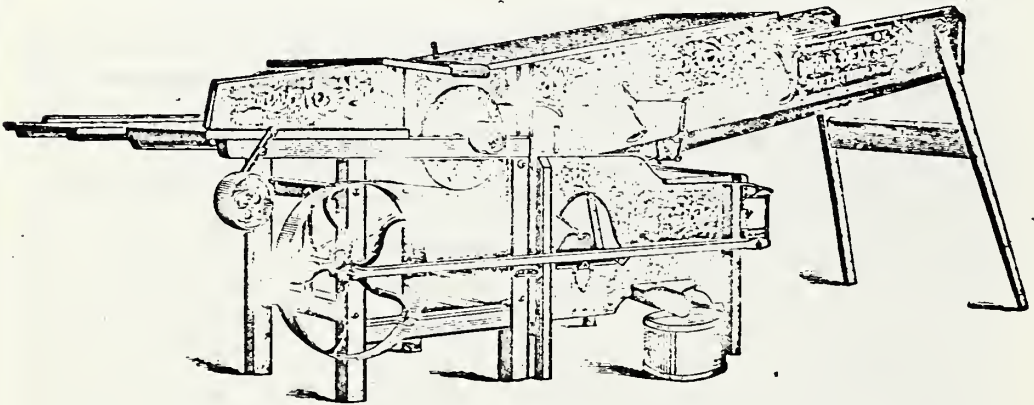
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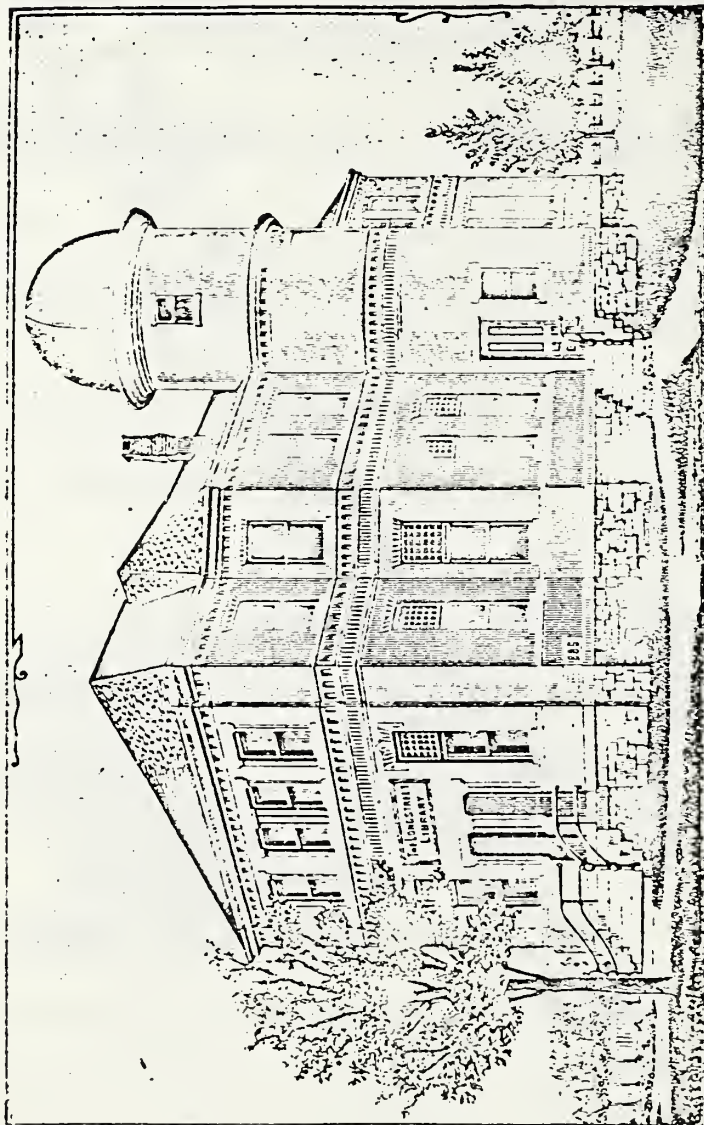
DECEMBER, 1891.

The Jerseyman.

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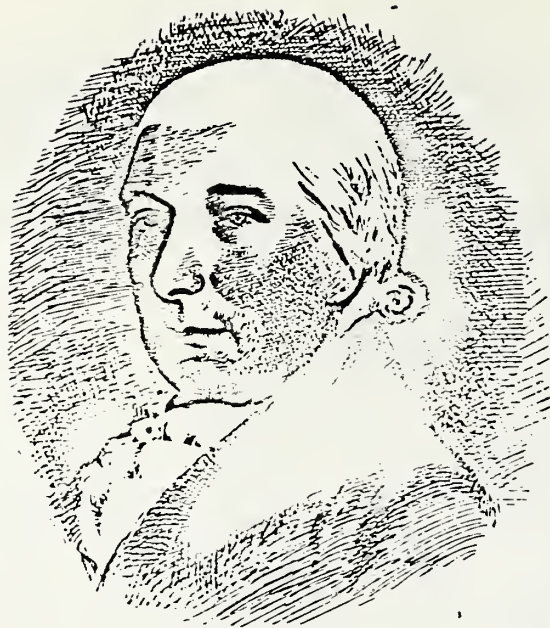
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VOL. 1, No. 3.

FLEMINGTON, N. J.

DECEMBER, 1891.

Historico—Genealogical Sketch of Col. Thomas Lowrey, and Esther Fleming, his wife.

BY HENRY RACE, M. D.

Thomas Lowrey was born in Ireland, September 3d, 1737. He, with his mother, a widow, and her brother, Thomas Patterson, who was the father of Gov. William Patterson, came to America when he was ten years old. Whether any other child or children of his mother immigrated with her, is not, at this time, ascertainable. There is a tradition, among his descendants, that Thomas had a brother in Kentucky, with whom he corresponded. There was, also, a William Lowrey, a Vestryman in St. Thomas' Church of Alexandria, in 1765, who may have been a brother; but we have no means of verifying the assumption.

Thomas was brought up under the supervision of his kind-hearted Uncle Patterson and educated by him. Reliable data relative to his early life are extremely scanty. It is presumable, from his success in after life, that he had a thorough course of business training in the store or counting-room of some prominent merchant or capable financier of the period; and his remarkable success also implies that he must have added

to natural shrewdness, excellent executive abilities, unfaltering energy, boldness in enterprise and unremitting vigilance.

The first real estate owned by Mr. Lowrey of which we have any knowledge, was 650 square feet, purchased in 1750, of his father-in-law, Samuel Fleming. On this lot he built a store-house in which he kept a store. The business must have been profitable: for there was no other store, at that time, in this section, so far as we have ascertained, except at Pittstown. This house, as I understand it, stood some yards to the north of the present residence of Mr. John Capner.

In 1761 he purchased $56\frac{1}{2}$ acres of the Executors of Henry M. Mullin, from whom Mullin Hill took its name.

June 12, 1762, Lowrey, at that time a shop keeper, as indicated in the record, associated himself with Christopher Marshall, apothecary, James Eddy, merchant, William Morris, Jr., merchant, the latter three of Philadelphia, and Glershom Lee, carpenter, of Amwell, and purchased of Henry Grave and Adam Dietz, Executors of David Eve-

land, late of Amwell, 147 acres, in and around where Flemington is now situated. Eveland had purchased this tract of John, Thomas and Richard Penn, May 18, 1737,—it being part of the 5,000 acre tract surveyed to William Penn, their father, by virtue of a warrant from the Council of Proprietors, May 1, 1711. (*Burlington Records, Book A, p. 132.*) This company surveyed and laid out that part of their purchase which adjoined the Trenton road, now Main street, in lots, and sold a number of them; also, part of the remainder, comprising lots back of these, and about 70 acres besides. On the 2d of June, 1767, Lowrey, Marshall, Lee and Eddy, —Morris having died,—agreed to divide the remaining unsold lots into five equal parts, and to release each other of the several allotments. Lowrey and Eddy gave one-half acre for a Baptist Church lot. Eddy died, and his son and daughter, Daniel and Mary, sold their share, April 1, 1792, to Thomas Lowrey; and he sold one-half of the same, March 2, 1793, to Joseph Atkinson. Atkinson and Lowrey sold the Eddy lots to Thomas Williams.

He, Lowrey, built a house, with store-room adjoining, on the site now occupied by Peter Nevius, Esq. Soon after his marriage this house was burned. A colored boy belonging to him got offended at a young man, an employee, and built a fire under his bed. He explained that "he didn't want to burn the house, but the young man." The upper part of the store was stocked with grain which had been purchased, which was also burned. After the fire got under way, the housekeeper, an old lady, kept calling out, excitedly, to the people: "Do try and save the most valuable things!" while herself was trying to save an empty barrel with both heads out.

The house was soon replaced by another, a part of which is said to be standing yet, but remodelled by Mr. Nevius.

March 30, 1772, "Thomas Lowrey, of Amwell," and Thomas Skelton, "of the same place," a son-in-law of Lowrey's, entered into an agreement to carry on a store "where Thomas Lowrey's store now is,"—Lowrey to have two-thirds of the profits and Skelton one-third; Lowrey to bear two-

thirds of the losses in conducting the business, and Skelton one-third. Lowrey was to make the purchases and sales in the cities of New York and Philadelphia, and all charges and expenses to be borne by each of the parties in the same proportion, and the partnership to run for three years.

In 1775 Thomas Lowrey was a member, from Hunterdon County, of the Provincial Congress, and in 1791 and '92 was a member of the legislative Assembly from this county. June 18, 1776, he was commissioned Lieutenant-Colonel in Colonel David Chambers' Third Regiment of Militia of the State Troops, belonging to the Brigade of Maj. Gen. Dickinson, and was promoted to the rank of Colonel. He was never in active service.

In 1791 he was elected a Chosen Freeholder in Alexandria township.

In 1775 Lowrey put up a grain and produce store, a long, one-and-a-half story frame building, near where his first store was built, contiguous to the site of Mr. Capner's residence. It was a notable mart for grain for a large section of country. That branch of the business was connected with a mill on the South Branch, a mile or two distant. He was appointed a Deputy Commissary, and his army supplies were stored in this building, also a large number of muskets. When the British occupied Trenton a detachment of cavalry, under command of a Captain Geary, was sent on a foraging expedition to Flemington to take Lowrey prisoner and capture the supplies in his custody. They came by way of Ringoes and reached Flemington in the morning. Lowrey learned of their approach in time to get out of their way, and soon after they arrived he appeared on the neighboring slope of Mullin Hill, on horseback, equipped in regimentals and manoeuvring as if in a reconnoiter in advance of a military force. The British officer saw him and inquired of an Irishman, who was employed at the store, what that meant? Patrick, with more Irish tact than conscientious scruple, promptly replied that there was a large force of American soldiers back of the hill. The officer said, "In that case they had better get away." After a short consultation they put the King's seal on the

store and hastily rode off. After they passed Ringoes on their way to Flemington, Capt. John Schenck hastily collected a small force, armed with muskets and followed in pursuit. About one and a half miles above Larison's Corner, where was a piece of woods, they saw the cavalry hastily returning. They quickly concealed themselves behind trees, and, as the horsemen filed through the trail, fired upon them. Capt. Geary ordered his men to halt and face the enemy, when he almost instantly received a fatal shot. The cowardly men fled in a panic of alarm, apprehensive of greater disasters, and leaving their dead commander where he fell. He was buried in the woods near the same place and the grave concealed. This Capt. Geary, it was stated, belonged to an aristocratic family in England and was a person of some distinction. Mrs. Lowrey, who saw him at Flemington, described him as a man of fine physique and gentlemanly bearing.

On the 20th of May, 1776, John Stevens and Elizabeth his wife, and James Parker and Gertrude, conveyed to Thomas Lowrey a tract of 968 acres, partly in Alexandria and partly in Kingwood, in and around where Frenchtown is situated. In the description of this tract, a lot, in what is now Frenchtown, previously granted to Thomas Richie, is excepted. This lot was purchased, later, by William Lowrey, son of Thomas, and Dec. 1, 1794, conveyed by William to his father. The same year, 1794, "Thomas Lowrey and Esther, of Alexandria, merchant," sold this entire tract to Nicolas Louis Fontaine De Fresnaye, of Philadelphia, for £7,664.

Aug. 17, 1785, Thomas Lowrey and Esther, of Philadelphia—he kept a store in Philadelphia—conveyed to Henry De Chapeze, for £1,000, "all that tract near Flemington whereon the said Lowrey lately lived," containing 353½ acres, situated between Arthur Gray's and the farm of Henry Grave (Groff), now occupied by Wm. Probasco. I have not seen the record of Lowrey's purchase of this tract. It probably is to be seen at the old Record Office at Burlington. Mr. Probasco's farm was purchased by Henry Grave of Joseph Kirkbride in 1733, and was a part of his 2,500 acre tract, which was bounded

on the northeast by the South Branch of the Raritan. It seems probable Lowrey's 353 acre farm or part of it had belonged to Kirkbride's tract.

The precise date of Lowrey's removal to Philadelphia I have not been able to determine. There is a record that in 1777, April 14, his daughter Esther died at Flemington; and Oct. 19, 1782, another daughter, Susanah, died at the same place. The removal of the family to that city must have been between 1782 and '85.

Nov. 16, 1795, Gilbert Rodman and Sarah, of Warwick township, Bucks Co., Pa., and William Rodman and Esther, of Bensalem township, same county, conveyed to Thomas Lowrey 961 acres, situated in Kingwood and Amwell, for £2,884. This tract, known at that period as the Rodman tract, adjoined lands of George Opdyke, Noah Stout and others, and is the two-sevenths of one of the nine-tenth parts of a propriety conveyed, June 1, 1677, by William Penn, Gawen Lawrie, Nicolas Lucas and Edward Billings to Richard Mew.

In 1798 Col. Lowrey bought the Burnt Mills property, including 333 acres, in and around where is now the village of Milford, and built a frame grist-mill by the river, finishing it the following year. Later, he built a saw-mill by the river. The hamlet was called Burnt Mills from the burning of an old mill in 1769 which stood in the creek and belonged to Col. John Reid, of New York. It was for a few years called Lowreytown, and about 1803 or '4 it began to be called Milford. Lowrey had a store in the place, which was conducted in partnership with Joseph Sherrard, who was a nephew of Mrs. Lowrey. Col. Lowrey, in 1796-7, built, for a residence for himself, the edifice known as the Gibson House, now used as a hotel. His wife not liking the situation, he then built the house now occupied by Mr. Edward Thomas. His descendants have a tradition that he imported a carpet for their parlor in this house, the first one seen in that section. It covered enough of the floor to leave at its margin a vacant space of a foot or more from the wall on all sides. This space was left bare and waxed and polished, and occupied by large, straight, high-backed, mahogany

chairs, which are still treasured as venerable heir-looms by some of their posterity.

In 1800 Col. Lowrey sold several lots in Trenton to A. D. Woodruff for \$2,000, and 52 acres in Alexandria to Dr. William McGill for \$1,600. He was a stockholder in the Bank of North America.

His long and busy life was closed Nov. 10,

Mrs. Esther Lowrey, wife of Colonel Thomas Lowrey, was born April 15, 1739, and was the second daughter of Samuel Fleming and Esther Mounier, his wife. The latter belonged to a family of French Huguenots which had left their native land to escape from Papal persecution. The Flemings came to this country from Ireland. The date of their immigration we have not been able to ascertain; but the statement, which has received some credence, that they brought the boy Thomas Lowrey with them is shown to be incorrect by the officially recorded fact that Samuel Fleming was licensed by the Court to keep a hotel, or public inn, in Amwell in 1746, one year previous to Lowrey's advent in this country. June 11, 1756, Samuel Fleming bought 105 acres of land in Amwell, on which he built a house, probably on, or near the place of a log house in which his tavern had previously been kept. This house has weathered the storms of 133 years and is still standing, the second one on the north side of Academy street in Flemington.

Esther Fleming was brought up by a pious and intelligent mother, whose example, instruction and influence had a beautiful and lasting impression on the mind and character of her daughter. Mrs. Lowrey was a person of amiability and refinement; she was courteous and lady-like in deportment; and in her family, an affectionate wife and mother. The people whom she called around her at her home, and those with whom she associated at Trenton and other places, were among the best class of the period.

She often related to her children and grandchildren reminiscences of her pioneer life at the place where Flemington now is. She remembered having often seen wolves prowling around their house at night, and sometimes passing in packs of several together;

1806. He died suddenly at his home in Milford, aged 72 years and 7 months, and was buried in the cemetery belonging to the Presbyterian Church of Kingwood, formerly called the Old Stone. A horizontal memorial stone, with appropriate inscription, marks his grave.

and everything they could destroy had to be housed at night. This story is corroborated by the record of the Board of Justices and Freeholders, which shows that in 1737 this county paid £88. s.15 in premiums for the destruction of 72 grown wolves, 16 panthers and 19 young wolves. This was only nine years before the date of her father, Samuel Fleming's license to keep a public inn. How long he had lived there previous to this time cannot be ascertained.

She told them that there was an Indian village near the foot of Mullin Hill; and that one morning they found the wigwams all deserted, the occupants having left in a body. This Indian village was up the ravine on the west side of the hill, near the junction of the Croton and Cherryville roads. This sudden exodus of the Indians was, probably, soon after the great Council at the Forks of the Delaware, in 1758.

Like her husband, Mrs. Lowrey was ardently patriotic and in full sympathy with the Revolutionary struggle for freedom. She well understood the wrongs, oppression and persecution her ancestors had suffered and fervently desired that every vestige of British tyranny, arrogance and usurpation should be forever obliterated from the land of her adoption.

In 1780 when the American army was suffering from a great scarcity of supplies Mrs. Lowrey was chosen as one of a committee of ten ladies, including Mrs. Hanna, wife of Rev. John Hanna, and Mrs. Chas. Cox, of this vicinity, to co-operate with committees in the other counties, to solicit voluntary contributions for the relief of the soldiers. In twelve days \$15,408 were collected by these ladies.

In April 1789, Mrs. Lowrey was one of the matrons in charge of the ceremonies at Trenton on the memorable occasion of Gen.

Washington's reception and passage under the triumphal arch at that place. That was an interesting ceremony. As Gen. Washington approached there was a large company of ladies on each side of the way, and 13 lovely young girls dressed in white with wreaths of bud and bloom on their heads and baskets of flowers in their hands, sweetly sang an ode composed for the occasion; and at the last line:

"Strew your hero's way with flowers," they scattered their floral treasures in his pathway. Mrs. Lowrey's daughter Mary was one of these 13 young girls.

Mrs. Lowrey survived her husband for several years, and died at Milford, Oct. 13, 1814, in the seventy-sixth year of her age.

Thomas Lowrey and Esther had eleven children: (1) Elizabeth; (2) William; (3) Esther; (4) Susanna; (5) Samuel; (6) Grace; (7) Fanny; (8) Sally; (9) Thomas; (10) Mary; (11) Esther; (the other Esther having died.)

(1) Elizabeth Lowrey, born July 8, 1757; married Jan. 1772, to Thomas Skelton; died at sea April 8, 1788. Children: Nancy, born at Flemington and died when five months old; Charlotte Esther, born June 25, 1776, died July 24, 1782; Thomas Lowrey, born at New York, Nov. 29, 1780; John, born at Flemington, Oct. 21, 1782.

Thomas Skelton was an Englishman. On account of his tory proclivities he went to New York when the British army was in occupancy. His property at Flemington was confiscated and sold, and bought up by his father-in-law. He returned to England and wrote to his wife to join him there. She took her two little boys, the youngest being still an infant, and made the voyage as directed. On arriving in England she found awaiting her, a letter from her husband informing her he had gone to Scotland and desired her to return to her parents. She was friendless, among strangers, and in delicate health. She started on her homeward voyage and died a few days before the vessel arrived, and was buried at sea. Her mother took charge of her children. Three years later a letter came from Skelton requesting that his children should be sent to him in England. Their grandfather placed them in charge of a Mr. Combs and sent them, as re-

quested. John, the younger, died early. Thomas L., the elder, became a Colonel in the British army. He married a wealthy English lady and came to America to look up his mother's family. He visited several of his relations, and expressed a desire to remain and live in this country; but his wife was too strongly attached to her friends and native land to give them up. He spent some time at his cousin's, Dr. Thomas L. Woodruff's, in Trenton; and after his return to England, corresponded with him for several years. But a time came when Dr. Woodruff received no response to his letters, and it was believed his correspondent was dead. He was a gentleman of education and good social culture.

(2) William Lowrey, born Feb. 11, 1759; married Jan. 14, 1780 to Martha Howe; died March 13, 1802. Children: Mary Howe, born Dec. 5, 1783; Thomas Howe, born Jan. 4, 1785; Abigail, born Jan. 14, 1787.

William Lowrey was a man of prominence. In 1780 he was elected Sheriff of Hunterdon county, which office he filled till '91. His wife, Mary Howe, was a daughter of Micajah Howe, a jeweler, of Trenton, N. J. She was a descendant on her mother's side, of the Bordens, from whom Bordentown was named.

(3) Esther Lowrey, born Oct. 14, 1760; died at Flemington April 14, 1777.

(4) Susanna Lowrey, born May 12, 1762; married to John Peter Schenck, Oct. 7, 1779; died at Flemington, Oct. 19, 1782. They had one daughter, Maria, born Aug. 10, 1780; died at Ewing, near Trenton, Sept. 1, 1877, aged 97 years and 22 days.

John P. Schenck's parents lived near Somerville, N. J. His ancestors came from Holland about the same time the Frelinghuysens came, 1720. Gen. Frelinghuysen's first wife was Gertrude Schenck, a sister of John P. Schenck's father; and John, Theodore, Frederic, Maria and Catherine Frelinghuysen were his cousins. He died at Somerville in 1800.

(5) Samuel Lowrey, born Mar. 4, 1764; died at Alexandria, Feb. 14, 1791.

(6) Grace Lowrey, born Feb. 28, 1766; married to Aaron D. Woodruff, of Trenton, Sept. 14, 1786; died at Trenton, June 23, 1815.

Aaron De Cou Woodruff was born at Elizabeth, N. J., Sept. 12, 1762. He was a nephew of Sir Patrick De Cou. He graduated at Princeton, and was the valedictorian of his class, in 1779; admitted to the bar in 1784; and acquired a very respectable standing among eminent competitors. In 1791 he was elected to the Legislative Assembly from this county; and in 1793 he received the appointment of Attorney General. This office he held, except for a short period in 1811, to the end of his life. He died June 24, 1817, at the house of his brother-in-law, Robert C. Thomson, of Changewater, N. J. Children: Elias De Cou Woodruff, born Sept. 15, 1787; married to Abigail Ellis Whital, Dec. 24, 1816; died at Trenton, Sept. 19, 1824. Thomas Lowrey Woodruff, born April 11, 1800; married to Ann Eliza Carle, daughter of Dr. Carle, April 6, 1814; died at Carleton, near Trenton, at an advanced age; (his children were Aaron D.; Lydia, and Thomas L.) Susan Schenck Woodruff, born Aug. 15, 1793; married to Geo. W. Thomson (son of Robert C. Thomson of Changewater.) They had one daughter, Maria, now living at Trenton; George Woodruff, born March 22, 1796; died Sept. 14, 1797; George, born Nov. 13, 1798; died Jan. 22, 1803. Aaron Ogden Woodruff, born May 25, 1801. Esther Mary Woodruff, born Nov. 25, 1803.

(7) Fanny Lowrey, born July 14, 1768; married to Michael Roberts, Nov. 20, 1786; died in Philadelphia where they resided—Children: Joseph L., born in New York, —; Matilda; Thomas Hughes, born in Philadelphia, Sept. 11, 1791; Mary, born Aug. 11, 1793; Esther L.; Frederic Johnson; Margarette Johnson; Thomas Lowrey.

Michael Roberts came from Wales. He kept a store, at one time, in New York, and later, in Philadelphia. He was at one time wealthy but became reduced in circumstances. He died leaving a widow and children several of whom were not grown up.

(8) Sally Lowrey, born Aug. 17, 1770; married to Joseph Mort, Jan. 22, 1792; died—in Philadelphia, her residence. Children: William Lowrey Mort, married Elizabeth Rush, a niece of Dr. Rush (children: Joseph Rush; Sarah Elizabeth Rush.) Esther Lowrey Mort, married Joseph Seal, a merchant of

Philadelphia. (Children: Emma Seal, Mary Seal; Esther Seal; Amanda Seal; Howard Seal; Joseph Seal.) Grace Lowrey Mort, married Herman Orne, Esq., of Philadelphia. (Children: Sarah Orne; Herman Orne; James Orne.) Joseph Mort married Ann Eliza Kisey, Philadelphia. Frances Mort married William Orne. (Children: Eliza Orne; Frances Orne.)

Joseph Mort, the husband of Sally Lowrey, came from England. He with three of his countrymen engaged in some manufacturing industry.

(9) Thomas Lowrey, born Oct. 10, 1772; died March 11, 1803.

(10) Mary Lowrey, born July 30, 1775, married to George Henry, April 14, 1790; died at Trenton, Jan. 23, 1804. Children: Samuel, born Jan. 26, 1796, was many years a bank clerk in Philadelphia, and pensioned in old age for faithful service; died—; Thomas Lowrey, born Feb. 5, 1798; Esther Lowrey, born Dec. 3, 1789; George, born Dec. 5, 1802. Samuel Henry, the father of George, came from Ireland. He was a large owner of real estate in Trenton and elsewhere. His wife's name was Mary Ogilbee. George, who married Mary Lowrey, had no particular business, his paternal inheritance yielding sufficient revenue for their ample support. Mary, his wife, met with a tragic death at her home in Trenton, from an accident by burning. Her injuries were so severe that she died in a few hours, at the early age of 29 years.

(11) Esther Lowrey, born June 22, 1777; married to Dr. William McGill, Nov. 1, 1794; died March 1821. Children: Thomas Lowrey, born July 20, 1795; Joseph Rue, born April 1, 1797; William Henry, born May 8, 1803; Esther Mary, born Aug. 21, 1805; Aaron Woodruff, born Sept. 25, 1807; Samuel, born March 14, 1812; Matilda, born,—; married —; first to — Shull, (one child, Annie Shull.) Married second, Isaac Herbert, (one child, Martha Herbert.) Resided and died in Philadelphia.

Dr. William McGill lived one mile below Milford, and was a popular physician. He died June 23, 1815, in the forty-seventh year of his age.

THE INTER-STATE FAIR.

This fair, the largest in New Jersey was held at Trenton Sept. 28th to Oct. 2d. To the collector, there were several exhibits of interest. Outside of the one we propose to mention, the best were two collections of Indian relics from New Jersey. Many persons exhibited a single article, evidently with the hope of disposing of it, as names and addresses were given in full.

But the exhibit in this department that attracted most attention was that of Messrs. Deats & Sterling, who combined their various collections and exhibited as a firm, although their partnership is only for the business of dealing in the tobacco and liquor stamps which they have purchased from the government. Although they applied for sixty feet of space, they were able to secure but twenty-five, by twelve in width, as the number of exhibitors far exceeded that of previous years. Seven large showcases were arranged on the counters in front and at the rear, while the wall at the back and the partitions at each end were hung with frames without number. There are ten divisions of Class 9, Department G, and Deats & Sterling had an entry in each. The premiums were in cash, \$5.00 for first, and \$2.50 for second. To be precise, we give the list as it appears in the catalogue.

- 299. Collection of Indian Relics, Stone and Iron Implements.
- 300. Collection of Foreign and American Historical Documents, Parchments and Books.
- 301. Collection of Foreign and American Curiosities, ancient and modern.
- 302. Collection of Foreign and American Coins and Medals, in Silver, Copper, Bronze and White Metal.
- 303. Collection of Colonial, Continental State Bills, Fractional Currency and Shiplasters.
- 304. Collection of Historical Autographs.
- 305. Collection of American Historical Portraits and engravings.
- 306. Collection of Washington, Lincoln, Grant and Garfield Relics.
- 307. Collection of United States and Foreign

Postage and Revenue Stamps, Proofs and Essays.

- 308. Collection of War Relics—Revolution, 1812, and Rebellion period.

Under the first number, one case was filled with choice specimens of stone implements, nearly all of which were found by Mr. Deats on his farm near Flemington.

Old documents and books next called our attention, and we found much of interest there. Foreign curios were evidently preferred to American by all exhibitors, many evidently being in doubt as to what constituted an "American curio." The coins were, to the ordinary visitor, of more interest than anything else. U. S. silver dollars, complete, save three dates, and nearly all fine to proof, a goodly selection of the large and showy bronze medals struck at the Philadelphia mint, together with a lot of odd and curious specimens of the world's coinage filled a large case, before which many lingered for a long time. Paper money was well represented too. I had the pleasure of looking at over fourteen hundred varieties of confederate bills, and would have examined the others had time permitted.

When I reach No. 305, my pen almost fails me. Imagine the "Father of his country" looking at you from every side, George Washington as a boy, with hatchet in hand, as a young man penetrating the forests of Pennsylvania, later a commander-in-chief, and finally a scene representing the day that a nation followed him to his grave. These and hundreds of others, in every style of art, from the cheap chromo to the costly etching were neatly framed and hung in every available space. Some merely glanced up, saying "look at all those pictures of Washington," and passed on. Others requested the favor of being allowed to come inside the railing and examine them more closely.

The stamps (No. 307) consisted of a few choice specimens of U. S. Postage, together with the same proofs that Mr. Deats exhibited at the A. P. A. Convention in New York city in 1890.

Twenty-five fragments of battle flags, each mounted and framed, a few swords and pistols, and other small relics of the wars which have been fought in this country completed an exhibit, which any collector might well be proud to make.

Messrs. Deats & Sterling took first prizes on all except No. 300, which was awarded to Mrs. T. E. Imlay, of Imlaystown, N. J. The others who secured premiums are, No. 299, second, W. K. DuBell, Columbus, N. J.; 201, second, John Hunt, Trenton; 303, second, Morris Miller, Trenton; 304, second, John H. Blackwood, Trenton; 308, second, Morris Miller, Trenton.

A few days later, I happened in Trenton, and called on Mr. Sterling. He handed me the following letter, which, with the extract referred to, speaks for itself.

PRINCETON, N. J., Oct. 7, '91.

MESSRS. DEATS & STERLING.

Dear Sirs:

On "Children's Day" at the Inter-State Fair, you kindly permitted one of my young pupils to spend a few minutes in examining your interesting exhibit.

The enclosed extract from her class composition will show that she was not an idle observer. As a literary production, it may not possess great merit, but it shows conclusively that such object lessons as you afforded may be very instructive to children as well as to grown people.

Very truly yours,

A. W. HARTWELL.

Principal of Public Schools.

EXTRACT FROM ESSAY:

"OUR VISIT TO THE INTER-STATE FAIR."

BY NELLIE M. DRAKE.

"Messrs. Deats and Sterling had a fine collection of Washington pictures, stamps, Indian relics, coins, medals, historical works, autographs, and currency.

"There were at least one hundred portraits of Washington. The rarest of these was one from the original by Rembrandt Peale. Among the other pictures were, "The Family Group," "Washington Crossing the Delaware," "Washington Speaking," and "The Declaration of Independence."

"Pieces of regimental flags were placed in frames. In a glass case, were specimens of the Continental and Colonial Currencies, also the Fractional Paper Currency, 3, 5, 10, 15, 25, and 50 cent bills in circulation during the Civil War. In another case were the historical works, and the autographs of Grant, Blaine, Buchanan, and some others.

"In the stamp collection were ten stamps worth one hundred dollars. These were Providence, R. I. stamps, and they were issued before the government issued any. Some of the Indian relics were stone hammers, tomahawks, arrowpoints, and a pipe."

I feel sure that all will agree with Prof. Hartwell, and I hope that collectors everywhere will bestir themselves and prepare exhibits of their treasures for every suitable occasion.

FRANK C. WESTON.

MATTERS PHILATELIC.

Alvah Davison, whom we consider the most prolific philatelic writer of the day, has just copyrighted and issued a neat little pamphlet entitled "Stamp Collecting." The title page further states that it is "the most fascinating pursuit in the world," and this little book tells "Its object, its benefits, its pleasures," and "How to collect, from the beginning, up."

The benefits which Philately will receive from the publication of a work like this can-

not well be estimated now, but we feel sure that many will date their knowledge of the subject from their first perusal of it.

We hope that the discussion regarding the location of the A. P. A. library which is going on in some papers, will result in its speedy removal to either Chicago or New York, both of which are philatelic centres, where an experienced man may have charge of it.

We learn that a prominent New York collector is compiling a "Philatelic Joke Book" for the use of the members of the S. I. P. S. at their banquets.

Watson's catalogue of Post and Letter Cards is now completed, except a supplement, which will be issued early next year.

Stamp Collectors can now add a new page to their albums, on which to preserve the "Inspected Meat" tags which "Uncle Jerry" Rusk, Secretary of the Department of Agriculture, compels the Chicago dressed beef establishments to attach to each piece of meat sent out. They are certainly on a par with Hydrometer stamps, both being an official guarantee.

Le Courrier des Timbres-Poste for November comes to us with a good selection of reading matter, a chronicle of new issues, and well filled advertising pages.

The December *Curio* will contain numerous expressions of opinion regarding the World's Fair exhibit, and the manner of conducting it.

We regret to learn from the November issue of *Bric-a-Brac* of the death of Patrick Chalmers. His name will ever be familiar to those who have been interested in Philately during the past six or seven years. Says Mr. Palmer: "Mr. Chalmers was a man with an idea, and he lived to see that idea take root." He leaves a wife and two daughters. It seems to us that the Philatelists of America could do something towards perpetuating in marble, the rights for which he so long and nobly contended.

The Philatelic Hustler appears from Manchester, Michigan, for the first time. We hope to see it again, but on better paper.

Although not a recent publication, we must make mention of Mekeel's "Catalogue of American Stamps," which we have found valuable as a work of reference. The second edition is a great improvement on the first.

The Federal Australian Philatelist, after two years of useful work, has gone to join the great majority. The subscription list will be filled by Vindin's *Philatelic Monthly*. Mr. Vindin's paper has just completed its fourth volume, and we are in receipt of a bound copy which contains 192 pages of interesting matter.

The Brooklyn Philatelist gives us a revival of the Birth, Marriage and Death column, (of philatelic papers) which we hoped had disappeared with its probable originator, Frazer, ex-editor of the *American Philatelist*.

A high-class paper is the *Collector*, published by Alfred Trumble, at 454 West 24th street, New York City. Each issue consists of sixteen pages, and it will take one more than one minute and fifteen seconds to read it. We spent nearly two hours on the last number, and found it brim-full of news—genuine news, mind, and interesting news at that.

The Postmaster General has sent us his catalogue of Fall and Winter Styles. We find no mention made of stamps, so presume there will be no immediate changes.

Our friend—and of everyone else—S. B. Bradt has sent out the *Chicago Stamp News*, to be published monthly and sent free to customers. Although a trade paper, we feel sure it will contain as many news notes as some of our ostensibly literary papers.

We hope the questions arising from the sale of the Laureated New South Wales will soon be settled. As we do not collect from that country we are unable to discuss the subject, but we find it ably summed up by Mr. Corwin in the *Metropolitan Philatelist* for November.

The Philatelic Era for November contains an article by Mr. Newcomer telling us "What they are doing," which will be of interest to all new comers, as it gives the business occupation of many well-known philatelists.

THE JERSEYMAN.

*An Amateur Journal devoted to airing the
pet opinions of the Editor and others.*

ISSUED QUARTERLY.

Subscriptions—25 cents per year, in advance.

Sample copy free.

Advertising rates on application.

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EDITOR AND PUBLISHER,

H. E. DEATS.

Flemington, New Jersey.

Editorial.

A certain diminutive paper hailing from Michigan and bearing an elephantine name requests its exchanges to offer their advice regarding its enlarging to eight pages. Do so, by all means.

And while we think of it, two or three small papers have objected to exchanging with us because the JERSEYMAN is only issued quarterly. Compare the amount of reading matter in one issue of this with that in three of yours, and see who is ahead.

The constitution of the American Numismatic Association has been printed in small pamphlet form. The expense of printing was covered by the insertion of several advertising pages, which were well filled. The Secretary is to be congratulated on his work.

The Thanksgiving day convention of the Eastern Amateur Press Association was held at the Metropolitan Hotel in New York city. We had expected a full report of it from Mr. Bunning, but he was unable to prepare it in time for this issue. For the present, we will say that it was a big success, in every particular.

Amateur Journalism at the World's Fair is now being discussed. *Ink Drops* for November is filled with the subject, and if amateurs will loosen their purse strings when the time for action arrives, there is no reason why it should not be a success.

The Agassiz Association, too, is to be represented at the Fair. President Ballard writes us that the plans for an endowment fund for the Association work are now completed, and the Association will soon broaden its field of labor. *Popular Science News* will continue to be the official magazine during the coming year.

We are indebted to Mr. Stewart Culin, Secretary of the Museum of Archaeology in the University of Pennsylvania, for a copy of an interesting paper on "The Gambling Games of the Chinese in America."

If you find a subscription blank enclosed you will please consider it an invitation to subscribe. The concluding number of our first volume is already in preparation, but we cannot say how soon the matter will all be ready. No sample copies will be sent out, so if you want to see it, it will be necessary to subscribe. The subscription price will also be raised, probably to double the present rate.

A certain weekly paper published in this State recently contained a sketch of the editor of the JERSEYMAN. A few days ago we received a copy of the *Eagle Philatelist*, and on opening it discovered that it contained a reprint of the aforesaid article, but not credited. The sketch, which was probably not out of place in a local paper, is entirely so in a philatelic paper. We also desire to say that the JERSEYMAN is not "distributed gratuitously," by any manner of means.

The portraits which accompany Dr. Race's article in this number were made by Mr. Henry Harrison, of Jersey City, from photos of oil paintings in possession of descendants of Thomas Lowrey.

ANSWERS TO CORRESPONDENTS.

For the benefit of the numerous readers of THE JERSEYMAN, and in compliance with the frequent requests in this direction, it has been decided to devote, in the interest of the information seeking public, small space for the answering of questions. The department is conducted by J. W. P. Bunning, of 453 East Tenth street, New York City, who is personally responsible, to whom all communications should be addressed and to whom all courtesies should be extended. Further remarks are unnecessary.

From M. C. P. comes a letter asking:

"What do you think would be an appropriate name for my dog? He is a very dear pet and I hope you will be in a position to help me out."

The meagre information you furnish regarding your pet, his, her or its special traits or remarkable features, places me in a poor position to do justice to the subject. However, any of the following might be used to advantage. If he is fierce or ferocious, call him Growler—you could rush him. If gentle and good, Fish—because he does not bite. If he cost you a large amount, Elk—he was a sort of dear. If only a pup, call him Fresh. If a full-grown mastiff, call him Fido. In fact, anything might do. If you have any special reason for kicking yourself regarding your ownership of him, she or it, call the same after you or let it go before you. The saying, "Let the monkey follow the master," would be appropriate in the latter instance.

S. S. S. "wishes a speedy remedy for a very painful corn."

I would advise cutting off the toe and burying same for next year's crop. Hard corn is good for animal use at all times, bear in mind.

J. B. C. asks:

"How can a flowery flow be attained by an inexperienced speaker, who is addicted to fright and nervousness in the midst of a delicate speech? Could you recommend some example for practice or any method I might follow to advantage?"

That depends entirely on what you call flowery. Your case, like that of the overgrown kid, who was in the way of his own feet, is difficult to solve. Should the effect be desired for political purposes, frequent sitting on a tack standing on its head will inspire new thoughts, words unknown to even the most educated, and with a power of speech that will be astonishing, to say the least. If in a literary vein, make the acquaintance of a few of your lady friends, or your wife, spoon a while, and the rest will come natural and quickly.

Were not the recitations given by Miss Milne at the E. A. P. A. banquet a treat? And did they not as such dispense entirely with the usual running out between acts? This talented lady has certainly established for herself a solid reputation with the boys, and has attained, through her clever work, a position on the highest pinnacle of fame and one that has never before been approached by anyone in our fraternity.

At least that seemed to be the general feeling.

To Sally Bluebottles: Write me more fully on the subject and I will take great pleasure in complying with your request. The term "a bird in hand is worth two in a bush" would never do in your case. You would find the elephant you refer to a trifle more than you at first supposed.

"MY DEAR MR. EDITOR: I had a remarkably clever gentleman call upon me to-day. Remarkable because he was—well, remarkable, and clever because he was a specialist. By this I do not intend inferring that he was a vaudeville performer, for he was not—only an inventor with unlimited genius and abundance of schemes. Of the latter he brought a number of varied importance with him, and not for a few of them. I predict a useful career. I tell you, my dear Mr. Editor, the world is moving and your paper should give the public all information that is elevating, advance and the like. The prettiest, and what I consider the most valuable of his mind's creations, was a machine invented for the distribution of tomatoes along a railroad track, so as to permit late trains to catch-up. I will write again soon more fully and may possibly call on you in person shortly.

"Yours truly, BIFF HALL."

He really must be a remarkable man if he is remarkable and clever if he is clever. I may also add that you are a fool if you are a

fool—possibly he is too. I am quite aware that the world moves, but I did not imagine the first of May was so near at hand. If your friend were to go into the feline consommé business, I am sure he would not say that "marriage is a failure" inasmuch that the bitterness of life is so gaulsomenly bitter. Should you send another letter for publication kindly inclose regular advertising rates to insure its appearing. Do not call by any means, as I have only recently recovered from a case of delirium tremens.

"mi Dear mR idetur, i wood lick tu git sum informasun. Hav u ane tu spear.

"mud."

By this mail, Mr. Mud, I am sending you a good supply of our back numbers, and the contents of them, I hope, will benefit you. I also send, C. O. D. \$5, a Webster Dictionary and some Worcester sauce. A liberal use of both will no doubt tend to enlighten your withered intellect and sharpen its appetite for good and correct literature.

There was once a good little boy named Chump. He was a very good little boy, model in every way and the very motto of generally admirable demeanor. He was well beloved by his friends and companions, but in some unknown way earned for himself the title—Chump. Why? Listen and I will tell you. He professed to be a literary editor and endeavored to run an amateur literary paper in political guise. It failed plump. See! To this there is a hidden tale.

Listen to my tale of woe.

There are also a number of Associations devoted to our noble cause of little letters, in whose interests we all work unflaggingly. The circumstances are similar in a number of ways but the effort greater. Can the present difference in the national body be wondered at?

What is your opinion?

Would someone be good enough, please, to enlighten me as to what the correct defi-

nition for an amateur Journalistic organization is? I ask this information in compliance with numerous requests of varied intentions.

Do you know?

An important communication from the Patent Office at Washington notifies me that a new paper has been manufactured, which is guaranteed indestructible—even by fire. At last the much painted paradise for the amateur poet is at hand. If his, her or its work never appears on paper, there is one consolation that it will never appear on fire.

Who threw that brick? Ah! and there is still another: Keep it up, my worthy friends. Only send the uniform size and save me considerable time, worry and trouble. Building up this way is plentiful, material is scarce, and I am thankful for any appreciation of my efforts, even if only in this way.

J. W. P. BRUNING.

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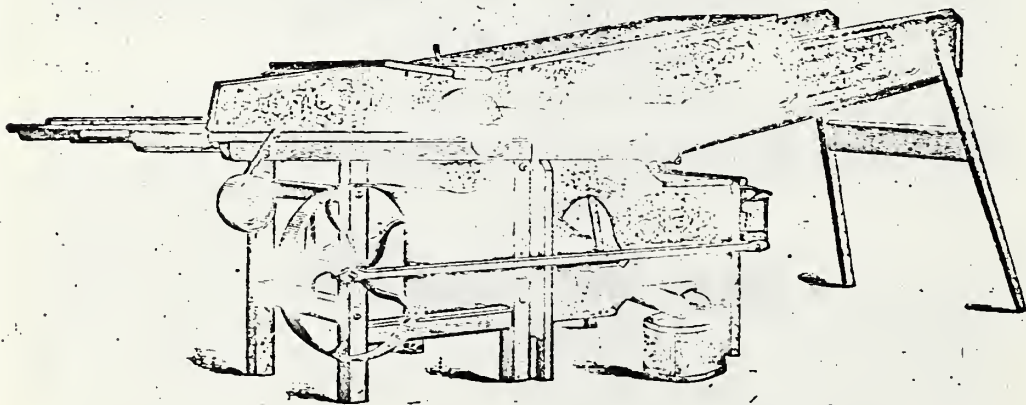
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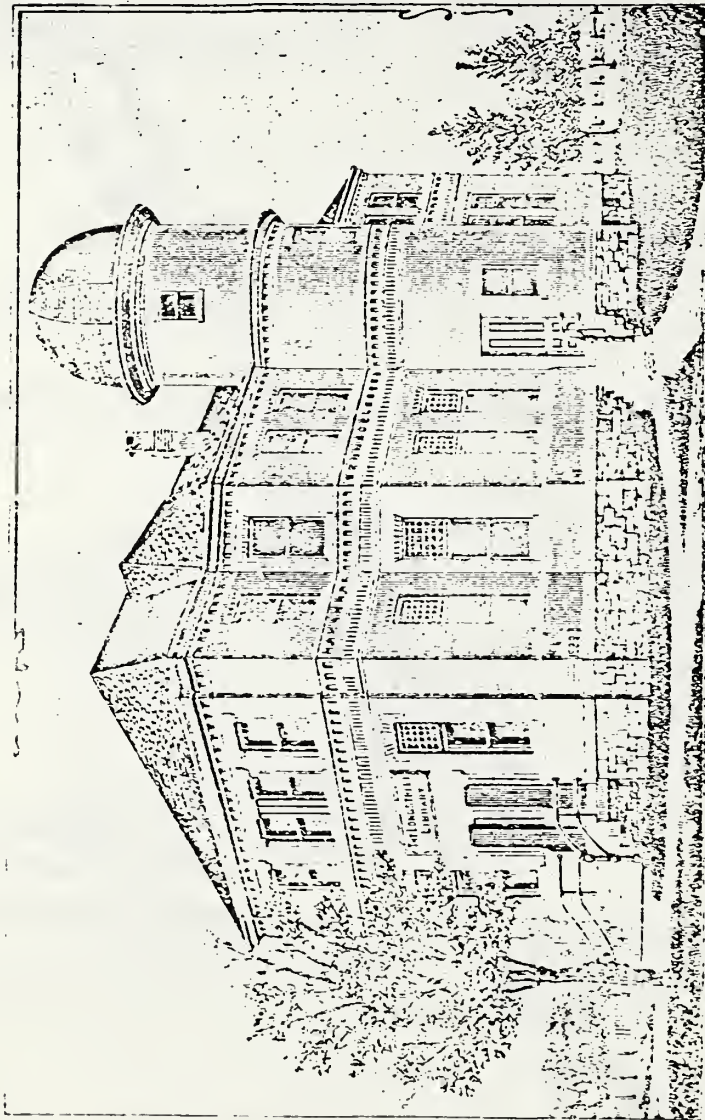
MARCH, 1892.

The Jerseyman.

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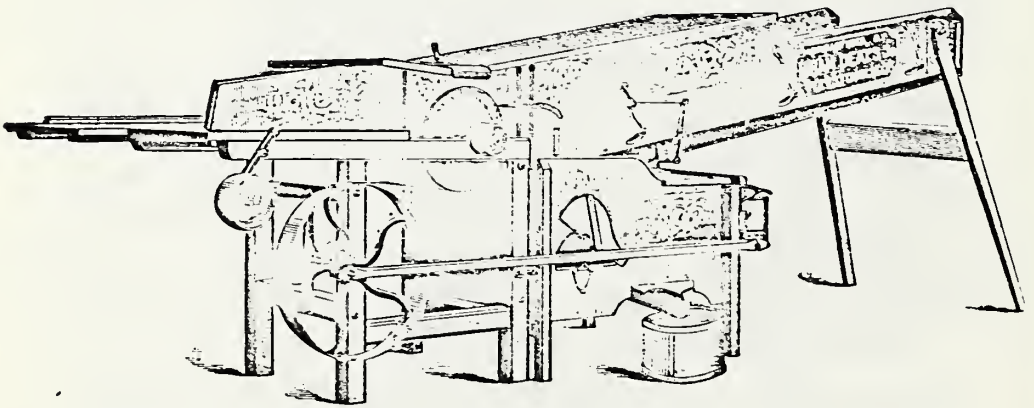
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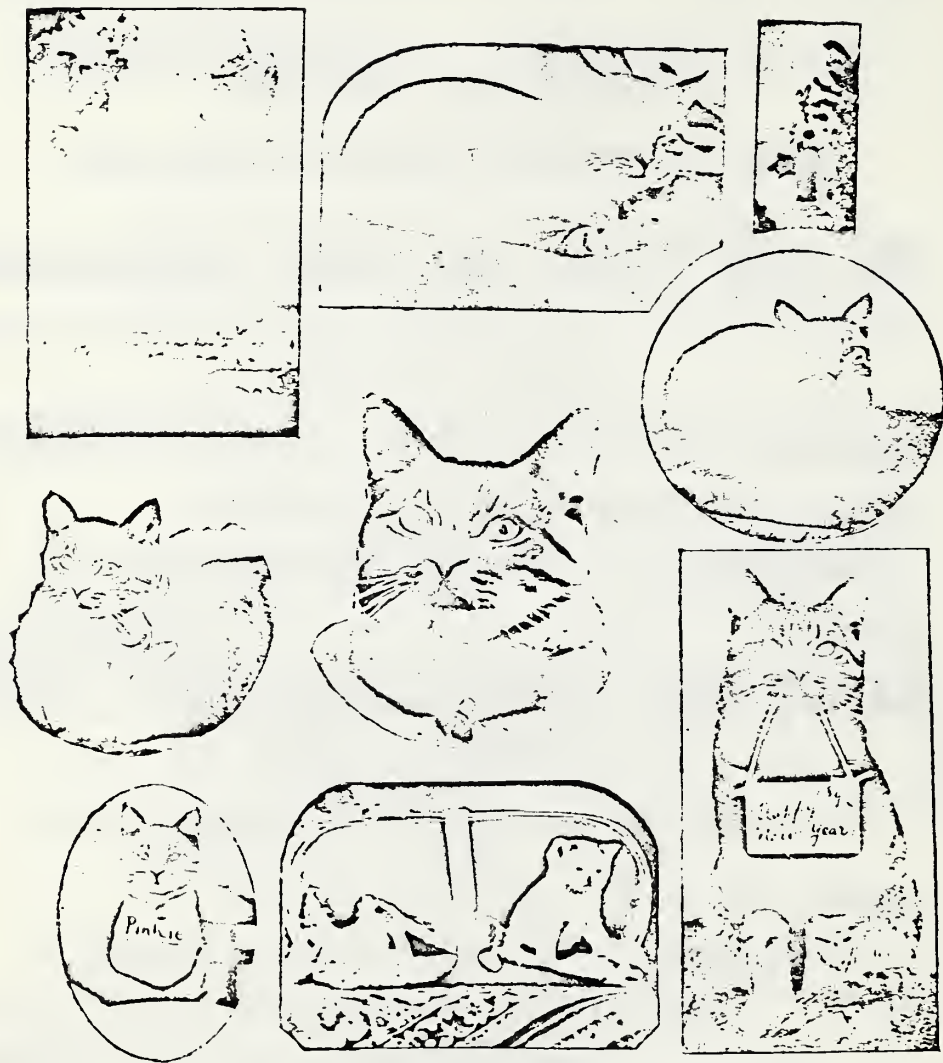
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THE JERSEYMAN.

VOL. I, No. 1.

FLEMINGTON, N. J.

MARCH, 1892.

The Two Colonels John Taylor.

BY HENRY RACE, M. D.

In the War of the Revolution there were two John Taylors with the rank of Colonel belonging to the Militia of the Colony of New Jersey, one in the Second Middlesex Regiment and the other in the Fourth Hunterdon.

COL. JOHN TAYLOR, OF MIDDLESEX.

Was born August 1, 1751. He was the only son of Jacob Taylor, of Amboy, N. J., (born Nov. 22, 1729, died in Dec., 1776,) and Rachel, daughter of John Potter, of Springfield, N. J. His grandfather was John Taylor, of Hawes, Bedfordshire, England, (born 1688,) who immigrated to this country in 1739 and settled on the Raritan.

At the age of 19, (1770,) Col. John Taylor graduated from Princeton College, N. J., and shortly after moved to New Brunswick on the invitation of the Trustees of Queen's (now Rutgers) College, and was elected to a professorship in that institution, which position he filled till 1795. He married, in 1781, Jeannette Fitz-Randolph, of Woodbridge, N. J. They had three children, Augustus R., M. D., of New Brunswick, born May 27, 1782; John and Mary.

At the beginning of the Revolution he was chosen a Captain in Col. Neilson's battalion of "Minute Men," enlisted for service wherever required, and held ready to march at a moment's notice. August 16, 1776, he was

appointed First Major; and June 6, 1777, Lieut. Colonel in Col. Neilson's 2nd Regiment of Middlesex Militia. In 1779 he was 1st Colonel of the New Jersey State Regiment.

During the war his time appears to have been divided between his duties as a patriot and Colonel of a militia regiment and those pertaining to his professorship. In a letter to Governor Livingston, dated "North Branch of Raritan, Sept. 25, 1779," he wrote:

"Sir: It was my intention to have inclosed a return of the number of officers who have joined the State Regiment from each county; and also the deficiencies of each, but not having been able to get the reports of the several companies soon enough, owing to their separate stations, and the necessity of attending the examination of the students of Queen's College, I have, at present, omitted making such a return, but shall transmit it, together with the state of the regiment, as soon as possible. * * * *

* * * * * His Excellency will also recollect that I informed him that I was previously engaged by the trustees of Queen's College, and that it was with great difficulty that I was able to leave the business of the College until the vacation. * * * * * The trustees of Queen's College insisting upon my fulfilling my engagements, I hope

I shall be discharged from the regiment as soon as possible. * * * *

"I remain, with great respect, your very humble servant,

"JOHN TAYLOR,

"1st Col. New Jersey State Regiment.

"His Excellency Gov'r Livingston."

He and his students were, more than once, obliged to decamp from New Brunswick owing to the proximity of the British forces. The *New Jersey Gazette* of May 5, 1778, announces that "The business of Queen's College in New Jersey, formerly carried on in New Brunswick, is begun at North Branch of Raritan, in the county of Somerset, in a pleasant and retired neighborhood; lodging and board to be had in decent families at £30 per annum. Apply to John Taylor, A. M., tutor at place aforesaid." Another notice in same paper of January 24, 1779, gives information that the "College is still carried on at the North Branch of Raritan, and that the neighborhood is so far distant from headquarters that the army does not at least interfere with the business of the College." In 1780 John Taylor, as Clerk of the Faculty, announces that the vacation of Queen's College at Hillsboro (Millstone) is expired and the business again commenced.

The affairs of the College in the Revolution were carried on in an old church built of logs, with a frame addition, which stood near the junction of the North and South Branches of the Raritan river, in Branchburg township, Somerset county, on land now belonging to Mr. John Vosseller, and nearly opposite his residence. It was built in 1718 and completed the following year. It was known as the North Branch Church. The Rev. Theodorus Jacobus Frelinghuysen preached the first sermon in it, February 21, 1720. It was yet standing at the time of the Revolution, in a partially dilapidated condition, but sufficiently uninjured to be used for a short time in the exigency then impending. The number of students during the war was not large, and the curriculum, presumably, was somewhat curtailed.

In 1791 Col. John Taylor removed to Elizabethtown and engaged in teaching the Greek and Latin languages together with Natural Philosophy. In 1791 he was called to teach in the Academy at Schenectady, N. Y., which

afterwards developed to Union College. He remained there as Professor of Mathematics and Natural Philosophy until his death, which occurred November 8, 1801.

COL. JOHN TAYLOR, OF HUNTERDON,

Was born at Bath, England. Of the date of his birth or immigration to this country we have no means of ascertaining. He married Lydia Kar, and settled on a tract of 400 acres of land situated on the Rockaway creek, between New Germantown and White House. There was a mill on the property, known from about 1760 to '80 as Taylor's Mill; afterwards as Saxon's; and owned now by Mr. John Lane.

They had three children: Nathaniel Kar Taylor, Catharine Kar Taylor, and Lydia Kar Taylor.

Nathaniel Kar Taylor was born in Readington, June 21, 1769. He went from home as a clerk in a store at White House; and from there to Amboy as clerk for Marsh & Parker, shippers in the West India trade. He was married, March 26, 1802, to Mary, daughter of William Cool and Sarah his wife. They were married at Readington by Rev. Peter O. Studiford. He died at Woodbridge, Middlesex county, August 28, 1823, and was interred at Metuchen. His wife, Mary Cool, was born in Readington, May 14, 1777. She died in New York, April 12, 1823.

Catharine, daughter of Col. John and Lydia Kar Taylor, married, 1784, Rev. William Boyd, who was pastor of the Lammington Presbyterian Church, Somerset county, from October 20, 1784, to the time of his death, May 17, 1807. They had several children.

Nathaniel K. and Mary (Cool) Taylor had six children: William Cool Taylor, born January 16, 1803; died in Rio Janeiro, March 8, 1842; Lydia Kar Taylor, born January 22, 1805; married Aaron Bloodgood, December 12, 1822; died at Perth Amboy, October 8, 1837; Sarah Ann Taylor, born November 3, 1807; married to Wm. Savidge; died in New York, May 13, 1800; John Taylor, born December 16, 1809; died in New York, January 23, 1818; Catharine Taylor, born April 11,

1812; married William LaForge, of Woodbridge, 1832; died at Perth Amboy, December 1, 1868; Nathaniel Taylor, born November 4, 1814; went on a voyage at sea and never returned.

Under the several acts of the Colonial Legislature and the Continental Congress in 1775 and '76 four Regiments of Militia were organized in Hunterdon county. The Fourth Regiment was under command of Col. John Mehelm. John Taylor was chosen Captain of one of its companies; October 28, 1775, he was promoted to the rank of Second Major; November 27, 1776, he was made a Major in Col. Read's battalion, State troops; February 17, 1777, Lieut. Colonel in Fourth Hunterdon Regiment; and May 23, 1777, Colonel of the last named Regiment. (*See Adj. Gen. Stryker's Officers and Men of New Jersey in the Revolution*, pp. 343 and 356.)

Of his personal military services we have no particular data. The patriots of the Revolution were, for the most part, too actively engaged in making history to find time to write it. It is well known that the New Jersey militia took a very creditable part in the engagements at Quinton's Bridge, Hancock's Bridge, Three Rivers and Connecticut Farms; and rendered important service in the sanguinary battles of Trenton, Princeton, Germantown, Springfield and Monmouth.

William P. Sutphin, of Belmister, Somerset county, who is well informed as to the early history of his section, states that Col. Taylor was promoted to the rank of General in the militia after the war.

The latter years of this old patriot's life were clouded by financial embarrassment. With too much generosity he became one of the bondsmen for County Collector, Joshua Corshon, who was a defaulter to the amount of £3,121, 811, d6. This, with the depreciation of the Continental currency and shrinkage in values, absorbed his estate. He was prosecuted in the Supreme Court in an action for debt, confessed judgment, execution was issued and Sheriff Jacob Anderson "Levied on Eight Horses twelve Cattle Twenty Sheep one old Negro Man two wenches & three Negro Children Viz two Boys & one Girl one Eight Day Clock one Desk two Tables Six Chairs two Beds and Bedding four Hundred Acres of Land where Sd. Taylor lives part in Tewksberry & part in Readingtown." (*Sheriff Anderson's Docket*, p. 39.) "C. C. C. & Confined the Genl. in Flemington Goal on the 29th September 1795 & 31st October the Genl. went out of Goal." (*Sheriff Anderson's Docket*, p. 91.)

In civilized countries heroes and patriots have often been distinguished and honored and their memory embalmed in classic eulogy. Such was not the award of this veteran officer. After suffering a faithful soldier's hardships, privations and risk of life in his country's struggle for independence, he was incarcerated in the county prison thirty-one days for the misfortune of pecuniary insolvency.

The date of his death and place of interment we have failed to ascertain.

Descendants of Queen Victoria.

Compiled by Wm. C. Stone.

The following list of the descendants of Queen Victoria is arranged according to the order of succession to the throne provided no more children are born to any of them. Should Prince George marry and have children all those now below him on the list would drop down one place for each child born. The same would hold true in case of any of the others.

The dates given after the names are the year of birth and the children of the queen are given in capital letters in the first column, the grandchildren being in the second column and the great-grandchildren in the third. Several grandchildren have died and are not taken into account in the list. The Duke of Albany and Princess Alice are given in brackets to show the family groups complete.

- 1 ALBERT EDWARD. 1841. Prince of Wales.
- 2 George. 1865.
- 3 Louise. 1867. Duchess of Fife.
- 4 Alexandra. 1891.
- 5 Victoria. 1868.
- 6 Maud. 1869.
- 7 ALFRED. 1844. Duke of Edinburgh.
- 8 Alfred. 1874.
- 9 Marie. 1875.
- 10 Victoria. 1876.
- 11 Alexandra. 1878.
- 12 Beatrice. 1884.
- 13 ARTHUR. 1850. Duke of Connaught.
- 14 Arthur. 1883.
- 15 Marguerite. 1882.
- 16 Victoria. 1886.
- (LEOPOLD. 1853. Duke of Albany. Died 1884.)
- 17 Charles Edward. 1884. Duke of Albany.
- 18 Alice. 1883.
- 19 VICTORIA. 1840. Married Frederick III. German Emperor.
- 20 William II. 1859. German Emperor.
- 21 William. 1882.
- 22 Eitel Frederick. 1884.
- 23 Adalbert. 1883.
- 24 August. 1887.
- 25 Oscar. 1888.
- 26 Joachim. 1890.
- 27 Henry. 1862.
- 28 Waldemar. 1889.
- 29 Charlotte. 1860. Married Bernard of Saxe-Meiningen.
- 30 Feodore. 1879.
- 31 Victoria. 1866. Married Adolph of Schaumburg Lippe.
- 32 Sophia. 1870. Married Crown Prince of Greece.
- 33 George. 1890.
- 34 Margaret. 1872.
- (ALICE. 1843. Married Grand Duke of Hesse. Died 1878.)
- 35 Ernest Louis. 1868.
- 36 Victoria. 1863. Married Prince Louis of Battenburg.
- 37 Alice. 1885.
- 38 Louise. 1889.
- 39 Elizabeth. 1864. Married Grand Duke Sergius of Russia.
- 40 Irene. 1866. Married Prince Henry of Prussia. (See 27.)
- 41 Alix. 1872.
- 42 HELENA. 1846. Married Grand Duke of Schleswig Holstein.
- 43 Christian Victor. 1867.
- 44 Albert. 1869.
- 45 Victoria Louise. 1870.
- 46 Louise Augusta. 1872. Married Aribert, Prince of Anhalt.
- 47 LOUISE. 1848. Married Marquis of Lorne.
- 48 BEATRICE. 1857. Married Prince Henry of Battenburg.
- 49 Alexander. 1886.
- 50 Leopold. 1889.
- 51 Maurice. 1891.
- 52 Victoria. 1887.

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❧ Editorial. ❧

With the present issue the first volume of THE JERSEYMAN comes to a close. From our point of view it has been successful. It has not, however, been a strictly *amateur* journal, because we could not find writers who would contribute articles that were acceptable. For this, and other reasons, the class of reading matter has gradually changed from literary to historical. This, in a measure, has determined the future course of the paper. Therefore, beginning with the new volume, the first number of which will appear in June, it will be devoted

entirely to matters of local historical interest. As far as practicable, and where the reading matter will allow, it will be illustrated. Several members of the Hunterdon County Historical Society have signified their willingness and intention to contribute papers, the result of personal research.

After the December number of THE JERSEYMAN appeared, we received several requests to issue Dr. Race's sketch of Colonel Lowrey in pamphlet form, and a number of corrections and additions were sent in by interested friends. We kept the original matter in type for over three months, and revised proofs were sent to several for criticism. The sixth proof was considered to be as nearly correct as it was possible to make it, and we have printed a small edition. See advertisement elsewhere in this issue.

It is not many years since in every farmer's house could be found several "Indian Relics" as they are commonly called. Recently we have made inquiries at all times and places and of every person who would be likely to have specimens. The general reply is, "Oh yes, we used to have some around the house, but they are probably lost now. They must be getting scarcer, for we do not find them like we did years ago."

The fact is that stone relics of the natives of America are being found every day, and the supply of commoner forms, such as arrowpoints, etc., is far greater than the demand. Points that once sold as high as ten cents each often will not sell for one-fourth that amount to-day. Of course other implements have increased in value, and are always in demand. Yet everyone seems to find it difficult to learn that "rare things are rare."

Experience is not necessary in hunting for stone relics. Keep in mind the form for which you are searching. A freshly plowed field is the best place, and if it is gone over after each rain it will generally yield returns. In this locality slight elevations are better hunting-grounds than the flat land along the river, although in some few places the reverse is the case. Remember that it is *not* "all in luck."

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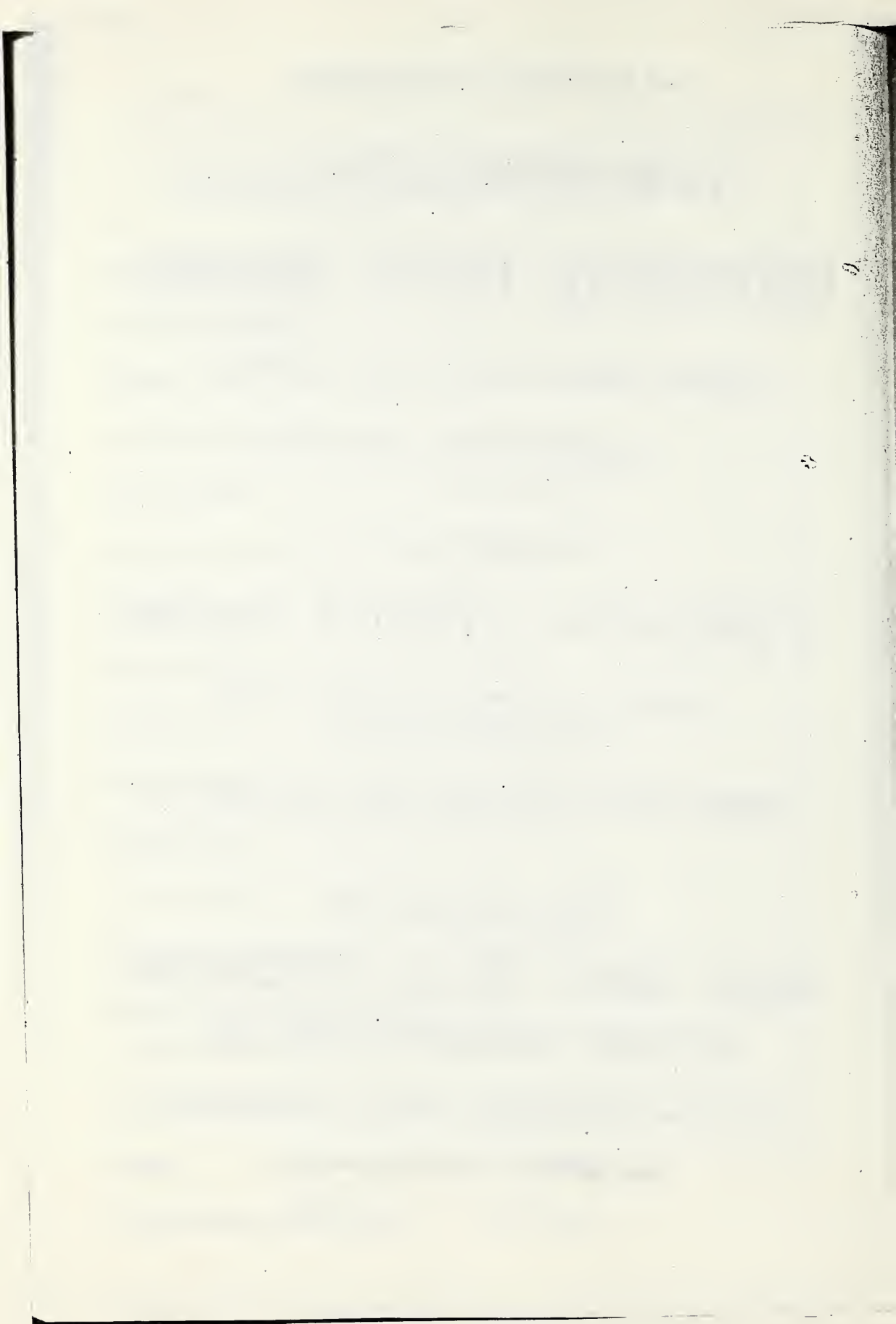
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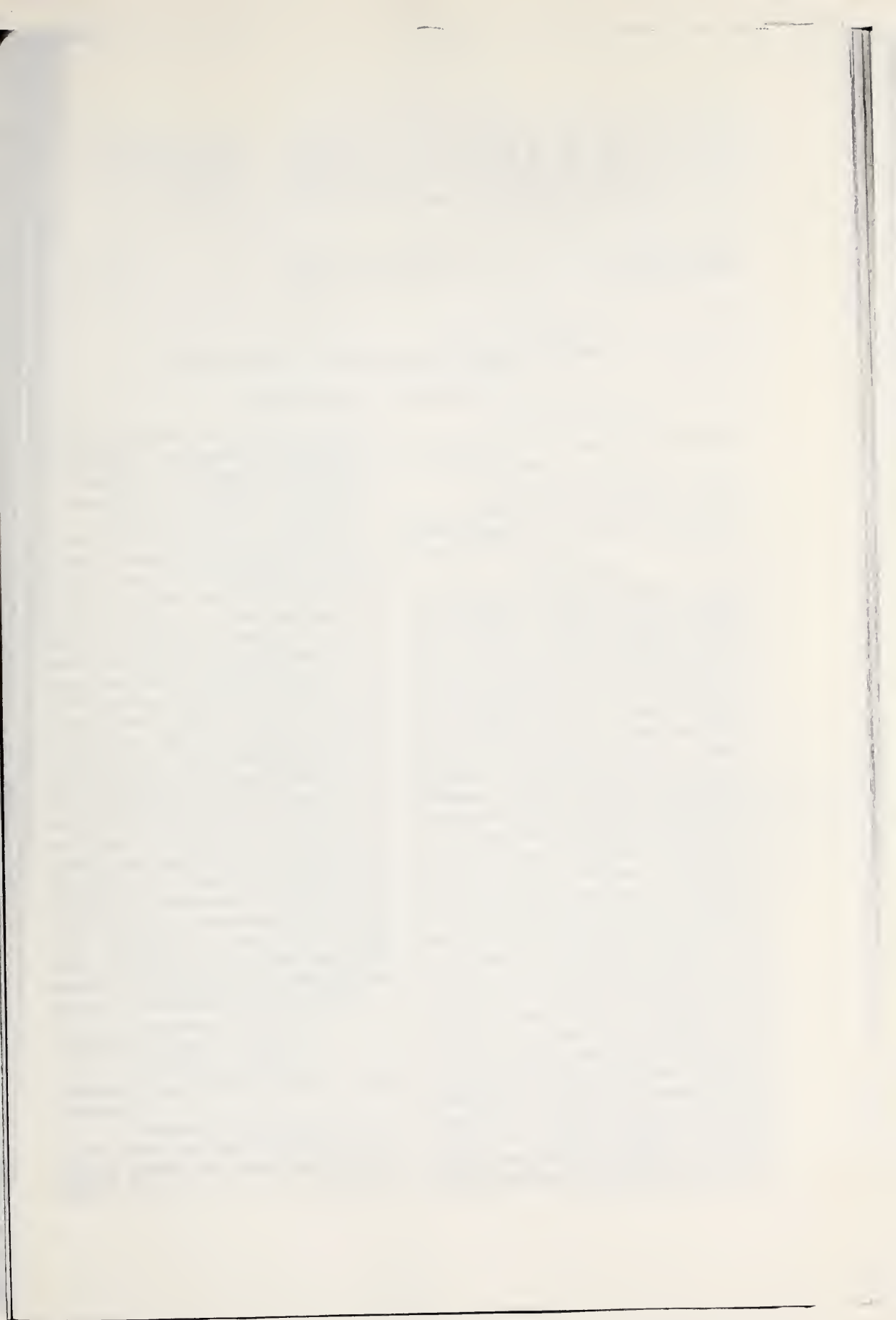
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THE JERSEYMAN.

VOL. 2. No. 1.

FLEMINGTON, N. J.

MARCH, 1893.

Colonial Naturalization List.

By HENRY RACE, M. D.

Reliable information relative to the immigrant primogenitors of families is very desirable and satisfactory in genealogical researches. The register of naturalization in Colonial times furnishes the names of immigrant ancestors in a large number of cases. Naturalization was not requisite of settlers who came from England, Ireland or Scotland as they made no change of their allegiance. Many of those from Germany, Holland and France located first in New Amsterdam (New York,) or on Long Island, where they took the oath of fidelity to the British Government and afterwards removed to New Jersey. This was more frequently the case with settlers in Essex and Monmouth counties. It is probable that many of the pioneers were never naturalized. By the Act of Assembly of April 4th, 1709, ownership of one hundred acres of land or a personal estate of fifty pounds was made requisite for the right to vote for public officers. This left but little motive for needy settlers to acquire a citizenship which, to them, would have been a mere pretentious nullity.

The following is a complete list of the names of all persons who were naturalized during the Colonial period,—compiled from Allinson's Acts of the General Assembly:

March 11, 1713-14,

Peter Bard, a native of France.

March 17, 1713-14,

Stephen Chalines, Peter Romuer, natives of France.

January 26, 1716-17,

Jacob Arents, and his three children, viz.: Nicholas Arents, Mary Arents and Margaret Arents.

November 30, 1723,

John Lewis, of the county of Hunterdon; Cornelius Tomson.

February 10, 1727-8,

John Boshart, Ann Rosina his wife; Christopher Boshart and Dorothy Boshart, their children.

July 8, 1730.

Christiana Elrington, Susanna Roeters, Godfrey Peters, Hendrick Bost, Johnan Willem Snoek, Nickolas Signe, Johannes Laux, Willem Guise, Jacob Moore, Hieronimus Keyser, Joseph Bost, Rudolph Herly, Anthony Habback, John Moor, Johan Ludowick Rightmier, Jacob Houselts, Johannes Yager, Johannes Peter Yager, Paul Flag, Jacob Peer, Hendrick Dirdorf, Christian Cornelius, Carel Hierlogh, Bartholomeus Melibagh, Hendrick Yager, Jacob Eigh, Christian Hasell, John Housilt, Johan Philip Kaes, Johan Peter Rockefeller and his two sons, viz.: Peter Rockefeller and Johannes Rockefeller, Peter Bodine, Jacob Engle, Jacob Sartor and his two sons, viz.: Johannes Sartor and Hendrick Sartor, Johan William Berg and his three sons, viz.: Johannes Berg, Pieter Berg and John Berg, Johan Gerig Miller, Johan Young, Martin Fisher and his two sons, viz.: Jacob Fisher and Philip Fisher, Koenraet Keiel, Hendrick Snook, William Hau, Christopher Snider, Jacob Gerhart, William Engle, Pieter Fisher, Pieter Young, Herbert Homer, Koenraet Henerigh, Adam Homer, William Bellesfelt, Willem Kaes, Paul Kole, Hieronimus Horin, Matteys Smith, Carel Maret, Johannes Giddeman and his son Hendrick Giddeman, Mattys Kaalsit, Hendrick Weever, Ann Hagg, An-

thony Dirdorf and his four sons, viz.: Peter Dirdorf, John Dirdorf, Anthony Dirdorf and Christian Dirdorf.

August 16, 1733.

Henry Mershon of the county of Hunterdon, planter, Peter Demong and Peter Knott of the county of Monmouth, planters.

March 15, 1738-9.

Peter Frauberg, Jacob Forsman, Nicholas Dahlberg, Nicholas Bud, Johannes Casparus Koch, Katharine his wife, and three sons, viz.: Joseph Koch, Anthony Koch and Jacobus Koch, Caspar Wister, Henry Fisher, John Bloom, John Peter Zenger, John Vandreson, John De Wit and Charles Duran.

July 31, 1740.

Johannes Martinus Van Harlingen, Peter Soulard.

December 8, 1744.

Ludwick Hadu, Jacob Urtz, Frederick Tendle Spick, Adam Hoeshield, Michael Tilheaver, Peter Dofgel, Hans Michael Milner, Johannes Hoffman, Matthias Houshilt, Johannes Trimmer, Adam Bellesfelt, Johan William Bellesfelt, Peter Bellesfelt, Johannes Henry Snug, Bastiyan Kes, Johan Chris Smith, Jr., Philliep Snieder, Hendrick Winter, Johan Diel Berg, Adam Diels, Hendrick Diels, Matthias Trimmer, and Matthias Sharpentin.

January 19, 1747-8.

Peter Louderbouch, Catharine, Elizabeth and Barbara, his three daughters.

December 16, 1748.

Hendrick Goeglets.

March 28, 1749.

Peter Schmuck, Philip Marot and Peter Bruier.

October 8, 1750.

George Cooper, Philip Cooper, Theophilus Bindur and Christopher Easter.

June 6, 1751.

Philip Young, Henry Croo, Johannes Fisher, Jacob Winnacker, Michael Shuatterly and Jacob Kemper.

October 23, 1751.

William Evehman.

June 21, 1754.

Johannes Doremus, Hendrick Benf, Hendrick Benf, Jr., and Cornelius Paraut.

October 21, 1754.

Henry Graaf, Johannes Myer, Christian Kaul, Hendrick Koch, Peter Hoffman, John

Young, William Hoffinan, Christian Kule, William Barwick, Johannes Kase, Matthias Kase, Johannes Ross, Hantil Rester, Han-born Koch and Martie Shipley.

August 20, 1755.

John Beulesheimer, Henry Landis, Peter Yager, Andrew Trimmer, Valentine Ent, Peter Werts, William Ecker, Henry Warner, Andrew Redick, Abraham Laslire, Justus Ranzel, John Sentiny, Michael King, Adam Agee, Jacob Vogt, Justus Gans, Henry Hoffinan, Martin Streetman, William Kelin, Adam Hag, Peter Case, John Immel, Jacob Young, Christian Wertchen, Michael Myer, John Pheger, Peter Neyzard, Harmon Waggoner, John Kemper, Peter Coens, John Raker, George Geeler, Albertus Popplesdorf, Thomas Hall, Jacob Boum, Adam Pocke, Henry Bemer, John Peter Fox, Tunis Young, Henry Harter, William Wertchen, Francis Bickle, Tunis Case, George William Vanbagh, Christian Beck, Christian Hassen, Adam Snook, Rudolph Staneman, and Christian Kaul.

May 29, 1756.

Johannes Belesvelt, and Peter Van Allen.

November 28, 1760.

Peter Penier, George Andreas Virselius, Jacob Autsoni, and Christopher Baueysen.

April 7, 1761.

David Slayback, Henry Luts, Michael Hammer, and John Allison.

March 10, 1762.

George Beck, Jacob Wignmore, and Stephen Sarich.

April 28, 1762.

Christopher Huson, Hans Jacob Prettiker, Jacob Stucky, Henry Cook, Michael Maps, Charles Martin Roan, Henry Diffidaffy, Henry Swink, Nicholas Philips, Philip Marks, Leonard Fox, Caspar Grim, and John Rouse.

June 3, 1763.

Jacob Albright, Daniel Dorn, Nicholas Angle, Benedict Yare, Johannes Vos, Gabriel Hymier, Johannes Heyler, Cornelius Ferberg, Joseph Huppell, and John Snyder.

December 7, 1763.

Johannes Kank, John Dellar, George Kesler, and George Hinms.

February 23, 1764.

Joseph Behriinger, John Snoffer, George Windemude, Casper Shepperd, Walton

Vokes, John Henry Snoffer, Martin Swort Welder, Adam Cunkle, Andrew Wagener, John Philip Weiker, and John Morkel.

June 20, 1765.

John Houze, Peter Hendrick Striepers, John Herbergs, John William Pollmann, and Peter Kurtz.

June 28, 1766.

Jabob Hertel, and John Jacob Faish.

May 10, 1768.

John Louterman, John Snook, Frederick Hayn, William Stodder, Philip Bemmer, John Haas, Johannes Mayer, Peter Colther and Nicholas Ott.

December 6, 1769.

Christopher Bishop, John Lame, Peter

Lame, Henry Lishman, Francis Ralph, George Sawibeck, Thomas Whisler, John Martin Fulkemer, Jacob Akeley, Frederick Smith, Matthew Marton, John Bohn, Gerhart Winter, Peter Brown, Andrew Congle, (Cougler?) Peter Slim, John Hartman, Johannes Hofses, Johannes Balthaser Harff, Walter Wob, Christopher Rob, John Cosman, John Marlin, and Henry Stricklan.

October 27, 1770.

Frederick Outgelt, Leonard Lymaster, Peter Lupp, John Bower, Lawrence Eykenier, George Obert, Peter Obert, and John Irick.

September 26, 1772.

George Felthausen.

Historical and Genealogical Sketch of James Sterling.

By EDWARD BOKER STERLING.

James Sterling was born in Coleraine, North of Ireland, Jan. 6, 1742, and at a very early age (presumably 12 years) was brought to America by his uncle, James Hunter, a successful merchant then doing business in Philadelphia, Pa.

Of his parentage nothing definite at present is known but the presumption is that his parents were Scotch Covenanters driven from Scotland through opposition to their religion into the North of Ireland many of whom settled at Coleraine. They must have been very devout Presbyterians from the fact that we find James Sterling in early life to have been a strict Presbyterian, living up to the rules of his faith not only at church but in every walk of life and his home.

His uncle watched over him with the care of a wise father, instilled in him the virtues of a successful business career and guided his course to the age of maturity when he was fitted most wisely to enter upon the duties of an active business life.

Without capital, but with keen business tact, honesty of purpose and determined to succeed he started in life when between 21 and 22 years of age to prove that success should be his by careful attention to every detail.

His uncle quietly went to the merchants

with whom he was dealing at the time and informed them that his nephew was about to embark in business for himself without capital, but being possessed of those qualifications of a successful business man he would be responsible for any debts incurred but that he should not be so informed of the fact, as he wished to see how judiciously he would invest on the start.

From merchant to merchant he imparted this information entirely unknown to James Sterling, who when he made known his wants with explanations of his limited means, was informed that he could have all the credit desired, a fact that seemed to impress him greatly, for he refused to purchase other than in just sufficient quantities to stock a very small store, believing it would be easier to buy a fresh stock rather than to run in debt for quantities that he had no means of paying for, without selling at a profit what he had ventured to buy on the start.

His sagacity in buying and strict attention to business methods, honesty in his dealings with all classes and promptness in paying his bills soon laid for him the foundation of a very large and prosperous business.

In starting in life he determined to break loose from the city of Philadelphia which

gave him his business education and seek a place in which he could command a clientage of his own. He looked over several locations and finally settled in Burlington, N. J., then one of the most prosperous towns in New Jersey and the centre of travel between New York and Philadelphia.

His uncle James Hunter thought it a very poor selection, but James Sterling soon convinced him that he had looked the ground over carefully and made an excellent selection.

James Sterling first started in business about the year 1762 or 1763 in the property situated on the upper side of Main street in the store now occupied by Bowen's confectionery and fruit store and remained there for several years. Finding business very good he finally located on the Main street, opposite Union street, where from time to time he enlarged his store as required, and his stock also. His business increased so rapidly that his store was the centre of all trade not only for Burlington county, but the surrounding country, and he was known from Sussex to Cape May.

Amusing incidents are told of his business career and it was a well known fact that nothing could be asked for he did not have in stock. I give two of the most amusing as then related:

"A party of gentlemen bent on fun made a wager of half dozen bottles of wine that James Sterling kept everything and that nothing could be asked for that he could not supply.

"The wager was taken, the party adjourned to the store of James Sterling finding that gentleman in, walking up and down the store looking over his stock with his quick and discerning eyes. He asked, 'well gentlemen what can I do for you?' The question was put, 'have you any goose yokes?' 'Oh yes gentlemen, how many will you have? A single one, by the pair or by the dozen?' And calling to one of his clerks, bid him to run up stairs and bring down those goose yokes and show them to the gentlemen. It was not necessary, for the laugh was given, the joke appreciated and the wine duly partaken of."

The other incident which well illustrates his varied assortment is as follows:

"The trustees of the old church of which he was a member had decided to make some alterations and remodel the altar and surroundings which included a new pulpit; the old one being removed to James Sterling's store-house unknown to the general public. In conversation in a public place some gentlemen were discussing the merits of James Sterling's wonderful store and various things to be found there, when one declared that he could ask for an article that it was impossible to have in any store ready made. The bet was taken and it was agreed that a dinner for the party should be the result of the same. The party adjourned to the store and were conducted by James Sterling to his store-house, where he showed them to their surprise and astonishment, the pulpit from the old church.

"It was the talk of the town for many a year to come, and soon became a common by-word that James Sterling kept everything that had been or could be asked for, and proven on several occasions."

As a merchant and man of business he was equalled by few. He conducted his affairs on a very large and extensive scale with great diligence, perseverance, punctuality and integrity, for more than fifty years. Possibly no other man in the State of New Jersey transacted as much business in the mercantile line with more honor, general approbation and satisfaction to those with whom he had dealings.

He retired from active business previous to the Revolutionary war, bought a valuable farm in Salem county and furnished it with stock and everything necessary to a complete farm.

He moved on his farm with pleasant anticipations but could not rest while such stirring times were passing and soon made himself very useful in the cause of Liberty.

At the commencement of the Revolutionary war he was a Justice of the Peace under Royal Authority, but when England declared that the Colonies were no longer under his Majesty's protection he very justly concluded that where there was no protection there could be no obligations to allegiance. He then took a very active part in the American cause as a firm and zealous Whig.

Family tradition says that he was the

captain of a company that he fitted out at his own expense and went with the company to Staten Island and other places, in the public service.

He risked his reputation, his fortune and his all in the support of the Independence of the United States. In the Minutes of the Provincial Congress and Council of Safety 1775-76, of the State of New Jersey pages 51 and 52: "Burlington Committee it was resolved that in pursuance of the eleventh article of the said Association a Committee of Observation for the city and county be now appointed for the purpose in that article mentioned." and James Sterling leads the list of thirty-three prominent men, "the committee to be continued for one year from Tuesday, Feb. 14th, 1775."

"Officers and men of New Jersey in the Revolutionary War," by William S. Stryker: I find on page 339 from Burlington county. First Regiment, James Sterling, Second Major. On page 369 I find James Sterling, Second Major, First Regiment, Burlington county, September 28th, 1776.

About the close of the war he returned to Burlington, where he continued to reside till the close of his life, and again went into the mercantile business.

He accumulated a large estate and generally was favored with good health and strong constitution. But the last three years of his life he was a man of much affliction, suffering greatly with aggravated hemorrhoids from which he died.

In his civil and political life he exercised the same great intellect which was shown in his business career holding the following important offices:

"Civil List 1784-1851" Mayors of Burlington. James Sterling was the third Mayor of the city of Burlington, 1801-1806, succeeding Joseph Bloomfield the second Mayor. 1795-800, who was Governor of New Jersey 1801-1802 and again 1803-1812.

"Alderman and Commonalty list." Burlington. James Sterling heads the list as first in that line 1785-1794.

"Common Council." He served in this body from 1810 to 1811.

HIS RELIGIOUS LIFE.

His mother was a pious member of the Presbyterian church, by whose examples

and admonitions he had early religious impressions which he put into active practice after starting for himself in business. He withdrew from such company as might be hurtful to him and formed but few new acquaintances excepting as might be of advantage to him.

He was a Presbyterian of the old school when he married Mary Shaw, of Burlington, who was an Episcopalian. They mutually agreed to make no difficulty on points of religion, difference in opinions or forms, but to have the worship of God in their house and family.

About the year 1771 he heard Rev. Francis Asbury, great Bishop of the Methodist Episcopal Society, at which time he was brought under deep awakenings and heart convictions. He then became a constant hearer of the Methodist preachers and soon after became a member of that society, and for a long time was a member of both the Presbyterian and Methodist societies.

He stood high in the world, a man of fortune and respectability, but the Methodists at that time were composed principally of the poorer classes and looked upon with distrust and disrespect. He however, continued to be a member of both societies until objection was raised by the Presbyterians to his communing with them from his connection with the Methodists.

The Session was divided some in favor of and some against his continuing with them as he had done. His certificate had been presented from a sister church; they could find no fault with his life, except that he associated with the Methodists and must give up one or the other. For the sake of peace and harmony he withdrew from the Presbyterians and devoted his time, purse and energy to the building up of the Methodist faith not only in Burlington but other parts of New Jersey, Delaware and Maryland. He was a great friend to all the ministers of the Methodist faith, his home being the headquarters for all of that denomination, and frequently he entertained from 50 to 100 at one time at his home. His heart went out to all, his purse was always open to a minister, and he did great service as a layman and in building places of worship for the Methodists.

"History of Burlington and Mercer counties" by E. M. Woodward, pages 22, 123, 126, 127, 128, 133, 134, 154, 156, 157, 158, 161, all refer to James Sterling and his sons.

A lengthy obituary notice of James Sterling was published in *The American Daily Advertiser*, Philadelphia, Jan. 19th, 1818, by the Rev. Ezekiel Cooper, a life long friend.

"Memorials of Methodism of New Jersey," 1860, by the Rev. John Atkinson. James Sterling's portrait occupies the front of the book, while pages 152 to 164 give a sketch of his services as a Methodist layman, and his name is frequently mentioned on the pages.

"Methodism in America," by Lednum, also "History of the Methodist Episcopal church," by Abel Stevens, two volumes, 1864,



James Sterling.

all give interesting accounts of James Sterling as one who rendered great service to the Methodist church in New Jersey.

GENEALOGICAL RECORD.

James Sterling married Mary Shaw, of Burlington, N. J., Oct. 20th, 1768. He being 26 and she 17 years of age, the marriage license was obtained in Pennsylvania. There were nine children by this marriage.

Mary Shaw died about 12 o'clock Thursday morning, April 19th, 1785, aged 36 years, 7 months, and is interred in St. Mary's churchyard, Burlington, N. J.

CHILDREN BY FIRST MARRIAGE.

- 1st. James Hunter Sterling, b. Thursday, Sept. 14th, 1769, at Burlington, N. J., d. Sunday morning, Sept. 9th, 1798, m. Elizabeth Robbins, (d. Jan. 24th, 1832), two children.
- 2d. Elizabeth Salter Sterling, b. Saturday, July 6th, 1771, at Burlington, N. J., d. Aug. 5th or 15th, 1815, at Burlington, N. J., m. Mahlon Budd 1794? Two children?
- 3d and 4th. Twins. James and Mary Sterling, b. Saturday P. M., June 19th, 1773, at Burlington, N. J., and died about two hours after birth.
- 5th. Samuel Shaw Sterling, b. May 9th, 1774, at Burlington, N. J., d. Friday, April 1st, 1808, unmarried, at Burlington, N. J.
- 6th. William Sterling, b. Thursday, Oct. 17th, 1776, at Burlington, N. J., d. Saturday, Sept. 22d, 1781, Burlington, N. J.
- 7th. Archibald Sterling, b. Thursday, Sept. 26th, 1780, at Burlington, N. J., m. Mary Ann —? d. about 1830? Five children?
- 8th. John Wesley Sterling, b. Friday, Oct. 11th, 1782, at Burlington, N. J., d. Monday, Aug. 16th, 1852, near Trenton, N. J., m. Ann Woodward Feb. 29th, 1804. Six children.
- 9th. Margaret Sterling, b. Tuesday, April 12th, 1785, d. March 26th, 1856, m. John Johnston, June 5th, 1805. Five children.

Through the first marriage I have recorded only so far as I have been able to trace, with the following results:

Nine children, twenty grandchildren, twenty-eight greatgrandchildren, forty-nine greatgreatgrandchildren, and twenty greatgreatgreatgrandchildren. Total, 126.*

James Sterling married Rebecca Budd (the 10th child of Wm. Budd, the 3d and Susannah Cole his wife who were married April 6th, 1738, born Sept. 27th, 1760, at New Mills, now Pemberton, N. J.) at Good Luck,

* NOTE.—There are a great many descendants to be accounted for as I have no record at all of Archibald's family, few records of Margaret's, and I will be very glad to hear from any member of either branch that can help me on the same as to the descendants of the above named children.

N. J. meeting-house, Nov. 13th, 1785.

Rebecca Budd Sterling died June 10th, 1841, 8 P. M., aged 80 years, 8 months and 15 days, at her residence in Burlington, N. J. She was among the first fruits of Methodism in New Jersey. About 1779, she joined the society, that being more than five years before the organization of the Methodist Episcopal church.



Rebecca Budd Sterling.

James Sterling died Jan. 6th, 1818, at Burlington, N. J., 76 years of age, greatly beloved and respected by all who knew him. His tombstone bears the following inscription:

He who is rich in Sovereign Mercy,
Has called him from works to rewards.
In life he was esteemed and in death lamented.
His friends and society generally have sustained
An irreparable loss in his infinite gain.
Therefore they sorrow not as those who have no hope.

He died in the triumphs of faith, and he left the following lines to be engraved on this sacred stone:

"Christ to me as life on earth
And death to me is gain
Because I trust through him alone
Salvation to obtain."

CHILDREN BY SECOND MARRIAGE.

- 1st. William Asbury Sterling, b. Friday, Aug. 11th, 1786, d. Thursday, March 12th, 1811, at Burlington, N. J.
- 2d. Thomas Chew Sterling, b. Friday, April 4th, 1788, d. Nov. 18th, 1854, Trenton, N. J., m. Edith Wetherby June 13th, 1811, (died May 19th, 1876, Trenton, N. J.) Four children.
- 3d. Mary Shaw Sterling, b. Saturday, Dec. 5th, 1789, d. Dec. 7th, 1870, at Philadelphia, Pa., m. Charles E. Hollinshead, Oct. 20th, 1813. Six children.
- 4th. Joseph Sterling, b. Monday, Jan. 30th, 1792, d. Nov. 14th, 1863, Trenton, N. J., m. Sarah Hamilton, of Philadelphia, Pa., Sept. 14th, 1815, (b. July 9th, 1787, d. Dec. 6th, 1866, Trenton, N. J.) Seven children.
- 5th. Benjamin Sterling, b. Sunday, April 6th, 1794, d. Feb. 13th, 1822, Burlington, N. J., m. 1st Rebecca Elkinton, Jan. 2d, 1817, (d. Feb. 18th, 1818), m. 2d Elizabeth Fenton, April 19th, 1819, (d. Nov. 26th, 1845, Bristol Pa.) One child.
- 6th. Budd Sterling, b. Monday, April 18th, 1796, d. Friday, Sept. 18th, 1863, m. Eliza Wright, May 2d, 1817, (d. Feb. 17th, 1868.) Nine children.
- 7th. Susannah Budd Sterling, b. June 11th, 1798, d. Friday, Dec. 4th, 1891, Brooklyn, N. Y. She attained the greatest age of any of the children either by the first or second marriage, retaining her faculties until the day of her death. Married Wm. Frederick Van Amringe Oct. 7th, 1818, (b. May 22d, 1791, Parish of Basanhale, city of London, England, d. March 16th, 1873, New York city.) Twelve children.



Susannah Van Amringe.

8th. Rebecca Budd Sterling, b. May 5th, 1801, m. 1st, Wm. Cowperthwaite, Dec. 5th, 1821, one child; m. 2d, Rev. John S. Porter, Feb. 12th, 1834, (b. Aug. 23d, 1805, Green Hill, Md. d. Burlington, N. J., Oct. 2d, 1890.) Three children.



Mrs. Rebecca Porter.

Mrs. Rebecca Budd Sterling Porter, (widow of the Rev. John S. Porter, D. D.,) living at Burlington, N. J. with her son John Samuel Porter in the 92nd year of her age, is a remarkably brilliant old lady and very widely known especially among the Methodists in New Jersey.



James Sterling.

9th. James Sterling, b. Thursday, July 7th, 1803, m. 1st, Caroline E. Fennimore, Dec. 1st, 1830, (d. Friday, Feb. 9th, 1855, Burlington, N. J.,) m. 2d, Amelia L. Porter, Tuesday, Nov. 9th, 1858. Four children.

James Sterling the youngest child, now in his 90th year, is living at present in Philadelphia with his two daughters Caroline and Florence, in the full enjoyment of all his faculties, and is a very remarkable and active old gentleman, a pleasing and agreeable conversationalist, and glad at all times to meet his friends and talk over old times.

He has held many important positions of trust and has been a man of great influence as the following record will show:

Woodward's "History of Burlington and Mercer counties."

Page 128. Served in Common Council 1826, 1835-36, 1839.

" 127. Collector 1838, 1869-70.

" 127. Assessor 1872-74.

" 127. Township Committee 1837.

" 134. Director of the Mechanics Bank, of Burlington, April 26th, 1839, until 1850, when he was appointed the third Cashier June 14th, 1850, which he held until he resigned in January, 1869.

" 134. Third clerk to the bank June 21st, 1845, to 1850.

" 156. March 11th, 1853, he was appointed on the Board of Trustees of the Union M. E. Church, also Treasurer, which offices he filled for about 13 years, and he was Steward until 1874.

By the second marriage I have recorded only those decendants I have been able to trace at the present writing, which are, nine children, forty-seven grandchildren, eighty-four greatgrandchildren, seventy greatgreat-grandchildren, four greatgreatgreat-grandchildren. Total, 214.

Then we have by both marriages, eighteen children, sixty-seven grandchildren, one hundred and twelve greatgrandchildren, one hundred and nineteen greatgreatgrandchildren, twenty-four greatgreatgreatgrandchildren. Total, 340.

My Genealogical Register is by no means complete, and I will thank all those who are in any way connected with the Sterling family in its collateral branches to furnish me with such dates of births, marriages and deaths as are in their possession, and any other information relative to the Sterling family in America.

TRENTON, N. J., Jan. 2d, 1893.

THE JERSEYMAN.

VOL. 2, No. 2 AND 3.

FLEMINGTON, N. J.

JUNE AND SEPTEMBER, 1893.

A Historical Sketch of the Meeting and Meeting House of the Society of Friends, at Quakertown, N. J.

By MARY C. VAIL.

At exactly what date the first members of the Society of Friends settled in the vicinity of Quakertown it is impossible to determine; but it is probable that it was not earlier than 1726 or '27.

The Doughtys, Stevensons, Kings, Rockhills, Emleys, Larges, Willsons, Williams's and Schooleys were among the first families to migrate hither from Burlington county about 1727 to 1730, or some of them possibly a little earlier. John Stevenson's deed for 500 acres of land bears date 1727. This tract included the farm whereon George and Jacob Race now live, and is described as adjoining land of Jacob Doughty, by which it appears that Doughty owned land here previous to that date. He (Doughty) purchased another tract, containing 1,212 acres, of Mathews Gardiner in 1729. He is supposed to have lived where David Case now lives.

Joseph King bought a tract on the South Branch in 1729, at the present site of Sunnyside, and built the first mill at that place.

Edward Rockhill purchased in 1731, settled at Pittstown, and built a mill where the machine-shop now stands. John Emley lived where Isaiah Mathews now does, and built a house there in 1732, which stood until 1831.

John Coat owned, and probably lived on, the Joseph R. Mathews farm in 1730; but in 1743 it was owned by Samuel Schooley.

Samuel Large purchased a portion of Jacob Doughty's 1,212 acre tract, and moved here in the early part of, or before 1729. He settled where Wm. Dubon now lives. Samuel Willson also purchased of Jacob Doughty, in 1730, and took up his residence at the place still known as the old Willson homestead. There was a small stone dwelling standing there as late as 1819, in which it is supposed he lived until 1735, when he built the house which is still standing. Samuel Large and Samuel Willson were brothers-in-law, and both were ministers of the Society of Friends.

When the Williams and Schooley families came, is uncertain. Samuel Schooley married Avis Holloway in 1725, and may have settled here soon after.

The Friends here were then members of Chesterfield Monthly Meeting, Burlington county, and on the records of that meeting, under date of Tenth month, 4, 1729, appears the following minute: "Thomas Williams, Samuel Schooley and others made application to this meeting that, whereas their settlement being remote from Friends, they request Friends approbation and consent to meet together at one of their houses every First day of the week to worship God; whereupon this meeting, well knowing the advantage the people of God have in meeting together in His name, approve of their so doing until there be an established meet-

ing nearer to them, or until Friends see some inconveniency in their so doing."

Strangely enough, there is no mention of where "their settlement" was, but if it was at this place—which can scarcely be doubted—it gives us the date of 1729 as that of the first establishment of the meeting here. This seems the more certain, as in 1731 there was a proposition before the Monthly Meeting (Chesterfield) "To appoint overseers for Bethlehem," by which name this meeting was long known, from the name of the township.

In 1733 Jacob Doughty conveyed to Samuel Large, Samuel Willson, John Stevenson, Edward Rockhill and Joseph King, as Trustees, four acres of land for the use of the meeting. This lot was at the northeast corner of Doughty's tract, and included the site of the first meeting-house, but there is no record of the date of its erection. Tradition says, it was built of logs, and stood about thirty yards southwest of the present edifice. In 1744 a Monthly Meeting for business was established here. There is no mention made of any appointment of clerks, but as John Sincock seems to have been the first recorder, it is probable that he acted in the capacity of clerk also, for the men's meeting.

Friends had by this time considerably increased in numbers, and included, besides those already mentioned, the Kester, Webster, Robeson, Lundy, Atkinson, Willets, Heath, and probably several other families.

Their meeting was doubtless also attended by some not members, and the old log building was found to be too small. Accordingly application was made to Burlington Quarterly Meeting—of which this was a constituent part—for liberty to build a new one, which was granted, and pecuniary assistance rendered. Advice was also given by the Quarterly Meeting as to size, and that it be built of stone. At a Monthly Meeting held Third month, 14, 1747, it was ordered: "That a report be made to the Quarterly Meeting that we are building our new Meeting-house thirty-nine feet long and twenty-seven feet wide, and that we expect by computation the cost will amount to £150, and have yet but £100 towards discharging the same."

The building was so far completed as to be used, but was not entirely finished when, in 1752, it was burned. At a Monthly Meeting "held at Robert Large's, Jeremiah Williams, Jonathan Robeson, Joseph King, Sr., and Thomas Atkinson were appointed to agree with suitable workmen to repair it." There was some difference of opinion as to the form in which the roof should be rebuilt, and the advice of the Quarterly Meeting was again called for. At a Monthly Meeting held Fifth month, 9, 1754, the following report was made to the Quarterly Meeting: "We have, to general satisfaction, finished rebuilding our Meeting-house (according to the former model, as we were advised by the Quarterly Meeting), so far that we hold our meetings there, it being about as near completed as it was before it was burnt."

Theodore Probasco, of this place, remembers the building as it doubtless then appeared, having dormer windows and galleries at the sides; these were subsequently removed, and the gambrel-roofed structure assumed the appearance which is familiar to the memory of many persons now living. It was torn down in 1862, and the present more convenient, but less picturesque, one erected nearly on the same site, and, in part, of the same materials. Tradition says that the old meeting-house was occupied for a time during the Revolution by a party of British soldiers, and I well remember how, in my childhood, I viewed with wonder the burned places on the floor, said to have been made by their camp-kettles. Some of the officers were quartered at the house of Samuel Kester, where J. T. Stires now lives, and others at John Allen's, where J. A. Laing lives.

Sometime previous to 1745, probably about 1743, a number of Friends migrated from here to the "Great Meadows," in Morris (now Warren) county, some of their neighbors kindly accompanying them to assist in building their log houses. In 1745 a request for holding a meeting for worship there was made to the Monthly Meeting, which was granted, and in 1749 "Friends at the Meadows" requested that the Monthly Meeting appoint a committee from here to assist them in fixing upon a place for building a

meeting-house. Accordingly Jeremiah Williams, Joseph King, Sr., Joseph Webster, Joseph King, Jr., and William King were appointed. Subsequently the names of John Emley, Peter Schminck, Jacob Simcock and William Emley were added to the committee.

In 1748, when Kingwood township was set off from Bethlehem, the name of this meeting was correspondingly changed, and it was known as Kingwood Meeting for more than a century; since 1859 it has been called Quakertown Meeting. The one at the "Meadows" was first called Hardwick Meeting in 1752.

Daniel Doughty, in 1752, conveyed to Samuel Large, Jonathan Robeson, Jeremiah Williams and John Emley, of Kingwood, and Thomas Atkinson, of Amwell, as trustees, a small lot of land adjoining the four acres given by his father, and in 1764 the same person conveyed two other lots to James Willson, Robert Large, Harmanus Kester and Samuel Kester, of Kingwood, and Samuel Webster, of Bethlehem, for the use of the meeting. These last were the "graveyard lot" near J. L. Nixon's, the title deed to which Friends still hold, and the well-known "spring lot," which was sold some years since. A part of the four acre tract was also sold in 1862.

In 1807 a common Board of Trustees was appointed for all the property. Their names were Robert Emley, Thomas Twining, Samuel Webster, John Allen and Henry Clifton. The last named was the survivor, and he conveyed the trust to William Webster, Samuel Willson, David Laing and William Clifton, Jr., in 1829. William Clifton in turn conveyed it, in 1855, to John Willson, Jonathan Harned, Joseph Clifton and Abram R. Vail.

In 1756 the first appointment of elders was made, and John Simcock, Joseph King, Sr., Robert Large, Mary Williams, Martha Willson and Mary Large were named for the Kingwood branch, and Richard Lundy, Samuel Schooley, Thomas Lundy, Anne Collins, Mary Willson and Avis Schooley for Hardwick.

In 1759, at the request of Hardwick Friends, it was agreed that the Monthly Meeting be held alternately there and at

Kingwood, which was accordingly done until 1797, when they became separate Monthly Meetings, the line of division being the Musconetcong.

This Monthly Meeting was separated from Burlington Quarterly Meeting and joined to Shrewsbury in 1789, and remained a constituent part of that Quarterly Meeting until 1833, when it was united to Bucks Quarter.

The Robeson and Lundy families, of whom frequent mention is made in the records, came here from Pennsylvania, the former from Wrightstown in 1746, and the latter from Exeter Monthly Meeting in 1747. The Cliftons, prominent members of the meeting for nearly a century, came originally from Philadelphia. Henry married in 1777, Amy, daughter of Isaac Horner, and settled at the home of his father-in-law, where Dr. Snyder now lives. William settled at what is now the residence of Morris Hampton.

There were as many as seventeen ministers connected with the meeting, from the time of its first establishment to the end of the century. Perhaps the most prominent one was Joseph Moore, who brought a certificate from Rahway in 1766. He settled on a farm about three miles from Flemington, near to Thomas Atkinson, who built the first mill on the South Branch, at the place which is now known as Rockafellow's lower mills, and he and Thomas became very intimate friends.

In 1786 Joseph Moore made a religious visit to Friends in Nova Scotia, traveling on foot; and in the following year, accompanied by a Friend from Philadelphia, he made a second journey to that province with a donation from Friends to be distributed among the poor there. In 1793, Joseph Moore and several other Friends went to Detroit, in company with General Benjamin Lincoln, Colonel Timothy Pickering and Beverly Randolph, Esq., commissioners appointed by the Government to endeavor to make a treaty with the Indians, the latter having requested that some Friends be sent with the commissioners. The journey was an arduous one, and Joseph was much fatigued when he reached Philadelphia on his return. He staid there to attend the Yearly Meeting which was in session, notwith-

standing the yellow fever was then prevailing to an alarming extent in the city. After the close of the meeting he returned to his home, was taken ill with the fever, and died in a few days.

From 1771 to 1792 a meeting was held at the house of Joseph Moore during the winter season. There was also a meeting held for some time at the house of Jacob Bird-sall, which was probably in the same neighborhood, from the fact that the meetings were not to be held at the same time. Sarah Lundy, Gabriel Willson and Henry Widdifield were also quite prominent ministers belonging to the Hardwick branch of the meeting.

Several members of the meeting were heavily fined, and at least two—Joseph Moore and John Allen—imprisoned for their peace principles during the war of the Revo-

lution. I remember hearing John Allen's granddaughter relate an anecdote of his arrest. Mary Large (who afterward became his wife) was on her way to his shop to be measured for a pair of shoes, when she saw the officers coming behind her. She whipped up her horse and rode on to warn him. He calmly awaited their approach, and when they claimed him as a prisoner, quietly asked if they would not wait for him to get his coat.

In the old burial-ground in the northwest corner of the four-acre lot given to the meeting by Jacob Doughty, are laid to rest many of the old-time worthies who figured in the early history of this region. By far the larger number of the older graves are unmarked, and the earliest date to be found there is 1751; but there were doubtless many interments there before that time.

Recollections of Pittstown General Training.

Read by J. W. LEQUEAR,

BEFORE THE HUNTERDON COUNTY HISTORICAL SOCIETY.

It has occurred to me that some recollections of Pittstown may not fail to be interesting to you at this time. That part of the militia of Hunterdon, composed of the enrolled militia of Kingwood, Bethlehem and Alexandria townships, assembled at Pittstown once a year, in the month of June, for parade, inspection and review. Company and battalion trainings were held at other places, but this was called the general training, and began to be held here some time prior to the War of 1812. This was a great gala day for the men and boys of the surrounding country who gathered there, and quite a number of the women of the immediate neighborhood were present to participate in the enjoyment. It was thought necessary that the militia should meet occasionally and receive some instruction in military tactics. I do not know or presume that the instruction was very thorough. Neither Scott nor Hardee had as yet published their manuals. Although sixty years have passed away since I first attended this training, yet I have almost as clear recol-

lection of it as if it had been a month ago. My father and his hired man belonged to a uniformed company. Their dress was white pantaloons and a closely-buttoned red round-about coat and a scarlet feather, formed by attaching small feathers around a reed stem until it was eight or ten inches long. This was stitched fast alongside a tall fur hat. I recollect the bustle of training morning in getting this feather attached to the hat, and getting on the uniform; and then the heavy two-horse bolster farm-wagon would be run out, two good horses geared to it, boards for seats, or house-chairs, and from six to a dozen men and boys loaded in. The boys thought it was a grand holiday. We generally took hay or grass and feed along for the horses. My father generally drove down into the grove below Little's oil and fulling mill. There were more trees there than now, and not so much cut up with races and ditches. They were their own hostlers, the running stream affording a good watering-place for the horses. The sound of the bass drum could now be heard at the hotel, and following the sound we ascend a flight of broad

stairs on the outside at the northeast corner of the house and enter the northeast room, in the second story. Here we find the musicians. Joe Hull and Henry Slack beat the bass drum. I forget who was the fifer, but they made the windows rattle. There is nothing that stirs up the martial spirit like the drum and fife. Down in the basement barroom, whiskey was dealt out at a bar quite different from the bar at this day. It was boarded up tightly about five feet high, then slatted up to the ceiling, about far enough apart to set out a glass of liquor: and in one corner of the northeast room up-stairs a board was put across and liquor was dealt out freely, and sometimes liquor was carried to the field and a bar established there; so if people did not get drunk, it was not for want of liquor. In the kitchen the sweating cooks were preparing a grand dinner. There were several companies of horsemen, and they came riding in arrayed in their different uniforms. This was the usual way the people rode that day. Some rode in gigs, a two-wheeled vehicle, as not an elliptic spring was to be found in all the country. Captain Peter I. Case had command of a company, and generally put on quite a military air when at the head of his company. Another company, recruited in the neighborhood of Baptistown, was in command of Captain William Eick. Another horse company, in gray coats, came from Alexandria. I cannot give the name of the captain. I recollect one company that carried flint-lock muskets that were furnished by the State, and the horse companies carried flint-lock pistols in their holsters. The hunting guns carried were all flint-locks. It was about this time the percussion locks began to come into use. This was an important day for Larison Stryker, who kept the hotel.

After some manœvering the cavalcade took up its line of march up the hill road, which was lined with wagons of cake and beer venders, to a field on the west side of the road—generally a fine field of grass, that seemed a shame to trample under foot. Here some time was spent in drill, marching, and instruction. An escort was sent down to the hotel for the staff officers to come up and review and inspect the men and arms. I can recollect some of the offi-

cers. Dr. John Blaine was Brigadier-General; George A. Allen, then in the vigor of robust young manhood, was Adjutant; Adam C. Davis, Brigade Inspector; Victor Bonnet, Quartermaster; James N. Reading, Colonel, and a Mr. Dunham or Mr. Little, Major. After the review they returned to the hotel, and I think the dinner was not taken till then. After dinner the crowd repaired to the meadow between the stone stable and the creek and witnessed one or two fights between individuals of a pugilistic taste. A noted fighter was Ike Robbins, who called himself "Bluebird," who was generally ready for a fight. Peter Stout and Henry White were other characters that figured here. Among the characters who yearly attended the training was a farmer and tanner by the name of George Arnwine, accompanied by his son Charles, living a little east of Baptistown. They generally drove four good horses to a heavy bolster farm wagon, with a full load of men; and as they were fond of whiskey, they generally got on a good load of it and became bold. Charles was a skillful and daring driver, and when the time came to start for home, would crack his long-lashed whip and come around with a flourish and a Texas yell; and their custom was to pass, or attempt to pass, every wagon on the road. Many anxious to go home would inquire if the Arnwines had gone, preferring to wait until they had started.

As this general training came early in June, sometimes it was very hot, with thunder showers. Many years ago, Seth Rose, of Kingwood, was major of the militia, and a heavy shower coming on, he got a good wetting. Amos Bonham, a jocular young man of Kingwood, visiting in Amwell, they inquired of him what was the news in Kingwood. "Well," he said, "the latest news was Major Rose was caught in a shower and his sword got wet and rusted in the scabbard, and it took three of the strongest men to draw it out."

This training was kept up until about 1840. A number who had participated in this holiday soldiering had an experience in its reality a little over twenty years afterward, when some of them marched to the battle front and laid down their lives in defence of the glorious Union. About eighty

years ago, I have heard my parents tell of one Nimrod Hughes, who foretold the destruction or end of this world, which day happened to fall upon the same day of general training; the men had gone to general training, and the women and children were left alone. In the afternoon there came up one of the awfulest thunder showers. The heavens grew dark and forked lightning shot across the sky, accompanied by violent wind and rain that filled the hearts of the women and children with terror, thinking the end of the world had surely come. After the disbanding of the militia, a number of uniformed companies were organized in the different villages of Flemington, Lambert-

ville, Frenchtown, Clinton, Hamden, Cherryville, Locktown, Milford, Sergeantsville and Baptistown.

They met often for drill exercise, and acquired great precision in their movements; and taking much pride in it, their soldierly appearance was the admiration of all.

These continued until the breaking out of the war in 1861, when the uniformed militia was called out again for inspection; and in the fall of that year we were again called out to Pittstown to train, but it had lost all its old time attractions. The uniformed companies went down under the call for active soldiers in the field, and have never revived.

A Sketch of the Pittstown Branch of the Rockhill Family.

By HENRY RACE, M. D.

The third Indian purchase above the Falls of the Delaware, (Trenton,) was made in 1703 and '4. It comprised all of the territory, which, later, became Hunterdon county, except Mr. Daniel Coxe's two tracts in Hopewell and Maidenhead. These, computed at 60,000 acres, had been previously bought of the natives by Adlorde Boude, agent of Dr. Coxe. The Council of Proprietors distributed the land by allotments to the persons who had contributed the fund for its purchase. Much of it, being desirable for settlements, was speedily occupied by hardy pioneers.

About 1725 to '30 a number of families belonging to the Society of Friends migrated from Burlington county, N. J. and settled in the vicinity of Quakertown. Prominent among these was EDWARD ROCKHILL, who came from the township of Chesterfield in that county. He was a son of Edward Rockhill, Sen., who immigrated from Yorkshire, England, in or near 1686. Family tradition represents him as a son of Edward Rockhill, and grandson of Robert Rockhill, of Lincolnshire, England. Edward, son of Robert, was a member of the Society of Friends, and was persecuted and imprisoned for his unflinching adherence to his religious principles.

Edward Rockhill the immigrant and Mary

his wife purchased and settled on a tract of land in Chesterfield township, Burlington county. They were leading and exemplary members of the Friends Meeting at Crosswicks in that county. They had eleven children:

1. John Rockhill, born in Yorkshire, Eng., 12 mo., 9th, 1683.
2. Sarah (Black,) born in Yorkshire, Eng., 4th. mo., 6th, 1685.
3. Jonathan, born in Chesterfield, Burlington Co., 1st. mo., 6, 1787. He died in infancy.
4. Mary (Stevenson,) born 9th. mo., 3d, 1688.
5. Joseph, born —
6. Robert, born 1st. mo., 25th, 1692.
7. Anne (Clothier,) born 12th. mo., 5th, 1693.
8. Edward, born 1695. (?)
9. Samuel, born 12th. mo., 25th, 1707.
10. David, born —
11. Jonathan, —

His, Edward Rockhill's will was dated April 9th, 1722, and probated May 18th, same year.

Edward Rockhill Jr., the eighth son of the foregoing Edward, migrated from Burlington county to Hunterdon, previous to 1730.

On October 12th, 1731 he purchased "two several Tracts or Parcels of land and Timber Swamp . . . Situate, lying and being in the Township of Bethlehem," of Thomas Hatton, of Philadelphia, agent of Abel Strettel of Dublin, Ireland, "in his (Rockhill's) actual possession now being, . . . by virtue of a Bargain and Sale to him thereof made for one whole year." One tract was described as "upland," and included part of the land on which Pittstown is situated. The beginning corner in the description of its boundaries was "a beech tree on the south side of the Capolon creek opposite a part of the village; and from that point the line ran due west 11¼ chains; thence southwesterly 80 chains to a hickory sapling; thence south 32½ chains to a corner post; thence east 69½ chains to a corner black oak; thence north 88½ chains to the place of beginning, containing 438 acres." The other tract, in the language of the deed, "being generally Timber Swamp," contained 408 acres. The beginning corner in its description was a tree which stood in the *Laokolong creek, near the present Oak Grove mill.

These two tracts were a part of Abel Strettel's 5,000 acres in the Lotting Purchase.

Edward Rockhill's deed designates him as "Yeoman of Bethlehem township, in the county of Hunterdon." Bethlehem township was set off from Amwell in or near 1728, and included what, later, became Kingwood township. He built a grist-mill in Pittstown which stood where a part of Mr. Deats' machine-shop is now situated. This was one of the earliest, and, for many years, the only mill for grinding grain in this section.

He married Anne Clayton, of Chesterfield, Burlington county. They passed Meeting 1st. mo., 4th, 1724. They had four children; Mary, wife of William Godley; Dr. John Rockhill; Anne, wife of Maurice Robeson, of Orange county, New York; and Achsah. He was one of the leading men of the Society of Friends at Quakertown; was a member of the Hunterdon county Board of Justices and Freeholders in 1730; and a Justice of the Peace in 1746. He died in 1748. His wife survived him.

Mrs. Rockhill married ——— Saltar, of

Trenton, for her second husband. In her will, which is dated Trenton, August 10th, 1767, she makes a bequest to "my daughter, Mary Cherry," (widow of William Godly.)

John Rockhill, son of Edward, was born in Chesterfield, Burlington county, March 22nd, 1726. When a young man he became an office student of Dr. Thomas Cadwalder, of Philadelphia, and, after completing his course of study commenced the practice of medicine at Pittstown, in 1748, at which place he continued to reside and follow his profession for fifty years. There were but few physicians in this part of the Colony at that time and the scope of country over which he rode was very large. He was a Deputy Surveyor under the commission of the Surveyor General of the Province; and in 1764 he became a Justice of the Peace. He was also a conveyancer and did much public business. He married (1st,) Rachel, daughter of Jonathan Robeson, of Upper Dublin, Philadelphia county, Pennsylvania, whose brother, Maurice Robeson, married his sister Anne Rockhill. Dr. John and Rachel had three children, Thomas, John Clayton and Anne, (wife of Scott Erwin.) He married (2nd,) Elizabeth Potts, widow of Thomas Potts and daughter of ——— Lukins, Esq., of Pennsylvania, and sister of John Lukins, Esq., Surveyor General of that State, prior to the Revolution and a member of the Philosophical Society. The Doctor had no issue by his second marriage, but her children, by a former marriage, intermarried with his by his former wife for several generations.

John Clayton Rockhill, son of Dr. John, lived at Pittstown. He was a Deputy Surveyor, a Justice of the Peace and a farmer. He married August 27th, 1790, Gayner, daughter of Thomas and Elizabeth Potts. They had six children; Thomas, Robeson, William, Lukins, Elizabeth and Edward Augustus.

Thomas, son of John C., was a Philadelphia merchant, conducting a large business on Market Street. He had three children: Edward, Abram and Mary.

William was also a merchant in Philadelphia. He married a Miss Shivers of that

*Laokolong is, apparently, a corruption of the Indian *Lechau-long*, (*lechau*-a fork, and *onk* a suffix, equivalent to place where,) pronounced lay-ko-long, and implying a stream which has forks.

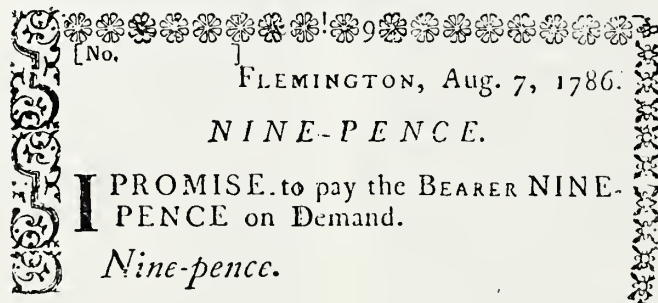
city. They had one son, who died young.

Robeson lived and died at Pittstown. He was for many years a Justice of the Peace, and, by occupation a farmer. He was a well-read man, of fine social culture, superior judgment and large personal influence in his community. He married Susan Reading, an amiable, kind-hearted woman who enjoyed the affectionate regard of a large circle of friends. They had one son; John Clayton Rockhill, who was a merchant in Philadelphia. He married 1st, Caroline Burton, widow of John Reading, of Philadelphia. They had one son, Clayton Rockhill, who studied Law, and is living somewhere in the vicinity of New York. He married (2nd,) a Miss Trego of Baltimore. They went to Europe several years ago, and the last intelligence I have had of them they were at Munich, Bavaria.

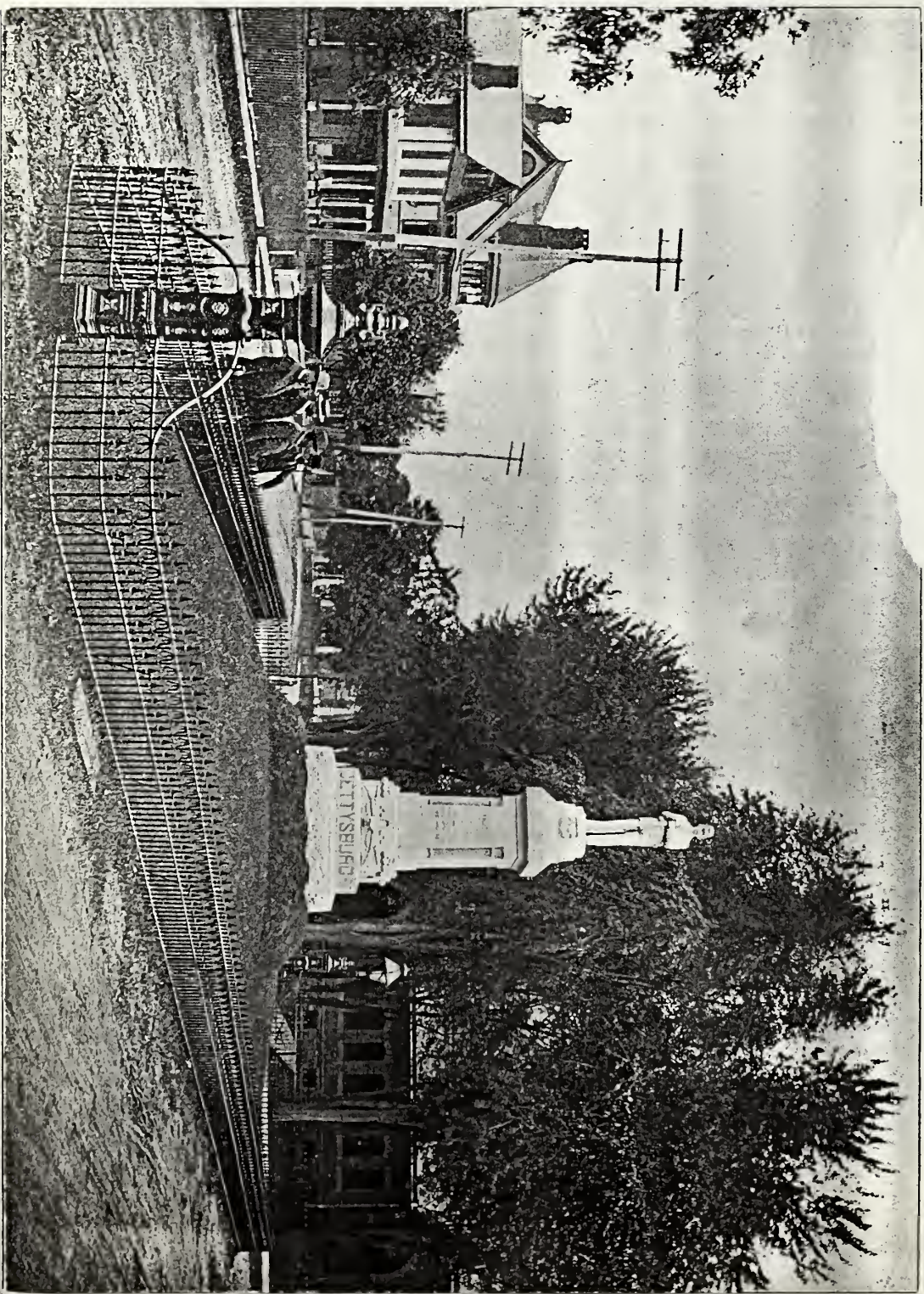
Lukins Rockhill had one son, George W. Rockhill, who was born March 12th, 1820. He was a farmer and lived at Pittstown. He married Miss LaReine Fox, of Salem county. They had four children; Lukins, Annie, Mary and Margaret. The former two died young. Mary married Lambert Conover, of Clinton, N. J. They had several children. Margaret is married, but her husband's name is not remembered by the writer. They are living in Brooklyn, N. Y. George W., died September 14th, 1868.

Elizabeth Rockhill was never married. She lived with her brothers, Robeson and Edward A., at Pittstown.

Edward Augustus Rockhill, was born June 4th, 1804. He was a farmer and lived at Pittstown. He was of upright character, an unfaltering friend, and social in his personal relations. He married, 1829, Eliza, daughter of Hugh Potts. They had four children; two sons and two daughters. One, a daughter, died young. The eldest son Edward, died when a young man. Gayner, the daughter, married Edward L. VanCleve, of Lawrenceville, Mercer Co., and died a few years ago. The youngest son William P. was born August 31, 1836. He was an assistant of his uncle William in the mercantile business in Philadelphia. At the breaking out of the war he enlisted as a private in the Fiftieth Pennsylvania Regiment of Cavalry and was in service about two years. He went through every grade of promotion from corporal to captain. He was shot through the thigh by a musket ball at the battle of Stone River December 29, 1863, and in July 1864 resigned on account of sickness. He married October 10, 1866, Miss Harriet Potts, of Philadelphia. They had two children Edward P. and Annie. He, William P. died at Pittstown, in September 1882.



WE illustrate above, a piece of home currency that, unfortunately for us, the maker forgot to sign. We have searched for two years past among the collections and dealers stocks that have been accessible but have not been able to discover another copy. If any of the readers of the Jerseyman have a signed copy we would be glad to know the name attached.



THE SOLDIERS' MONUMENT AT FLEMINGTON, N. J.

THE JERSEYMAN.

VOL. 2, No. 4.

FLEMINGTON, N. J.

DECEMBER, 1893.

The Soldier's Monument at Flemington, New Jersey.

THIS monument was recently erected at Flemington, to commemorate the valor and self-sacrificing devotion of her noble sons, who left the pleasant scenes of home life to meet the foe of their country's peace and prosperity, that a government so benign, and institutions so valuable and beneficent might be perpetuated; and while it commemorates the inestimable service which they rendered, it also reminds the observer of the awful struggle through which this great and glorious republic has just passed, and its narrow escape from disintegration which would, in all probability have been followed by utter ruin.

In May, 1888, the Lambert Boeman Post G. A. R. after preliminary consultation with individual members, concluded to begin initiatory work looking toward the erection of a suitable pile which would, for generations to come, remind the people of this favored land, of the devotion which had burned in the hearts of those who had seen the sun of prosperity clouded in, who had witnessed the gathering storms, and yet had stood firmly at their several posts of duty at the cost of their lives, that the ship of state might weather the gale and bear her precious burden safely across life's ocean, where, the haven reached, the Supreme Father would commend them for their recognition and defence of the great principle of *human brotherhood*.

Accordingly at the regular meeting of the Post, at the date above mentioned, on motion of Past Commander Andrew T. Connet, the

following resolution was unanimously adopted:—"Whereas it is the sense of this Post that an organized effort be made by it, to erect a soldier's monument in Flemington, to perpetuate the memory of our comrades who went out for the defence of our country's flag in the war for the preservation of the Union, therefore be it

"Resolved, that a permanent committee of seven, of which the present commander shall be one, be appointed by the commander, whose duty it shall be to solicit subscriptions, take charge of raising funds for, selecting a suitable site, and erect a suitable monument on or near Main Street, Flemington, New Jersey." In accordance with this resolution, Commander James S. Fisher appointed the following comrades to act with him on that committee. Samuel L. Hart, Capt. John Shields, S. W. Boss, Andrew T. Connet, G. B. Higgins, and Theodore B. Bellis.

On memorial day of that year Rev. Dr. Mott brought the subject before the people in a very impressive manner, and one well calculated, as events proved, to awaken an interest in the subject which would mature in fruitful action.

As the idea was thus begotten in the Post-room and born on the platform on Memorial day, it augured success from the start; and with comrades on the committee who never knew or thought of defeat on the field, we can well see that failure would not be taken into consideration at all, when so noble an undertaking was on hand as the commem-

oration of the deliverance of our country by Almighty God, through the instrumentality of her faithful sons, from threatened ruin which at one time was so portentous.

Accordingly the Monument committee met January 18th, 1889, and organized with Capt. John Shields as chairman, and Andrew T. Connet as Secretary and Treasurer, and adopted plans for securing subscriptions to the Monument fund. These plans were faithfully followed out and the generous response from citizens nobly reinforced by that indispensable auxiliary of Lambert Boeman Post, the Women's Relief Corps, (through whose efforts *alone* nearly one-third of the whole amount was raised), soon convinced the committee that they would be justified in making arrangements for a site, and entering into correspondence for designs and estimates on a monument.

After a thorough examination of various sites proposed for a monument, the committee by unanimous vote on January 27th 1891, selected the triangular park or plot of ground in front of the Presbyterian Church on Main street, as the most desirable, and soon afterward the consent of the authorities was freely given for the placing of the monument there.

After a long and patient examination of the many designs which had been submitted by various firms, and after getting an expression of opinion from the subscribers to the fund, and from the Women's Relief Corps, the committee resolved on March 27th to purchase a monument of E. B. Koch, of Middletown, New York; and on April 15th 1891, the committee entered into contract with him for the erection of a monument according to designs and specifications submitted, for the sum of two thousand seven hundred and fifty dollars. This Monument, beautiful in design, and of faultless proportions, was put in place and ready for the unveiling ceremony just in time for the Memorial day service, 1892.

Rev. Dr. Mott, in his speech on that occasion, beautifully alluded to the position of the sculptured figure which crowns the monument; it is a life size figure of a Union soldier at the position of rest: significant, as he said, of the rest which the veteran soldier, in common with the rest of the country, is now having, after the struggle is over; also

in that he is facing the South toward the point where the terrible strife stilled the pulse of so many loyal hearts, and with a quiet dignified mien surveying the scene, as though to make sure that no further outbreak should take place to re-enact those scenes of blood and death. Further the two roads coming from the Northwest and Northeast in the rear of the figure converge until immediately in front of it they unite, forming Main Street, running directly South, significant of the North, East, West and South, now forming one peaceful happy country.

Two or three little incidents occurred during the ceremony which it would require but a little stretch of imagination to recognize as significant.

While the orator of the day, Maj. William H. Lambert, was vividly and eloquently portraying the past of our country's history, the seats upon which the immense throng had gathered, broke down; fortunately no one was seriously injured, and only a momentary pause occasioned.

Then a thunder storm began to gather black in the West, and threatened, but when seeming most imminent, and a few drops only had fallen, the storm parted and passed around on each side of us, and the ceremonies proceeded undisturbed; all significant, as we trust, of the undisturbed prosperity of our beloved country; though storms and dangers may threaten, yet He who guides the thunder-bolts, will protect and preserve us, if we truly put our trust in him.

On the front is sculptured the infantry emblem, underneath which is the word "Gettysburg."

The main inscription is "Flemington's grateful tribute to the self sacrificing valor of her loyal sons who went to defend our country's flag. 1861-1865."

On the North side (rear) is the navy emblem, underneath are the words "Hampton Roads."

On the left side is the artillery emblem with the word "Appomattox" under it, and on the right side is the cavalry emblem, with the words "Brandy Station" beneath it. The committee have during the present summer erected a neat iron fence which adds to its

beauty and protects it from the dangers of the street.

"The strife is over--on the blood-stained fields
Now flowers bloom.

The echoes of the fray

In patriotic strains have died away,
And weary heroes sleep upon their shields.
They sleep, but where? perhaps 'neath
southern skies

Once lurid with the raging battle's glow;
In dismal swamp, perchance, where mosses
grow

To hide their mouldering forms from vandal
eyes,

Or on the mountain side where war-scarred
pines

Yet mark the highway cut by thinning
lines.

A few are slumbering 'neath the hallowed
sod,

Which in their childhood they have often
trod

To lay a blossom on some loved one's grave;
It matters not--their work is done; they gave

The best they had--*themselves*, so let them
rest;

But write in flaming words each gallant deed,
And give them, although late, their well-
earned meed.

Engrave upon Columbia's gleaming crest,
The name of every brave heroic son
Who gathered in his unprotected breast,
The spears his misled brothers at her aimed.
Go search the record, too, old Hunterdon,
And have thy noble sons' memorial framed.
. 'Tis done; .

In age enduring granite wrought
The memory stands incarnate.

Bow thy head

Child of the younger days, and hear the dead
Speak, though in silent voices, through the
stone;

'The freedom thou dost boast is dearly
bought;

Guard thou the priceless boon for which we
bled,

And claim the blood-writ title deed thine
own.' "

J. C. SUNDERLIN.

The Hunterdon County Historical Society.

THE Hunterdon County Historical Society was organized September 11th, 1885, by Doctors Henry Race, Geo. H. Larison, N. B. Boileau, Geo. N. Best and Rev. Dr. Geo. S. Mott, Rev. C. S. Conkling and William T. Srope, E. M. Heath, John W. Lequear, Jacob Servis, Richard H. Wilson, Walter F. Hayhurst, Jos. C. Exton, E. T. Bush, Asher W. Carroll and Elias Vosseller.

Doctors G. H. Larison, Henry Race and Rev. C. S. Conkling were appointed a committee to draft a Constitution and By-Laws. In the Constitution the object of the Society is declared to be "to discover, procure and preserve whatever relates to any department of the History of Hunterdon County, natural, civil, genealogical, literary or ecclesiastical: and generally of other parts of the State."

"It shall also act in auxiliary relations with the New Jersey Historical Society ac-

cording to the plan adopted by that Society."

Doctor George H. Larison was elected its first President. The yearly business meeting is held on the third Saturday of October, in the chapel of the Presbyterian church of Flemington, at which time officers are elected for the coming year, reports of the officers made, the more important items that have been added to our Collections during the year, exhibited, one or more papers of historical value read, and plans for the good of the Society discussed.

During the summer at such time and place as the Executive Committee may select, a more general meeting is held, and often largely attended. Such meetings have been held in the M. E. Church, of Frenchtown, in the grove of W. F. Holcombe, at Mt. Airy, in connection with the Holcombe Re-union, in the Baptist Church at Baptisttown, at Deer Park, Penn. in connection with the

Buck's county Historical Society, in the room of the W. C. T. U. in Clinton, in the Baptist Church of Sandy Ridge, in the home of Jacob Servis, in Lambertville, in the Presbyterian Church of Milford and in the Hall at Pittstown.

The first paper read before the Society was by George N. Best, M. D., on the "Duties of the Historian." Other papers of importance have been prepared and read by the following members ;—By Henry Race, M. D., on "Jane Mc Crea" who at one time lived in Hunterdon County, and who was brutally murdered near Fort Edward, N. Y. in 1777. This paper was afterward read before the New Jersey Historical Society and incorporated by them in their "Proceedings." He also prepared and read a "Historical and Genealogical Account of Col. Thomas Lowry and Ester Fleming, his wife," and showed their photographs. This article has been published in pamphlet form, by Mr. H. E. Deats, of Flemington, including the pictures, and has been of great interest to the numerous branches of those families. Also "A Historical Sketch of the Rockhill Family," and other shorter papers.

From Geo. H. Larison, M. D., we have had "A Genealogical History of the Holcombe Family," "The dead in Barber's Burying Ground," "The mode of life in our Early Settlements," "Elnathan Stevenson Family," including the "Sharps" and the "Fields," "A History of the Sandy Ridge Baptist Church," "A Sketch of the Life of Dr. Gershom Craven" who practiced medicine in Ringoes and vicinity from 1771 to 1819.

From our Recording Secretary, Mr. John W. Lequear we have had "The Early Settlement and History of the Baptists in Hunterdon County," "History and Settlement of the Rittenhouse Family in Hunterdon County," "History of the branch of the Ingham Family in Hunterdon County," "The Culture of Flax, and making of Flax seed Oil; their labor and importance in the early wealth of Hunterdon County," with samples of home-spun and home-made linen, gingham, and calico. "Also "Biography of Robert Rittenhouse," "Some Recollections of Lambertville over fifty years ago," "The Rodman Tract" once owned by Col. Thos.

Lowry, The "Rio Grande Mills," and Reminiscences of the Border between Kingwood and Delaware Townships," and "Recollections of Pittstown General Training" of Militia.

From Mr. Stacy B. Bray, we have had an important paper on "The Life and Times of General Robert Hunter," the Colonial Governor after whom Hunterdon County was named, showing an oil painting on wood of his Excellency. Also "Some accounts of General Daniel Bray's Efforts in procuring the Boats for Washington's Crossing the Delaware" bringing to our minds an important act in our National History, of which every Jerseyman is proud, as it was the turning point of the Revolution.

From Rev. George S. Mott, D. D., we have had "The old churches, more particularly the Presbyterian Churches of Hunterdon County."

From Jacob Servis, "The Early Marriages in old Amwell Township from Official Records of Rev. William Frazer from 1769 to 1793." Also an account of a "Visit to the Mc Neely Farm and Grave Yard, near New Hope." Here a number of Revolutionary soldiers were buried.

From Mr. W. T. Srope, "Baptisttown and Kingwood History," "The Sheriffs of Hunterdon County," and obituaries of Hugh E. Warford and Rev. C. S. Conkling, deceased members of our society.

From Rev. W. W. Bullock, "The Foundations on which our Fathers Built" and "The Rittenhouse Manual Labor School." This school was established by Robt. Rittenhouse in 1830 near Locktown. It was not a financial success and Mrs. Rittenhouse soon complained that all the *manual labor* came on her. It reminds one of this clever characterization of a would-be Reformer.

"Day by day he gave the Almighty advice,
Which he deemed of great worth,
And his wife took in sewing,
To keep things going,
While he superintended the earth."

From Miss Kate Taylor, "Shuster's Hollow School and its Teachers."

From Dr. Hayhurst "A Memorial of Jacob Servis," one of our most enthusiastic members. From our Corresponding Secretary, Mr. Elias Vosseller, "A Sketch of the Copper

Mining Enterprises near Flemington." This also was published in pamphlet form by Mr. H. E. Deats.

From Mrs. Mary C. Vail "A Historical Sketch of the Friends Meeting at Quaker-town." From Walter F. Hayhurst an appreciative Sketch of the Life of George H. Larison, M. D., our first President, whose death was greatly deplored.

One of our members discovered that Rev. John Atkinson, the founder of the M. E. Church of Flemington was living in Benton Harbor, Mich. Through his daughter, Mrs. Sarah Winans, a considerable correspondence was carried on with him and many interesting items relating to the early history of Flemington and such families as the Alexanders, Flemings, Lowrys and Atkinsons were secured. He died in the spring of 1891 of La Grippe in his ninety-fourth year.

Our Society sent the following Communication to the Legislature of Pennsylvania, which explains itself.

The members of the Hunterdon county (New Jersey) Historical Society desire to call your attention to the Bill now pending before your legislature relating to the purchase by your state of Valley Forge. We hope you will pass this, or a similar Bill, so that this historic spot, dedicated to the spirit of Liberty, may be preserved. We are of opinion that Valley Forge stands for a crisis in our Country's history of no less magnitude than Gettysburg. At Gettysburg amid the roar and flame of battle, our brave troops showed that our country was able to conquer the Military power of the Rebellion. At Valley Forge our forefathers by heroic endurance, amid manifold discouragements, even the elements of nature seeming to augment and protract their misery, proved their ability to maintain their war for Independence.

We cherish their memory. We would honor them by preserving, as nearly intact as possible, this spot the very mention of which recalls such worthy deeds."

The Bill passed both Houses and was signed by Governor Pattison on last Memorial Day, an act appropriate to the day and the day worthy of the deed.

The Columbian Liberty Bell Committee

appealed to Historical Societies and Museums for filings from objects of Historical value, especially those that had any bearing on the struggle for Freedom, to be cast in the Bell. Our Society responded as below: "On the 14th, of December 1776, Cornet Francis Geary with about twenty picked men of the 16th Regiment Queen's Light Dragoons, the pet Cavalry Regiment of the British Army, led a raid from Trenton New Jersey, on the village of Flemington Hunterdon County New Jersey.

"By a clever ruse on the part of Col. Thomas Lowry he was frightened out of the village without doing much harm.

"On his retreat he was ambushed by Capt. John Schenck, home on a furlough from the Patriot Army, who hastily collected a half dozen farmers for that purpose. In the skirmish Geary was killed and was buried near the spot where he fell.

"A committee of the Hunterdon county Historical Society opened his grave in May 1891, and took from it the silver buttons from which these filings were taken."

Our Society has stirred up a new interest in local history and in genealogical research and we receive many inquiries relating to families that were prominent in the early history of the County. In some cases we are able to furnish the information desired, in others, are able to suggest probable sources of information.

We are making a Collection of Books, Pamphlets, Newspapers, old Deeds &c relating especially to Hunterdon County. We invite all to co-operate with us in this. We have even undertaken to collect complete files of all the newspapers ever published in our County. Stray numbers of any of these that precede 1880 will be welcomed by our Librarian Mr. H. E. Deats. We have the nucleus of a very interesting Historical Collection which some day will be an honor to our County, and of sufficient interest to attract the attention of visitors.

At present we have fifty-four Resident members, and eleven Corresponding and Honorary Members.

ELIAS VOSSELER,

Corresponding Sec'y.

The First Years of Frenchtown.

THE West Jersey Land Society's Great Tract in Hunterdon County originally comprised 92,513 acres. In 1752, when it was conveyed by the English company to John Stevens, Andrew Johnston and John Johnston 33,860 acres had previously been sold, leaving 58,653 acres. The three American purchasers formed a joint stock company and arranged the stock in fifteen equal shares. Of these William Alexander (Earl of Sterling.) became the owner of two shares, John Stevens five and James Parker three shares. In 1762, '63 and '64, 32000 acres were surveyed, by a Mr. Hampton, into farm-tracts, mapped, numbered, and divided by allotment, between the several shareholders.

In or about 1757, Alexander, Stevens, and Parker associated in the ownership of a tract of 968 acres of land situated, chiefly, in Alexandria township; and in the enterprise of surveying and laying out streets and building lots on a part of it for a town where Frenchtown is now situated. A manuscript map, or draught, of the survey in possession of the writer, shows that the streets were laid out the same as they are located at the present time. There was a ferry and the place was called Calvin's Ferry. After the survey, in compliment to William Alexander, they gave the name, Alexandria, to the embryo town. The township in which most of it is situated had been so named, from the same motive, William Alexander being a large land-holder within its borders.

Stevens and Parker lived at Perth Amboy and Alexander at Baskingridge. (About the beginning of the Revolutionary war Stevens removed to Round Valley in this county; Parker to his Grove Farm near Pittstown, now occupied by Edwin Melick, and Alexander enlisted in the army as a Major General).

To give the enterprise of their future town a start, and to facilitate the building of the houses, they arranged for the construction of a saw-mill, as the following contract, in the hand writing of James Parker, will show:

—"It is agreed between Samuel Schooley

of the first part & John Stevens & James Parker for themselves & in behalf of William Alexander of the second part as follows—to witt—Samuel Schooley agrees immediately to cut down and procure timber for a Saw mill and mill Dam to be sett up on Neshasackaway near the River Delawar which said mill He is to build at his own Expençe both wooden work & Iron & every other necessary for a Saw mill, Compleat & to sett the said mill a going and to build a Mill Waggon compleat, In Consideration of which the said John Stevens, James Parker for themselves & in behalf of William Alexander agree to pay to the said Samuel Schooley the sum of one hundred pounds one half when the said mill is Raised, the other half when the said mill is compleat and sett agoing & to allow said Schooley five shillings per foot for every foot the said Dam shall exceed forty foot in length & the said Samuel Schooley agrees that the Dam shall be a good strong & Substantial frame dam and well fixt, The Cill to be let into the Rock which is to be Cut out at the expence of sd. John & James. That the mill shall saw a log of thirty six feet in length & that the Carriage shall run back by water, that he will cover said mill & in every respect build her in a Compleat workmanlike manner In wittness whereof the Parties to these Presents have sett their hand this twentieth Day of October 1758."

The new project failed to start off with an impulsive scramble for building lots like that in some recent western towns. It had no board of trade to engineer a "boom." The following year, 1766, the proprietors arranged for the building of a store house and dwelling "under one Roof or otherways" by selling a lot to a Philadelphia merchant on the terms stipulated in the following contract:

—"It is agreed & concluded upon be-

tween James Parker for himself and William Earl of Sterling & John Stevens who are Equally concerned with him in the Town Plot of Alexandria on Delaware River & the Creek called Neshasackaway Creek & Thomas Riche of Philadelphia as follows to witt The sd. James Parker for himself & the sd. William Earl of Sterling & Jno. Stevens hereby Covenants & agrees that he will joyn with them in a good & sufficient Conveyance or Deed for one Town Lott in the sd. Town plot known & distinguished by Lott No. 5 To the sd. Thomas Riche his Heirs & Assigns for ever upon the following conditions that the sd. Tho. Riche shall within Eighteen months from the date hereof Build upon said lott a Dwelling House & store house under one Roof or otherways with a Cellar under the Same or Part, & pay to the sd. James Parker Wm. Earl of Sterling & John Stevens yearly & every one Ear of Indian Corn if Demanded on the premises In witness Hereof the sd. James Parker & Tho. Riche Have Interchangeably Sett their Hands and seals this fifth day of August 1766.

Sealed and Delivered }
in the Presence of }

Richd: Stevens James Parker
John Emley Thos. Riche."

The store-house and dwelling was built by Mr. Riche and he became the owner or lessee of the grist mill which was erected a little later whether by him or by whom is not ascertained. It was leased for a time to a Mr. Calvin, and later to John Sherrerd. The store was stocked by Mr. Riche and the business superintended by John Sherrerd, in accordance with the following agreement :

"ARTICLES of Agreement, Indented, made and fully Concluded and Agreed upon The Seventh day of April in The Year of our Lord One Thousand and Seven hundred and Sixty Seven. BETWEEN Thomas Riche of the City of Philadelphia, in the Province of Pennsylvania Merchant of the one Part, And John Sherrerd of the same place Merchant of the Other Part.

WHEREAS The said Thomas Riche now hath and keepeth a Store or Trading House at Alexandria, in The County of Hunterdon, in the Province of New Jersey, And hath Contracted and Agreed with The said John Sherrerd to Employ him as a Factor, Clerk or Store keeper And to Vend Sell and Utter, all such Goods, Wares and Merchandizes, as The said Thomas Riche shall send to him, The said John Sherrerd in the said Store or Trading House for and during The space and Term of One Year to be computed from The day of The date hereof.

NOW THESE PRESENTS WITNESS, And it is Convenanted Granted Concluded and Agreed upon by and between The said Parties and they do for themselves Their Executors and Administrators respectively Covenant Grant and Agree, to and with each other reciprocally that is to say, The said John Sherrerd doth Covenant promise Grant and Agree, to and with the said Thomas Riche, That he the said John Sherrard, shall and will Accept, receive and take in his Trust, Charge and Custody, all such Goods Wares and Merchandizes, as he The said Thomas Riche shall from time to time during The said Term send to him at the said Store or Trading House. And Also shall do and Use his best Endeavours to Vend and Sell the same for The best Profit and Advantage of The said Thomas Riche. Also That he the Said John Sherrard, shall keep or cause to be kept, just, true, fair and Regular Books of Account in Writing of all such Goods Wares & Merchandizes, as the said Thomas Riche shall from time to time during The said Term, send to him at The said Store and as shall come into The Charge and Custody of The said John Sherrerd, of The time when, and to whom Sold, and for what price, and if for Cash or Country produce. ALSO of all Monies and other things by him The said John Sherrard, taken and received in pay for all Goods Wares and Merchandizes, by him Vended and Sold. And Also of all Trade and Business, done by him The said John Sherrerd during The said term of One Year to

which Books, The said Thomas Riche shall have Recourse, and inspect into at all times and as often as he shall see Occasion during The said Term. Also shall make true payment and Delivery unto The said Thomas Riche his Executors Administrators or Assigns, as often as the same shall be demanded, of all such Monies & other things, as shall come to the hands of and be received by the said John Sherrard for all Goods Wares and Merchandizes, by him Sold during the said Term. And at the Expiration of The said Term, or other sooner Determination of this present Agreement, shall deliver up unto The said Thomas Riche his Executors Administrators or Assigns, all such Goods Wares and Merchandizes, as shall remain in The Custody of The said John Sherrard, Together with all Monies and papers and all other Things relating to the said Store. AND LASTLY That he the said John Sherrard shall be true, just and Faithful unto The said Thomas Riche, and Observe, fulfil and keep all the Orders and directions by the said Thomas Riche from time to time given in and [] The selling and Vending of all Goods, Wares and Merchandize, and in all Other matters Business and things, by the said John Sherrard Transacted, done carried on at the said Store during the said Term, and shall not defraud The said Thomas Riche in any respect in The premisses And shall and will at his own proper Costs and Charges find and provide himself in all Necessary Meat, drink, Washing, Lodging and apparel.

IN CONSIDERATION WHEREOF The said Thomas Riche doth hereby for himself his Executors and Administrators Covenant Promise Grant and Agree to and with the said John Sherrard, That he the said Thomas Riche his Executors and Administrators, shall and will well and truly pay, or cause to be paid unto The said John Sherrard his Executors and Administrators or Assigns, The just and full Sum of One hundred pounds, Proclamation Money of New Jersey a Year, for every year during the said Term.

Also shall and will pay all costs, Charges and Storage Books Carriage and other Charges attending The said Store or Trading House the Meat, drink, washing, Lodging and Apparel of the said John Sherrard Excepted, And to the true Performance of the Covenants and Agreements aforesaid, on the part of the said parties respectively, They the said parties bind Themselves Their Heirs Executors and Administrators respectively in The penalty or Sum of Five hundred pounds Lawful Money of Pennsylvania firmly by these presents to be paid by the party defective to the party Complying. IN WITNESS whereof the said parties to these Presents have interchangeably set their hands and Seals here unto dated the day and Year first within written.

Sealed & Delivered)
In presence of Us) JNO. SHERRERD."
Elnathan Pettit.)

Letters and business papers of the period show that a large trade was done in grain and farm products, part of which was sent to Philadelphia by water.

After the expiration of this partnership, which continued two years, a new joint partnership, to run for three years, was formed between Riche, Sherrard and Curtis Clay, the latter a Philadelphia merchant and importer. The firm name was John Sherrard & Co. Clay furnished the store-goods and Sherrard conducted the business, assisted by Elnathan Pettit as clerk. Riche was allowed £ 25 per annum for rent of the store, dwelling-house and granary.

After the close of this partnership the business of the store was conducted by the firm of Lowrey & Sherrard. William Alexander became embarrassed, financially, and his interest in the tract in and around Frenchtown was bought by his former partners, Stevens and Parker. May 20, 1776, they conveyed the whole 968 acres to Thomas Lowrey, with the exception of the lot previously granted to Thomas Riche. This lot was sold, later, to William Lowrey, a son of Col. Thomas Lowrey, and, Dec. 1, 1794, conveyed by William to his father. The store-house on this lot stood near the site of Brit-

ton's brick building, and the dwelling-house some yards distant in a southeasterly direction.

The population of the village steadily increased. The name of Alexandria was re-

tained till after the advent of the wealthy French family of Prevosts, in 1795, when the place began to be called Frenchtown.

HENRY RACE, M. D.

The Spartanburg Stamp.



IN the spring of 1862 I was with the 38th Illinois Infantry making a tedious march from Pilot Knob, Missouri, south into Arkansas. We guessed we were coming out at

Little Rock, but got no nearer there than Jacksonport, eighty miles north.

We had some slight skirmishes here and there, so that we marched with considerable caution.

One of these encounters we had at Pochontas on Black River in north-east Arkansas. Four rebels were killed and a few taken prisoners. We captured some supplies and a rebel mail bag. That mail was carefully examined. One of the examiners, there were three of us, found a gold dollar. I was less fortunate, but found a dime and a half dime. Nothing else of value was found, and no information that was deemed of sufficient importance to report to the commanding officer. There were some red hot letters from rebel soldiers to other rebels at home. Some love letters "just too sweet for anything," others from soldiers who were too love-sick

and home-sick to last much longer, and one pretty letter from a sweet little rebel in South Carolina to her lover in one of the Western armies, enclosing a cockade made of palmetto, which she declared was "quite the rage in South Carolina," and no end of letters conveying notices of protests of commercial paper.

I sent a number of these letters home, at my first opportunity, selecting the curious ones, and those having queer stamps on the envelopes.

When I reached home I gave away a good many of the stamps as well as the letters.

Later on when stamp collecting came in fashion, I found many more had been given away than remained. Among those remaining was a Petersburg, Va. stamp which I sold to a collector by the name of Brown in New York City. On the back of another envelope, over the flap, were two Spartanburg, South Carolina five cent stamps, one of which I sold to Mr. H. E. Deats, of Flemington, N. J.

And this answers your inquiry, how the stamp came into my possession.

ELIAS VOSSELLER.

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THE JERSEYMAN.

VOL. 3, No. 1.

FLEMINGTON, N. J.

APRIL, 1895.

The West Jersey Society's Great Tract in Hunterdon County.

By HENRY RACE, M. D.

Daniel Coxe, M. D., of London, was physician to Queen Catharine, wife of King Charles II., and also to Queen Anne. In February, 1686, he purchased five whole shares of the Province of West Jersey from Benjamin Bartlett, the son-in-law of Edward Byllynge. Subsequently, by various conveyances, and extensive purchases made by him from the natives, which were assented to by the Council of Proprietors, he assumed to be "Chiefe Proprietor of new west Jersey," owning about one-fifth of its territory.

In 1691-2 the West New Jersey Society was organized. It was a joint stock company, composed of forty-eight members, mostly citizens of London. Their object was "Carrying on a Trade to the sd. Places in America as for the Promoting & Carrying on of several other Useful and necessary Designs for mutual Advantage." Their capital was raised "from time to time & at all times when & as often as the major Part shall think fitt to order the same signified by their Votes in a General Assembly Pay or Cause to be Paid to the Treasurer for the time being . . . all such sum or sums of money as the sd. General Assembly or the major Part of them by their Votes shall Order & appoint." The capital stock was divided into *sixteen hundred* equal shares not to exceed ten Pounds Stirling each. The ownership of ten shares was made requisite

for a vote in their proceedings. They held an annual meeting on the 25th of March for the election of officers and of a committee of eleven members authorized to represent the Society in business transactions. This organization has been continued to the present time, annual meetings being held regularly and officers elected in London.

On March 4, 1691-2, Dr. Daniel Coxe conveyed to the West Jersey Society for the sum of £9,000 all his property in the Colony, except "that Tract of Land lying about the falls of Delaware River (in Hopewell and Maidenhead) in West New Jersey . . . Conteyning by Estimacon Sixty thousand Acres," and two other tracts which he had previously conveyed to John Coloham.

The Society's Committee of Eleven commissioned Jerenuiah Basse as their agent in West Jersey "To take up Lands there To inspect and direct ye selling and buying of our (their) Goods," &c., August 19, 1699, he was succeeded by Andrew Hamilton, and later, Col. Lewis Morris became the agent of the Society.

At a meeting of the Council of Proprietors on the 9th of September, 1708, "Mr. Lewis Morris was admitted to take up one hundred thousand Acres for the Society." . . . On the 29th March, 1717, Mr. Morris produced to the Council a Return, recorded, of Ninety-one thousand and eight hundred

& ninety-five Acres, Surveyed in the Month of June, 1711, which was allowed." (*New Jersey Archives, VII., 325*).

The survey was made by Daniel Leeds, and the following description of its boundaries is found in his return made to the Surveyor General's Office at Burlington :

"Situate, and being in the county of Burlington in the Province of West Jersey, beginning at the north end of Coshanton (Cushetunk mountain;) thence north to Lamington Falls, on the North Branch of Raritan, where Peapack path crosses said river; thence along said path; thence west to the South Branch of Raritan River; thence southwest to Delaware River*; thence as the river goes to where the Sokaway (Nississackawick) comes into the Delaware, to the top of a hill on the south side of the upper branch of the Reshasakaway (this corner was 9 chains and 50 links from the mouth of Nississackawick Creek); thence to a fork of a run (near Pittstown), being a branch of Capooaulong (Capolon); thence down said run to another fork (near Everle's, formerly Ishi Butler's house); thence up the same (southeasterly) to a fork of the said run, to a hickory sapling by the old field of Sekapus to a corner near his plantation (one mile N. E. of Quakertown); thence east to Raritan River (South Branch); thence northeast to the end of a run at the foot of the said mountain (Coshanton); thence southeast to Mr. Willock's corner."

It seems probable, from Mr. Leed's description, that he made this survey on horseback, without compass or chain. Some of its lines were altered and their bearings more definitely described, in later surveys, by Dr. John Rockhill and Robert Emley. After Hunterdon county was set off from Burlington—1713-14—it was commonly called "THE WEST JERSEY SOCIETY'S GREAT TRACT IN HUNTERDON COUNTY."

There were, probably, some settlers on the tract before its allotment to the Society. Others came in and occupied the more desirable places without permission from the Society. The frequency and number of these settlements may be inferred from the circum-

*This corner was a large rock projecting into the margin of the river. It was removed in grading the track for the Belvidere Delaware Railroad. It was 76 chains above the mouth of Milford Creek.

stance that, as early as 1723, arrangements were being made for building St. Thomas' Church; and, about 1730, Bethlehem Presbyterian Church was organized both within the Society's borders.

In 1735, at the request of his father, who was agent for the Society, Lewis Morris, Jr., went several times to the tract to take leases from the settlers. He found 98 families seated on it beside those on the part claimed by Coxe and Kirkbride, called Coxe's and Kirkbride's 10,000 acres. They consented to sign leases, which were delivered to the succeeding agent, Mr. Thyn. (*See Liber M, 361 Burlington Records*).

As the list of names of these settlers is of much genealogical interest—many of them being lineal ancestors of families still resident in the country—we copy them together with the number of acres occupied by each one :

Robert Green, 100 acres.
John Hendrickson, 200 acres.
Nathan Peg, 200 acres.
Peter Moreau, 200 acres.
Isaac Astor, 160 acres.
Abraham Tritby, 200 acres.
Martin Steyr, 100 acres.
Daniel Rose, 200 acres.
Edward Hornet, 200 acres.
Joseph Jusrow, 200 acres.
Erie Eyck, 200 acres.
Philip Eyck, 100 acres.
Dennis Ryley, 200 acres.
Hugh Howell, 200 acres.
John Merlatt, 100 acres.
Solomon Wilerick, 100 acres.
Miles Burm, 100 acres.
John Alburtus, 200 acres.
Michael Henestrict, 150 acres.
Lomand, Calfe, 100 acres.
Uriah William Lawrence, 50 acres.
Cornelius Johnson for J. Hendrickson, 100 acres.
Johannes Hoffman, 100 acres.
Homer Klyn, 150 acres.
William Dixie, 100 acres.
Peter Delsie, 150 acres.
John Thomas, 100 acres.
William Philips, 150 acres.
Nathaniel Petitt, 100 acres.
Stephen Calvin, 200 acres.
Zachariah Alback, 100 acres.

William Alback, 100 acres.
 Roeleff Trapagan, 200 acres.
 Griffin Thomas, 150 acres.
 William Pepinger, 125 acres.
 Gasper Hawshill, 150 acres.
 Simon Lefre, 100 acres.
 Edward Hunt, 200 acres.
 Jabis Jarvis, 200 acres.
 Samuel Swackanswen, 100 acres.
 Johannes Symors, 100 acres.
 Paid Dewitt, 200 acres.
 Abraham Slown, 50 acres.
 Abraham Macderard, 150 acres.
 John Roder, 150 acres.
 Peter Jarvis, 150 acres.
 Christian Jarvis, 150 acres.
 Andrew Bour, 200 acres.
 John Bassett, 200 acres.
 Adam Hunan, 100 acres.
 Herman Hagerhaff, 50 acres.
 Samuel Freeman, 100 acres.
 Henry Freeman, 100 acres.
 Christian Jacobs, 100 acres.
 William Herr, 100 acres.
 Adam Duvalere, 100 acres.
 Joseph Willits, 200 acres.
 William Oaks, 200 acres.
 Joseph Webster, 200 acres.
 Daniel Allen, 50 acres.
 Isaac Osman, 200 acres.
 Paul Marlat, 100 acres.
 John Oakes, 100 acres.
 Uriah Heppen, 300 acres.
 Joost Heppen, 150 acres.
 Christopher Vecakt, 200 acres.
 Philip Shoobe, 100 acres.
 William Crist, 100 acres.
 Lawrence Wolliff, 150 acres.
 Peter Beliesfelt, 150 acres.
 Oliver Silverthorn, 200 acres.
 William Bylerfelt, 200 acres.
 Daniel Borland, 100 acres.
 Jacob Angele, 100 acres.
 Robert Whee, 100 acres.
 John Moore, 100 acres.
 William Osman, 100 acres.
 Anthony Kelsse, 100 acres.
 Jacob Bodin, 200 acres.
 Thomas Kirby, 100 acres.
 George Marbot, 100 acres.
 Teunis Heppen, 106 acres.
 Jolannes Sevrufirsty, 150 acres.
 Nicholas Abels, 100 acres.

Aron Price, 200 acres.
 Cornelius Johnson, 100 acres.
 Jacob Shipman, 150 acres.
 Zacharias Sommensfelt, 150 acres.
 Edward Manning, 100 acres.
 Nicholas Bickle (Pickel), 100 acres.
 Michael Heneskit, 60 acres.
 Uriah Kirds, 100 acres.
 John Corke, 100 acres.
 Thomas Leasley, 200 acres.
 Adam Patner, 100 acres.
 Richard Pelter, 200 acres.
 James Mackasky, 50 acres.
 Total, 13,401 acres.

In 1744 the Society, by their agents, Joseph Haynes and Jeremiah Lattouch, sold to James Alexander, father of Lord Sterling, 10,000 acres of land, "with usual allowances, to be elected, located and chosen in any number of parcels by the said James Alexander." The conveyance was confirmed by deed, bearing date March 30, 1753, given by Henry Lane and Lewis Johnston, attorneys for the Society. (*Book H, 2nd, 196, Burlington Records*).

August 16, 1794, Henry Lane, Lewis Johnston and John Foye were commissioned as "Agents Attorneys and Factors to the Society to manage their Affairs and Interests in the Jerseys," with instructions to "dispose of such part (of the Society's tract) as is unoccupied and free from any contest at Sixty Pounds or more pr. hundred Acres, New York money, but not under that price, and not less than One thousand Acres at a time and to be located, &c., all together in one place and not in different parts. And to make those easy that are Settled on our Lands and to whom Mr. Lewis Morris gave Leases, We agree you may grant to them the Freehold thereof on their paying Forty Pounds or more pr. hundred Acres, And for those that are settled on our Lands and refused to take a Lease from Mr. Morris, Junr, you may grant to them the Freehold thereof on their paying you Fifty Pounds pr. hundred Acres, New York money, clear of all Charges. And for those that were settled on said Tract or claim under Coxie or Kerp-right (Kerkbride?) or others on pretence of a Survey, &c., you may grant to them the Freehold thereof on their paying you Forty pounds pr. hundred Acres clear of all

charges."

October 11, 1752, the remaining unsold part of this tract was conveyed to an American company composed of Hon. John Stevens, Andrew Johnston and John Johnston. The consideration obligated for was £20,000. A joint stock company was formed and the capital divided into fifteen equal shares. Of these Andrew Johnson became the owner of four shares; Hon. John Stevens of four; William Alexander (Lord Stirling) of two; John Johnston of two; Thomas Barton of two; and Francis McEvers of one. Some of this stock changed hands, and in 1766 William Alexander held two shares; Hon. John Stevens five; James Parker three; Executors of Andrew Johnston two; Patrick McEvers one; Nathaniel Marston, Jacob Ludlow, and Henry Cuyler two.

A survey of the whole tract was made by Johnathan Hampton, and it was found to contain 92,513 acres, strict measure.

By Feb. 1761 the following claims had been admitted:

Allen and Turner's purchase, 10,880 acres

Coxe and Kerkbride's purchase, 11,337 acres.

Hoff and Bounel's purchase, 500 acres.

Rosecrant's purchase, 598 acres.

Coxe and King's claim, 1,527 acres.

In 1762, '3 and '4, 32,000 acres were surveyed into farm lots, mapped and numbered by Mr. Hampton. By a deed of partition, dated October 5' 1765, all the parties having right to the same "allotted a part of the same great tract into 15 allotments." (*Burlington Records, Liber X of Deeds, 47*).

Each of the owners of these several allotments commissioned John Emley as agent and attorney to lease, receive rents, or sell and make conveyance of their lands in the tract.

We copy from Mr. Emley's MSS. the following list of names of tenants in 1757, "to the Westward of Pierce's Road." (Pierce's Road is now called the "Hickory Road," leading from Pittstown to Bloomsbury by way of the old Hickory Tavern).

Armstrong, Thomas.

Beaver, Thomas.

Bennet, Henry.

Brock, Daniel.

Bird, Elisha.

Bird, Elisha, Jun.

Bird, James.

Blair, Robert.

Barton, Clark.

Barton, Thomas.

Bodine, John.

Brinson, John.

Breeden, Robert.

Brunson, Barefoot.

Calvin, Luther.

Cotton, Henry.

Caffrey, Patrick.

Calwell, Joseph.

Clyne, William.

Dilts, Philip Peter.

Davidson, Alexander.

Emell, Peter.

Ferguson, Samuel.

Fleming, William.

Freeman, Samuel.

Freeman, Abraham.

Goodwin, Amos.

Homer, Jacob.

Hands, Peter.

Hand (Hann) Matthias.

Harrison, John.

Henderson, John.

Hendrickson, John.

Hiener (Hiner) William.

Herring & Clair.

Hair (Hare) Joseph.

Herman, John.

Howell, Sampson.

Kemple, Peter.

Kelly, John.

Kimmins, Thomas.

Keys, Peter.

Longley, Joseph.

Lacock, Nathan.

Lowden, Samuel.

Lennard, Paul.

McRicken, George.

McFarlane, James.

McIntosh, Daniel.

Newton, Robert.

Osmund, Sarah.

Oliver, Daniel.

Oaks (Oakes) William.

Opdyck, Benjamin.

Oaks, Isaac.

Otto, Peter.

Partier, John.

Palmer, Jonathan.

Parke, John.	Biggen, James.
Price, Thomson,	Clifford, James.
Pettit, Nathaniel.	Ceipher, Michael.
Queen, John.	Christie, William.
Reu, Robert.	Carr, John.
Rosecrans, Harman.	Carr, Hugh.
Strayle, Jacob.	Fleming, Andrew.
Smith, Peter.	Fleming, Thomas.
Sygne (Sine) Philip.	Fitzgerald, John.
Schooley, Samuel.	Fari, Valentine.
Slout, Philip.	Gordon, Joseph.
Todd, John Peter.	Hubey, Elmer.
Timbler, George.	Hageman, Joseph.
Usselton, Samuel.	Hageman, Aram.
Van Sicklen (Van Sickle) Garrett.	Henry Johannes.
Wilkinson, John.	Hegel, Peter.
Weyer, Peter.	Johnston, John.
Winegarden & Shoemaker.	Likens, John.
Waggoner, Adam.	Larew, Peter.
Waggoner, William.	Little, Thomas.
Winegarden, Peter.	Miller, William.
Webster, Benjamin.	McShane, Francis
Webster, Joseph.	Ord, Johannes.
Warner (Warne) & Veert.	Peterson, John.
Young, Peter.	Redman, Joseph.
Tenants between Pierce's Road and the	Sygne (Sine) Philip.
South Branch of the Raritan :	Shaw, Robert.
Allen, William.	Saunders, John.
Adaer (Adair), Alexander.	Stevense, Cornelius.
Bigger, Joseph.	Troy, John.
Beavers, Joseph.	Taylor, Robert Runyon.
Batey, Robert.	Williams, Edward.
Buckalew, Samuel.	Wilson, John.
Bartholomew, John.	Watson, John.
Beam, John Richard.	Weynen, William.

Unrecorded Hunterdon Wills.

The following is a list of persons whose wills are filed, but not recorded, in the Colonial Department of the Secretary of State's office :

1701, Francis Hoge (or Hage).	1709, Theophilus Phillips.
1703, Rounsevall.	1713, Hezekiah Carpenter.
1704, Andrew Smith.	1713, Henry Bell.
1705, Thomas Barnard.	1713, Daniel Deane.
1707, Richard Bart.	1713, William Lee.
1708, Stephen Nelson.	1716, Andrew Heath.
	1717, Simon Sacket.
	1717, Samuel Hunt.
	1718, Nathaniel Pettit.
	1721, Peter Lot.

1721, Jonathan Roberts.

1721, William Green.

1722, William Hixsen.

1722, Gershom Moore.

—— Theophilus Phillips, 1709: The three brothers, Theophilus, Joseph and Daniel Phillips were among the grantees of the new charter of Newtown, Long Island, granted by Governor Dougan, of New York, and are believed, by Riker, to be great-grand sons of Rev. George Phillips, of Roxford, England, who came over with Governor Winthrop in 1730, and settled in Watertown, Massachusetts. Theophilus, one of the three brothers, was married three times; first to Ann, daughter of Ralph Hunt, by whom he had three sons; Theophilus, born May 15, 1673, William and Philip. Theophilus and Philip came to Maidenhead (now Lawrence, Mercer County), in 1698. Posterity numerous.

—— Samuel Hunt, 1717: Ralph Hunt came from England to Newtown, Long Island, in 1652. He was one of the seven

patentees to whom a grant was made by Governor Nicholl of the land on which Newtown was built. His children were Ralph, Edward, John, SAMUEL, Mary, and Ann, wife of Theophilus Philips. Samuel, the testator, was a son of Ralph, and came from Long Island, to Maidenhead, N. J.

—— Andrew Smith, 1704: Was a surveyor by profession. He gave the name of Hopewell to the first purchase of land—200 acres—made in the township by him in 1688. From this the township of Hopewell took its name. He had three sons, Andrew, Jonathan, and Timothy.

—— Andrew Heath, 1716: Was an Indian interpreter. He was a lineal ancestor of Edward M. Heath, our County Superintendent of Schools.

—— Rounsavell, 1703: An old family of that name has lived many years in Hunterdon County. Why he omitted his Christian name in his will we can not explain. He left a wife, Hannah, and three children, not named.

My First Visit to Flemington.

IN the year 1834 my father was engaged in building the largest stone house in the township of Kingwood. The mason work was under the supervision of Daniel Helwig, of Bucks County, Pennsylvania, who the same year constructed the stone dwelling lately occupied by John S. Higgins. The outside coating and the plastering within have always commanded the admiration of those who have viewed the house which my father built. In mixing the mortar a large quantity of hair was used. In the latter part of that Summer my father planned a trip to Flemington, the County seat, combining business at the County office, and procuring hair at the tannery of Mr. Case, near the town, and he concluded to take my brother Thomas and me, then mere lads, with him.

What pleasure parents would confer upon their young sons were they to take them oftener with them in visiting the neighbor-

ing villages. I remember the delight with which I visited Lambertville, Frenchtown, and Milford, and many things I saw are still retained in my memory. There were no spring wagons or top carriages among farmers at that day. We rode in an open, light bolster wagon to meeting, and on this occasion we rode in such a wagon drawn by two horses.

Our route lay through Locktown, then without a name, and we struck the old Trenton road at Bearder's corner and traveled on this to what was called Buchanan's tavern, on the road from Center Bridge to Flemington. I think this was the only road leading from the southwest to the county seat. I think the road intersecting this west of the Higgins homestead was there. Three or four new roads have since been opened.

The Case tannery was on the west side of Tuccaminjah Creek opposite the copper mine. Between the creek and the Davis

dwelling a house stood along the road on the bank of the creek, occupied many years by the Case family; but now all traces of the tannery and this house have disappeared. The fine stone dwelling of Mr. Davis had then been built some years. Its substantial masonry is still admired to this day. I knew a prominent mason, probably the master workman, Captain William Conner, who often spoke of his topping out the east chimney and the great number of bricks used in it.

After crossing the creek and ascending the knoll, on the north side of the road stood the Capner residence, an old, dilapidated looking building. Mr. Capner had just before this, in digging a cellar for a new house, discovered copper ore which led him to abandon the chosen spot and enabled him to erect the fine brick dwelling on the ridge further north of the road.

On entering Flemington, then a much smaller village than at present, we put up at the middle hotel then kept by, I think, Alexander.

My father had some business at the County office and we accompanied him there. I well remember the low, small building, completely fire proof, two brick arches, doors of iron and floor laid with square earthen tile.

Alexander Wurts was then Surrogate and Isaac G. Farlee, Clerk. Nathaniel Saxton, Peter I. Clark and William H. Sloan were prominent lawyers. I can well remember Mr. Sloan, a noble looking young man, of whom it was said as a lawyer that his acquaintance was very extensive. He was respected by all who knew him for his gentlemanly bearing, frankness of manner and nobility of character. I remember Nathaniel Saxton who, under a plain exterior, was ranked as one of the ablest lawyers of his time, and in Chancery practice, as well as in real estate matters, was without a peer in the State. Charles Bartles and James N. Reading were also practicing lawyers. At that date the Surrogate was appointed by

the joint meeting of the Legislature.

Asa Jones was then High Sheriff and while our father was transacting his business matters, my brother and I sauntered out to the stable, back of the County buildings, where we met with the Sheriff's son, John L. Jones, and his pleasant, social disposition soon enabled us to lay the foundation of an acquaintance that has continued to this day.

In the afternoon we went to the pottery establishment carried on, I think, by Samuel Hill, and witnessed the process of making pots and dishes. It was an interesting sight to see the lump of wet earth assume the shape of a vessel and grow in the hand of the potter.

We then left Flemington for home by another road leading towards Klinesville, stopping for a short time at ex-Sheriff Wilson Bray's, who had removed from the town to the farm occupied at this time by Robert Thatcher and son, where we had a short time at play with our former schoolmates.

Resuming our journey towards the "Frog Tavern" on the old Trenton road, a little east of what is now Geary's fork factory, we turned across the fields, passing through two sets of bars to the residence of Thomas Hartpence and his son, Enoch. From there we went north to the road leading from the old Point Tavern through Allen's corner, stopping at Edward Mason's to bargain for some of his celebrated red sandstone. Soon after this night overtook us and coming by way of Arnwine's bridge, which was undergoing repairs, we drove through the creek which aroused me from a nap, which I had taken on the sacks of hair for a bed, we came by way of Baptisttown, home. Two roads have been laid out easterly from Baptisttown since that time.

Although sixty years have passed, the remembrance of that trip is still fresh, and as we visit Flemington we are impressed with its growth and improvement, and often talk over the pleasure and scenes of that first trip to the County seat. JOHN W. LEQUEAR.

Journal of a Visit to the Moravian Settlements in the Forks of the Delaware in 1751.

(The following paper was found among the manuscripts of Dr. John Rockhill, of Pittstown, now in possession of his great grandson, John C. Rockhill.:

A journey from Oxford Furnace in the Jerseys to the Moravian Settlements in the Forks of the Delaware, April 9th, 1751.

Tuesday, April 9th, 1751, about 12 o'clock set out in company with Mr. Thomas Kennedy, a young gentleman from New York, but now residing in Trenton, from Oxford Furnace, in Morris County, in West Jersey, on a journey to the Moravian Settlements at Bethlehem and Nazareth in the Forks of the Delaware in Pennsylvania, about twenty-five or six miles distant from the Furnace. About 2 o'clock we crossed the north branch of the Delaware River at a new ferry at Mr. Robeson's Landing, a little below the largest falls in the river, called Foul Rift. It being rainy we passed on about seven miles to a tavern kept by Mr. Lefever,* a Dutchman, where we baited our horses and refreshed ourselves with some punch, and went on about a mile to a fine new grist mill belonging to the (Moravian) Brethren. It is built of stone and stands on a very fine stream called the Bushkill.† It is a curious large house, built for two water wheels and two pairs of stones. It grinds and bolts all at once, there being no trouble of hoisting the flour as in common mills, but as the stones deliver it so the bolting-cloth receives it and it is bolted as fast as ground. Another contrivance which is very extraordinary is that when the wheat is within about a peck of being ground out of the hopper there is a stick so fixed that one end of it shall strike against the stone as it runs round, which has a bell fastened to the other end, which rattles in a very surprising manner to give the miller warning that the mill is near running empty.

From here we passed on about two miles farther to Nazareth, but tarried only a few moments to get directions about the way to Bethlehem. It being near night we could not stay to view the place then. We spoke with Mr. Ostram,‡ who invited us to tarry

all night, but we chose rather to go forward, and concluded to call upon him when we returned from Bethlehem. He advised us to inquire for Mr. Bamper††† or Mr. Brumfield,|| (as it was likely to be in the night before we could get there) who, he said would receive us very kindly. The road, he said, we could not miss, it being on a straight line all the way and very plain, being grubbed and most of the stones taken up and near twenty feet wide. These directions we found very true. The road, to be sure, appears very beautiful, as it is made through the woods all the way, which is ten miles, and so straight that were there no hill to intercept you may see four or five miles ahead.‡ The hills are far from making the road appear tedious, being so easy to ascend or descend that they only serve to delight the eye with a variety of new prospects, which give the greatest pleasure travelers meet with in a new country. We arrived at Bethlehem about 8 o'clock at night, inquired for Mr. Bamper, to whom we were introduced, and met with a very cordial reception. Mr. Brumfield being informed that there were strangers come to visit them, immediately gave us the satisfaction of his company, with which gentleman we spent part of the evening very agreeably. Mr. Bamper is a German and does not speak very good English. His business is to receive strangers. Mr. Brumfield is an Eng-

*John Lefever lived just beyond the eastern limits of the "Barony of Nazareth" and attended the Moravian services with his family on Sundays. He was not a member of their church.

†The grist mill on the Bushkill was at Friedensthal.

‡For Ostram read Ostrum.

†††For Bamper read (Abraham) Boemper. He had formerly been a silversmith in New York city, united with the Moravians there and removed to Bethlehem. He was a man of large means for those days and held large tracts of land in the present Monroe county.

||For Brumfield read Bronnfield. He married Sister Catharine Kearney, late of Philadelphia, and of the New Jersey family of that name. She was one of the early converts made by Zinzendorf in Philadelphia. Bronnfield, when Secretary of Gen. Oglethorpe in Savannah, became acquainted with the Moravians. He was Warden at Bethlehem many years.

‡This road is correctly described; it was made by the Moravians.

lishman born, and is a very pleasant, sensible man. He was formerly clerk to Gen. Ogletthorp in Georgia and is now chief treasurer for the brethren. They sent our horses immediately to a tavern* over the west branch of the Delaware, provided on purpose to entertain strangers. At 9 o'clock we went to the evening meeting where we were wonderfully delighted with the fine singing and music. After meeting we returned to Mr. Bamber's and were accompanied by him and several others of the brethren to the ferry, where they wished us good night, and we then soon arrived at our lodgings, kept by one of the brethren, whose name was John Lighton, an Englishman, who behaved very kindly, gave us a supper of milk and eggs, and about 11 o'clock we went to bed. The next morning we arose very well refreshed, having had a good night's rest. We were invited to breakfast with Mr. Bamber and Mr. Brumfield at Bethlehem, but as the morning was very rainy we chose to breakfast at the tavern. At about 10 o'clock, it being the 10th day of April, we came over the branch in order to take a view of Bethlehem, which stands about three or four hundred yards from the river in the forks of the Delaware, about ten miles above the junction. It is composed of five large dwelling houses, besides a grist mill, sawmill, oil mill, a distilling house, a fine stone house for the potters and another for the blacksmiths, with barns, stables, cow houses and sundry other buildings. We saw, I estimate, near a hundred head of horned cattle in stables, besides calves, sheep, goats and other creatures. Their feed, in general, is rye meal and cut straw, which keeps their working oxen that had worked all winter as fat as bees. Three of the dwelling houses are made of stone, the others of large, squared timbers. The largest of the stone buildings is made for the single brethren to reside in. It is about 84 feet long by 50 feet wide and five stories high, with 40 windows on each side and about 30 in each end. It has near 60 rooms and contains 150 people. Another stone building, not quite so large, is for the single sisters, which, to our great mortification, we were not admitted to view the inside of. But

*The tavern at Bethlehem was the Crown Inn on the south side of the Lehigh.

after acquainting us that it was not customary for men to go there, and considering that we were young fellows and entire strangers to every person at that place, we easily put up with the disappointment. *

* * * Another stone house is for married people to eat in, with particular apartments for great occasions, a room for the doctor and another for the apothecary. This house stands nearly in the centre of the town, and has a large cupola with bell on top of it. The other buildings are all apartments for the married people, except a large hall where they hold their meetings. They are now building a large addition to their church, of stone, the old one being scarce sufficient to contain one half of the congregation. We passed away the time very agreeably in viewing all the curiosities of the place and conversing with Mr. Bamber and Mr. Brumfield, they being the chief gentlemen we had any particular conversation with at that place. But their behavior in general is no less surprising than the greatest curiosity among them, for you cannot speak to any single person in a civil manner but immediately there is formed a pleasant smile upon his countenance as if his heart were filled with love which could not be expressed in any other manner. They have the greatest regularity in all their proceedings. I believe, though Bethlehem seemed small, yet there is scarcely a trade carried on in the largest city in this country but is also there and done in the best manner. But what is still more surprising are the prodigious improvements not only here but at other places, considering the short time it has all been performed in—only nine years last Xmas since the first stick of timber was cut down, it being then an entire wilderness.

After having dined with the aforesaid gentlemen we set out for Nazareth intending to call at Christian Spring, about nine miles from Bethlehem and about two miles to the left hand of the road to Nazareth, where about sixty single brethren dwell, having been settled there about eighteen months on a very fine farm. A pretty stream runs through it on which is built a fine overshot sawmill. There is a very curious spring flowing out of a bank a little above the dwelling house which runs under it. We

were directed to inquire for one Mr. Lash,* by the gentlemen at Bethlehem, who, they said, would receive us very kindly. We did so, and met with a very agreeable reception. He ordered our horses to be immediately cared for, and bread and butter and tea for ourselves, and it was exceedingly good. Their bread is made in quite a different manner from the English and is the best I ever saw. After having refreshed ourselves he asked us if we would take a look at their house, to which we willingly agreed. After seeing all the upper rooms, it being pretty large, and built above the cellar walls, with squared timbers, he took us into the cellar, which is an excellent place for a dairy, having that fine stream which comes from the spring above mentioned running through it. But the greatest curiosity we saw here and the only one of the kind that I ever heard of before, was a trout about eight or ten inches long, which swam in the water that ran through the cellar. The gentleman said it had been there near twelve months from the time of its coming through; there was nothing to obstruct or hinder its passage from going into the River Delaware if it chose to. But with constant feeding with meat and cheese and other things that it liked it was now as tame as any dog or cat I ever saw. The gentleman, to satisfy our curiosity, went to the edge of the water which ran about three or four feet wide and about four or five inches deep and took it into his hand without any resistance, showed it to us while he held his hand open with the fish lying on his palm quite still and motionless, and after some considerable time he let it slip out of his hand into the water again, which he repeated several times over. He also said that once it left the place and was gone for six weeks and then returned, and, at first, seemed somewhat shy, but became again as tame as usual. It is most curious to me that a trout should become so tame, as they are noted among fishermen as the most shy of any fish that swims.†

Being satisfied with our view of this place we went on to another called Kenodendol,‡ about half a mile distant. In English this name signifies Valley of Grace. It is a fine, pleasant farm, and both this and Christians-

brum (Christians' Spring), are part of the five thousand acre tract on which Nazareth stands, two miles distant. The afternoon being far spent we only stayed to take a slight view of this place and passed on to Nazareth, where we arrived about 6 o'clock. We were most kindly received by the gentleman whom we had engaged to call upon on our return from Bethlehem. We spent the time until dark in viewing this place and conversing with the aforesaid gentleman, whom we found was a very agreeable companion. There are two large houses at Nazareth, one for the married people to live in, such as farmers, tradesmen, &c., the other a famous stone building, the foundation of which was laid by Mr. Whitefield, he intending it for a free school. Its use now is chiefly for a church and a school for children or little girls, there being near sixty there at this time. It is customary, also, to send children when it is time for them to be weaned from their mother's breast to this place, where there are nurses provided to take proper care of them till they are fit to go to school. This house is in a most delightful situation, standing on a high hill, where you have a prospect over a large part of the country, though on the spot you are scarcely sensible of a hill at all. The place seems to have been formed by Nature for pleasure, yet with the assistance of a small matter of art it has become most beautiful, for the ground seems to have an equal descent each way. There is a glorious walk, newly made, on the east side of the house, with double rows of trees planted on each side, near half a mile long through a large, clear, open field for the children to play and exercise in for their health.

By this time it grew dark and we were invited into an apartment in this house, it being a small room adjoining the large hall where they hold their meetings. There was

*For Lash read Loesch. Their descendants now call themselves Lash. Christian Spring was for years noted for the excellence of its rye bread.

†It is stated in the diary of Christian Spring that the Moravian brother who exhibited the fish had been its care-taker from the first, and a month or two after the visit of Dr. Rockhill was sent South. The fish seemed to miss him and died within a month after.

‡For Kenodendol read Guadenthal (Valley of Grace). This plantation is now the property of the county for the poor for Alms-house purposes.

a bed and a stove in it, and the weather being rather cold one of the brethren was ordered to make a fire, which was done immediately, and presently this brother (who waited on us all the evening) brought in a bottle of very good wine and another of strong beer,* and prepared a supper of boiled eggs and bread and butter. About 9 o'clock we went into the next room to meeting and they sang a hymn to music which was very agreeable, although we could not understand the words, all being in German. After meeting we returned to our apartment with Mr. Ostrum, and presently afterwards the minister† came and stayed with us till bedtime, but we labored under the disadvantage of not understanding each other, for he could understand English no better than we could German. We were obliged to Mr. Ostrum for all the conversation we had with him, he being the interpreter for both, which is a very tedious way of conversing. About 10 o'clock the gentlemen left us to take our rest. The bed was prepared after the German fashion with a covering of the finest down, which is lighter and warmer than any the English use.

In the morning we were awakened by the large bell which hangs on a high oak tree on the west side of the house. It rings at daylight to call the brethren together, after which they sing a hymn and then go out to work, or each about his particular business, until 8 o'clock when it rings again to call them to breakfast. At 12 o'clock it rings for dinner, and about half an hour after it rings for meeting, which is the custom to have three times every day. About 6 o'clock in the morning the same person who attended upon us the evening before came into our room with a basin of water and a napkin for us to wash. At 8 o'clock

we breakfasted on tea, and directly afterwards we set on our journey towards the Furnace. The weather was very blustery and it snowed, making it most unpleasant for traveling. About 2 o'clock in the afternoon we arrived at Mr. Robeson's furnace. On our way we stopped to view the before-mentioned fall in the north branch of the Delaware and also some high mountains, one in particular, which the Indians call *Oqquaoren*,‡ but it now goes by the English name of Mount No More. This name was given to it by a gentleman who ascended it, but made a promise never to do so again. It is about two miles from Robeson's furnace and all the way ascending ground to the top, and part of the way it is very steep. Its top is round and prodigiously high, so that on a clear day one may very easily distinguish objects at a distance of fifty or sixty miles. We ascended the hill, but when we came to the top the wind blew so violently that when we faced it we had hard work to breathe, yet we got into the top of a chestnut tree and engraved our names in its bark with the date of the year. The air was not clear, being very full of clouds, which shadowed the view so much that we had a very poor prospect, yet we could distinguish several things twenty or thirty miles distant, quite plain.

*The beer the doctor drank at Nazareth was brewed at Christian Spring.

†The minister at Nazareth was Brother Abraham Reinke.

‡For *Oqquaoren* read *Achewen* (awk-ay-wen), bushy; a thicket. Portions of its sides are now covered with bushes—remnants, presumably, of a dense growth which, in prehistoric times, overspread the mountain and suggested to the Indians its appropriate name.

Mount No More is a prominent summit in the Scot's Mountain range—according to the Geological Survey 1,134 feet above sea level and 640 feet above the surface at Oxford Furnace.

Revolutionary Monuments.

THE Committee appointed by the Hunterdon County Historical Society to open the grave of the British officer, Cornet Francis Geary, who was killed December 14th, 1776, on his retreat from Flemington, when they made their report, recommended that a suitable stone be set up to mark his grave.

They also suggested that our Society take the lead in an effort to erect a monument on the spot where the encounter took place. Up to this time nothing has been done in the matter. Perhaps the lamented death of Dr. George H. Larison, the head of the Committee, whose historical enthusiasm was unbounded, may account in part for the apparent lack of interest in the recommendations of the Committee.

Our County is rich in Revolutionary memories. But our forefathers were surprisingly negligent in allowing these memories to die out. Where we ought to have well authenticated facts, we have traditions only. And stirring events which took place in our midst in those historic times were never recorded. Take this raid on Flemington for instance. "The New Jersey Historical Collections," by Barber and Howe, is the only history that makes any mention of it. It is very brief, and sets the date of the occurrence two years out of the way. This raid was a perfectly natural outgrowth of Cornwallis' forced detention in Trenton; and when read with its proper historical surroundings, its importance to this part of the country is easily understood. The British detachment left Flemington before doing much damage, and before gaining any important information, because they were made to believe that just beyond the west hill there was a large body of troops. And then falling into the ambush where their leader met his death confirmed in their minds the report that the Hunterdon hills were full of Washington's soldiers. These occurrences

very naturally gave color to the report they carried back to Trenton. The fact was that Washington's army was on the Pennsylvania side of the Delaware, and this whole region with its crops, its cattle and its mills, lay at the mercy of the enemy.

In Lambertville there are several historical localities worthy of perpetuation. The very interesting story of "Union Farm" near Clinton ought to have been written out long ago, while some of the participants were still living, and the historical spots marked. White House, too, should have some monuments, and perhaps Pittstown and New Germantown.

Pleasant Run certainly deserves a tablet for it is there that Mr. Schomp ruined the appearance of his new house because he would not pull down that part of the old one in which General Washington spent one night as a guest of one of his forefathers.

It was on the porch of that old house where the little child played horse with the illustrious father of his country, to the horror of the lookers on, and the evident enjoyment of that great man.

Long ago the spot on Coxe's Hill near Flemington, where a part of the Continental Army was encamped, should have been marked. It seems impossible to locate it now.

The location of Sullivan's Division just west of Flemington is very well known, as is also the point to which he retreated near Klinesville, but there is nothing at either point to indicate it.

Now unless our society shall move in these matters, nothing will be done, and future generations will blame us, just as we are blaming our forefathers.

ELIAS VOSSELLER,

Corresponding Secretary,
Hunterdon County Historical Society.

THE JERSEYMAN.

VOL. 3, No. 2.

FLEMINGTON, N. J.

SEPTEMBER, 1895.

History of the Presbyterian Church of Kingwood, Hunterdon County, New Jersey.

By HENRY RACE, M. D.

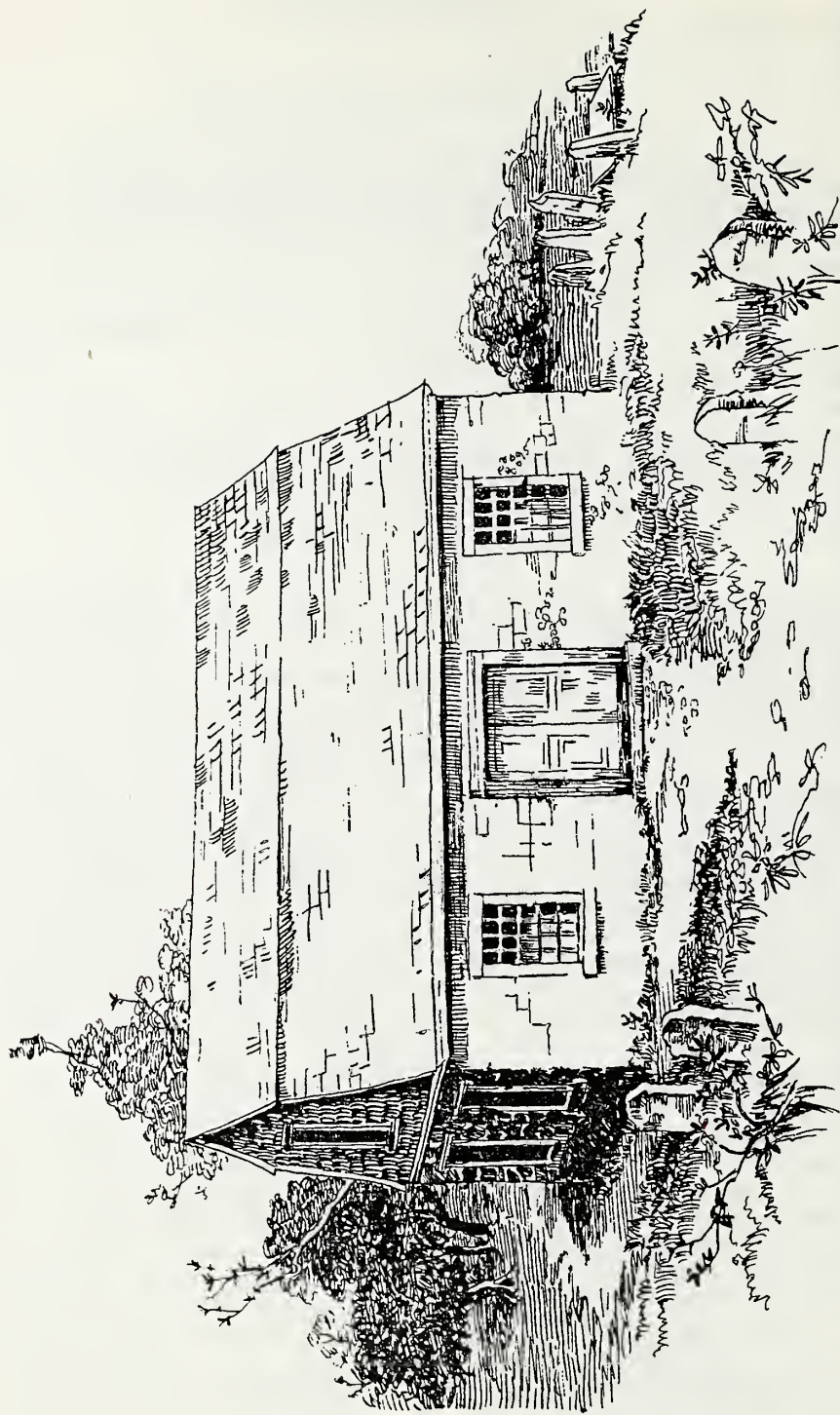
THE precise date of the organization of the Presbyterian Church of Kingwood by the election of Ruling Elders and Trustees is not ascertainable. The Records of its early Proceedings, if any were kept, cannot be found; and the Minutes of the Presbytery of Philadelphia, from 1716 to 1733, within the jurisdiction of which the Church was situated, are lost. We can only infer the period approximately. It is well known that many immigrants from European countries settled in its vicinity during the first quarter of the century. The Protestant Episcopal churchmen had become sufficiently numerous to make preparation for building a Church, less than two miles distant, as early as 1723; and about that time the Society of Friends erected a place of worship four miles away. The Episcopalians and Quakers of these congregations were chiefly Englishmen who had settled first in Burlington County and migrated from there. The early Presbyterians of the Bethlehem congregations were mostly immigrants from European countries who had landed at Philadelphia or New York, made their way inland and selected places for settlement. Their unflinching adherence to their faith under the terrible persecutions they had suffered in the Fatherland from the Papal Hierarchy and the criminal civil authorities, make it assumable that they were

not behind the denominations referred to in practical piety and observance of religious duties; and that they worshipped God in their forest homes, "not forsaking the assembling of themselves together" in private houses and school-rooms for the reading of the Scriptures and social religious service before a minister could be obtained.*

The Presbyterians of England, Scotland and Ireland and the German and Dutch Reformed Protestants of Germany and Holland were closely allied in doctrine; and immigrants, pertaining to those branches of the Christian Church, associated, cordially, in worship and fraternal fellowship; and wherever there was a community of them they were quite certain to have some stated place for divine service.

Bethlehem township was set off from Amwell in or near 1728. It included what later became those of Kingwood, Alexandria, and Union. The Presbyterians had two congregations and places of worship in it about that time—one at the site of the present Bethlehem Presbyterian Church between Pittstown and Clinton, and the other where the Kingwood Presbyterian Church is situated.

*The Lower Bethlehem congregation was in Rev. David Brainerd's line of travel from his residence at Martin's Creek in "The Forks of the Delaware" (near Easton), to his Mission Station at Crosswicks, Burlington County; and there is much reason to believe that renowned evangelist preached there occasionally in passing that way.



KINGWOOD PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, ERECTED 1755.

ated. A few years later they had a third in what became Alexandria (Mount Pleasant). The first mentioned was called Bethlehem and Upper Bethlehem, the second Lower Bethlehem, and the third the Log Meeting House Congregation. Whether the township derived its name from the Churches, or whether they were so called from that of the township, cannot be determined; but probabilities favor the former. The autonomy of these pioneer congregations in their early struggles was subjected to several variations. They were sometimes associated under one pastorate and represented in the Church judicatories by one lay delegate, and sometimes were separate and independent of each other. According to Rev. Mr. Webster, the historian of the Presbyterian Churches in this Country prior to 1760, "Bethlehem in Hunterdon County was a vacancy in the Presbytery of Philadelphia in 1736." This related to the two congregations of Bethlehem—one between Pittstown and Clinton and the other what later became Kingwood: for, according to the same authority, "in 1745 Bethlehem was divided by Presbytery into Upper and Lower Bethlehem." The Presbytery of New Brunswick was set off from that of Philadelphia in 1738 and included these congregations in its jurisdiction.

It is recorded in the minutes of the Presbytery, under date of May 19, 1745, that "A supplication (was presented) from Bethlehem and part of Lebanon for supplies, particularly that Mr. Campbell's labors may be continued to them in Lower Bethlehem near the Delaware." This "continuance" asked for of Mr. Campbell's ministerial services implies that he had previously been laboring for some time in that congregation, but how long is now not known. At the next meeting of Presbytery held at Elizabethtown, September 19th, same year, "A call from Upper and Lower Bethlehem Congregations for Mr. Lawrence to settle among them, was brought in, but Mr. Lawrence not being present was deferred, but was appointed to supply them temporarily till the next meeting, and Mr. Campbell to divide one-fourth of his time equally between the two Bethlehems."

At a meeting of Presbytery held at Maid-

enhead, May 21, 1746, "A supplication (was presented) from the congregations of Bethlehem for the labors of Mr. Lawrence for one year in order to settlement. He was appointed to supply Upper Bethlehem two Sabbaths and Lower Bethlehem one before the next meeting of Presbytery." Mr. Davenport was directed to give one-fourth of his time between them, and Mr. Campbell one-fourth of his time at Lower Bethlehem.

At a meeting of Presbytery held at Maidenhead, May 19, 1747, "A petition from Lower Bethlehem (was presented asking) for more supplies than they have had."

The Records of Presbytery show that hitherto the ministers who officiated in these Churches were Missionaries or Supplies sent by direction of that body, and not resident in the congregations. At a meeting held at Maidenhead, October 4, 1747, "The congregations of Bethlehem having applied to Rev. Mr. Lewis, a minister lately discharged from the ministerial relation to a congregation in New England, and having had the privilege of enjoying his labors among them for considerable time to good satisfaction, they brought into Presbytery a call for Mr. Lewis to take the pastoral charge of them as their minister. The Presbytery taking the matter into consideration, and having received ample credentials of Mr. Lewis' character, piety and Christian conversation (as also of his regular freedom from his former charge) from the Eastern Convocation of Fairfield county in New England, and Mr. Lewis declaring his cordial agreement with us in the Westminster Confession of Faith and Catechism, and Directory of Worship and Government, the Presbytery proceeded to present said call to Mr. Lewis, which he took into consideration until the next sederunt."

At the next meeting of Presbytery, October 15th, 1747, Mr. Lewis accepted the call, and the 27th inst. was appointed as the time for his installation.

At a meeting of Presbytery held at Maidenhead, May 19, 1748, "The committee appointed by the Presbytery, for the installment of Mr. Lewis, reported that they had met at Bethlehem, October 27, 1747, viz., James Campbell, James Davenport, Daniel Lawrence, Charles Beatty and Mr. McCrea

the Moderator, and having inquired of the representatives of the congregation concerning the provisions they had made for the support of Mr. Lewis and other necessary matters, and the way appearing clear, the Moderator, after preaching a sermon suitable to the occasion from 2d Timothy IV, 1, 2, proceeded to install Mr. Lewis over said people."

At a meeting at Roxbury, October 31, 1752, "It was ordered by Presbytery that half of Mr. Lewis' time, which has hitherto been spent in the Western Branch, be equally divided between Bethlehem and Kingwood."

The term "Western Branch" in this record we understand as meaning both Kingwood and what later was called Alexandria, a congregation having been in existence for some (now uncertain) time at the latter place and enjoyed the one fourth of Mr. Lewis' ministerial services and Kingwood one-fourth. The German Reformed denomination was largely predominant in the former locality. In 1763, as is shown by their Parish Register, they had an organized Church, a house of worship and a Pastor.

This is the first occurrence in the Records of the Presbytery of the name, Kingwood, as applied to the Lower Bethlehem congregation. The township of that name in which the Church is situated was set off from that of Bethlehem in 1748.

At this same meeting of Presbytery, as stated in its Minutes, "The affair of the Petition of Kingwood for Liberty to build a Meeting House for their own convenience was reassumed, and after hearing said affair and deliberating thereupon, the Presbytery do grant their petition and order that hereafter half of Mr. Lewis' time be spent as above ordered."

The new Church was not built immediately. The deed of conveyance of the one acre and a quarter of land on which it was erected is dated September 26, 1754. It is from Lawrence Haff, owner of a contiguous farm, "to James Barcalow, Charles Hoff and Henry Cock (Coxe), trustees for the Presbyterian Congregation in Kingwood, * * * and granting liberty, nevertheless, to the ministers of the Low Dutch Calvinistical

persuasion to Preach and perform divine Service therein at such times as there is no religious Worship performed by the above Congregation, freely, peaceably, and without interruption of the above Elders or any person claiming under them."

The new Church was built, probably, the following year, 1755. The writer has a vivid remembrance of its appearance after it had stood seventy or eighty years. It was a venerable looking building. It stood in the central part of the burying-ground, surrounded by the graves of its early members and of pioneer settlers. It had a gambrel roof, and the gables were enclosed with shingles above the level of the front and back walls. It had ten large windows with heavy sash, two on each side and end and one in each gable. There was a large grooved cornice under the eaves of the roof, which extended continuously across the ends of the building. The inside woodwork was of cedar and not painted. The pulpit was at the center of the wall directly opposite the door. It was high, reaching nearly to the top of the wall and over-capped with a flat canopy four or five feet square, with moldings at the margins. The entrance was by a narrow stair-case on one side. In front were two enclosed seats, one above the other, for the Ruling Elders and the Precentor of Psalmody. The pews had high straight backs. In the corridor, halfway between the door and pulpit, was a brick fireplace, level with the floor, for an open charcoal fire. It was about four or five feet in area and five or six inches deep. The house was familiarly called "The Old Stone Meeting House."*

At a meeting of Presbytery at Bridgewater, May 25, 1756, the Record states: "Mr. Lewis makes request for the dissolution of the pastoral relation, not on account of any dissatisfaction between him and his people, but because said congregation by reason of the removal of many of their members are unable to support him. May 25, All parties heard and request granted."

*In the northwest corner of the graveyard, within the enclosure, was a small log house in which Derrick Hoagland, the sexton, and his family lived. He kept a ginger-cake and root-beer "saloon" for the refreshment of the people in the recess between the morning and afternoon services.

It is probable that the expense of building the new house of worship was an important factor in the shortage in the Pastor's financial support. Mr. Lewis went from these congregations to the Presbyterian Church at Mendham, Morris County, where he labored in the Ministry until his death.

At the meeting of Presbytery at Amwell, June 13, 1758, the following supplies were appointed for Kingwood:

Mr. McKnight	1 Sabbath, and
Rev. William Kirkpatrick	1 Sabbath

At the meeting at Baskingridge, October 30, 1759, were appointed:

Mr. McCrea	1 Sabbath
Mr. Hart	1 "
Mr. Lewis	1 " and
Mr. Read	1 "

At the meeting at Nassau Hall, May 6, 1760:

Mr. Read	1 Sabbath
Mr. McKnight	1 "
Mr. Hanna	3 " and
Mr. Mills	1 "

At the meeting at Bethlehem, April 27, 1761:

Mr. Parkhurst	2 Sabbaths
Mr. Hanna	2 " and
Mr. Thompson	1 "

At the meeting of Presbytery at Amwell, October 20, 1761, "A Petition (was presented) from Kingwood for supplies, and for liberty to apply to the Dutch Reformed Church for Supplies, which liberty was granted.* The supplies ordered were:

Mr. Mills	1 Sabbath
Mr. Hart	1 "
Mr. Smith	1 " and
Mr. Hanna	1 "

At the meeting of Presbytery at Pennington, April 20, 1762:

Mr. Hart	1 Sabbath and
Mr. Hanna	1 "

At the meeting at Cranberry, October 19, 1762:

Mr. Lyon	1 Sabbath and
Mr. Guild	1 "

*This must have been a fruitless expedient. The Rev. Jacob R. Hardenberg was the only Dutch Reformed minister in the county; and he was pastor at the same time of six churches, viz., Readington, Karitan Harlingen, Neshanic, Bedminister and North Branch. The number of ministers, as in the Presbyterian Church, was insufficient for the congregations.

At the meeting at Trenton, October 11, 1763, "The Presbytery proceeded to consider the petition of the people of Kingwood for one third part of Mr. Hanna's pastoral labors.

"And the Presbytery were informed by some members of the Log Meeting House Congregation (Alexandria) who have hitherto enjoyed a third part of Mr. Hanna's labors that they of said Congregation are much weakened by the removal of many members to distant parts, so that they are unable to make up their quota for his support; and that therefore they agree to Mr. Hanna's entering into connection with Kingwood, with which Society a number of them can join and the remainder with Grenage (Greenwich). Now, tho' the Presbytery are heartily willing to encourage said motion, yet they think it best that the matter be not absolutely fixed till the people of Grenage (who have hitherto enjoyed one-third of his labors) have an opportunity of being heard on the affair. Yet, inasmuch as said people knew that the aforesaid motion was intended at the Presbytery and none appears to oppose it, the Presbytery agree that Mr. Hanna Supply statedly a third part of his time at Kingwood Stone Meeting House till next Presbytery, and that then the matter be fixed in this manner unless sufficient reason appears to the contrary.

"The Presbytery came to the following determination—that Greenwich be dismissed from Mr. Hanna and annexed to Oxford and Mansfield agreeably to their written request, and that Mr. Hanna continue to preach one-third of his time at the Stone Meeting House in Kingwood agreeably to an order of last meeting."

Rev. John Hanna was a son of John Hanna and Jane Andre, his wife, who immigrated from Ireland in 1731. He was born at sea during the voyage of his parents. He received his early education, his descendants say, at the Log College at Neshaminy, Bucks Co., Pa. He taught school when a young man at Lanington, Somerset Co., N. J., where he became acquainted with Miss Mary, daughter of Rev. James McCrea, whom he afterwards married. She was a sister of Miss Jane McCrea, who was brutally murdered near Fort Edward, N. Y., by

the savages connected with Burgoyne's army. He graduated at Princeton College in 1755. His study of theology, it is said by his descendants, was directed by the Tennents—probably by Rev. Gilbert Tennent. He was licensed by the Presbytery of New Brunswick in its session at Nassau Hall, May 8, 1760, and ordained at the Bethlehem Church, April 29, 1761.



Rev. John Hanna.

1731—1801.

In 1763 he purchased 145 acres of land in and near Pittstown, of Abraham Bonnel, which he occupied till 1774, when he conveyed it to Dr. John Rockhill. He lived during the 10 years he spent in Pittstown in a house which stood on the north side of the road, on the slight elevation halfway between Mrs. Potts' house and that of David Conover, formerly Capt. Wm. P. Rockhill's. In 1774 he removed to a house about a mile east of Everittstown, known later as the residence of Amos Opdyke, and at present of Sylvester H. Wright. His wife, Mary, died at this place in 1780 of small-pox, and was buried in a private burying-ground on the farm.

He was elected Moderator of the Presbytery at its meeting at Trenton, April 4, 1772, and chosen Commissioner to the General Assembly at the meeting at Newton, April 29, 1790. He died Nov. 23, 1801, aged 70 years. His remains were buried in the old cemetery of the Bethlehem Presbyterian

Church. A horizontal marble slab marks his grave.

He was a man of much decision of character, unfaltering firmness and ardent piety, and a faithful Pastor of Kingwood and its associated churches 40 years.

In the time of Mr. Hanna's pastorate, the name Mount Bethel was given to the Kingwood Church. The Records of the Presbytery show that a meeting was held at Mount Bethel Church, April 26, 1774; and Feb. 8, 1787, the trustees were incorporated as "Trustees of the Presbyterian Church called Mount Bethel in the township of Kingwood. They were, Joseph Chamberlin, John Tenbrook, Elisha Bird, John Sherrard, Isaac Gray, Gabriel Hoff and Samuel Gano." (*Recorded in Book 1, p. 282 of Deeds, in the County Clerk's Office.*) This name must have been retained to the close of Mr. Hanna's pastorate, as appears from the following paper:

"Nov. 7, 1800, Received of Mr. Race, one of the Trustees of Mount Bethel congregation, for salary, six Pounds, two shillings.

"JOHN HANNA"

An old Record Book of the Trustees has the following item:

"April 16, 1800, Elias Wyckoff, one of the Trustees of the Church Bethel, By Salary due Rev. John Hanna, the 15 day of April, 1800, L 45. So. Do."

This name does not seem to have been established permanently in popular usage. I was born and brought up about two miles from the Church, and my father's family worshipped there, but I never heard it called by that name, nor knew that it ever had been till I learned it from the foregoing and other records.

In 1802 the Presbyterian Churches of Kingwood and Alexandria formed a kind of organic union, as appears from the following record, found in Book 6, p. 155-6 of Deeds, in the County Clerk's Office: "This is to certify that we, the under-named, have been chosen and duly qualified as trustees of a religious Society under the denomination of the United Presbyterian Congregations of Kingwood and Alexandria, in the county of Hunterdon.

Given under our hands and seals this

twelfth day of April, one thousand Eight hundred and two.

Peter Van Syckel	Wm. McGill
John B. Allen	Isaac Gray
John Chamberlain,	Stephen Gano
James Metler	

"Recorded April 20, 1802."

On the 18th of this same month and year the German Reformed Synod, at the request of the German congregation worshipping at what is now Mt. Pleasant in Alexandria, transferred it to the care of the Presbytery of New Brunswick. They thus became part of the United Congregations.

Under this arrangement there was preaching one-half the time at Bethlehem, and the other half was divided between Kingwood and Alexandria. There were, most of the time, two sermons each Sunday, with an intermission or recess between.

A few years before Mr. Hanna's death Holloway W. Hunt, a Methodist minister from Connecticut, came to the house of Col. Charles Stewart, one of the Trustees of the Bethlehem Church, and stated that his views had undergone a change and he desired to enter the ministry of the Presbyterian Church, but had not the funds necessary for his support while he acquired the requisite education. Col. Stewart brought the matter before the Board of Trustees and introduced the young man to the Pastor. He was taken under the care of the Presbytery and funds were raised for his support during his preparatory course of study. He was licensed, and, after the death of Mr. Hanna, succeeded him as Pastor of the three associated Churches. He lived on a farm in the vicinity of what is now Jutland Station. His pastorate commenced in 1802 and continued over the Kingwood Church till 1825, and over the other two till 1842. His relation to the Kingwood Church was discontinued by the action of Presbytery. The three associated churches, Kingwood, Bethlehem and Alexandria, had been set off October 22, 1817, by the Synod to the new Presbytery of Newton.

After the removal of Mr. Hunt the Kingwood Church was, for some time, a vacancy in the Newton Presbytery. Rev. Isaac S. Demun, a young man, supplied the pulpit regularly for six months from the third

Sabbath in October, 1826. From June to September, 1827, Rev. Alexander Heberton, a licentiate of the Philadelphia Presbytery, preached there. Mr. Heberton was an amiable young man, of fine social culture and earnest piety. He went from Kingwood to Allentown, Pa. The Church was then vacant till 1836. Some time in the Summer of that year it was announced that Rev. Mr. McNair would preach on a given Sunday in the Old Stone Meeting House. At the appointed time there came together a large assemblage which filled the house. Mr. McNair delivered an eloquent discourse. The large attendance suggested the practicability of an effort to rebuild the old Church. During the recess between sermons the subject was discussed by the Elders and Minister. In the afternoon service the theme was the restoration of the waste places in Zion and the earnest appeal reached the feelings of the audience. The writer, who was present, well remembers that an eloquent and inspiring period ended with the climax, "Will you build again these walls?"

The Elders, Jacob Race, Isaac Gray, Cornelius Tomson and Peter Tomson, decided to circulate subscriptions for the requisite funds. After considerable effort a sufficient amount was pledged to justify, it was thought, the undertaking.

In the Spring and Summer of 1837 the old Church was taken down and the present one erected. Elder Jacob Race, who lived nearest, supervised and took a very active interest in the work. That same year, after the completion of the building, Rev. John McNair was installed as pastor of the Kingwood and Milford Churches. The following year, 1838, he resigned his two charges and was succeeded by Rev. Joseph Campbell, D. D., who officiated as pastor of the two Churches until his death, which occurred in 1840. The following year Rev. J. H. Sherwood was installed as pastor of both Churches. In 1842 the Milford Church separated from the Kingwood, and the latter was again vacant. In 1843 Rev. Samuel F. Porter supplied the pulpit, and the following year was installed as pastor. He retained the charge till 1857, when he resigned, and was succeeded that same year by Rev. Joseph Rogers, who officiated till 1863.

In 1864 Rev. J. D. Randolph was installed as pastor over the Kingwood and French-town Churches. In 1867 he withdrew from Kingwood and gave all his time to French-town. From June, 1868, to October, 1872, Rev. J. Thompson Osler was pastor of the Kingwood Church. From February, 1873, until April, 1877, he was followed in charge by Rev. Benjamin Carrell.

Since the last-mentioned date the Kingwood Church has had no pastor. Rev. Cornelius S. Conkling acted as Moderator of Session and Stated Supply of the pulpit from October, 1877, to April, 1880. Then Rev. J. D. Randolph officiated in the same relation till April 30, 1882. Rev. Nathan S. Aller from May 10, 1882, till January 21, 1883. Rev. W. H. Filson was Stated Supply from Nov. 25, 1883, till March 28, 1886, and Rev. H. D. Sassaman from Sept. 19, 1886, to the present time.

Pastors and Stated Supplies of Kingwood Presbyterian Church.

PASTORS.

Rev. Thomas Lewis, Oct. 1747—May 1756.
Rev. John Hanna, April 1761—Nov. 1801.
Rev. Holloway W. Hunt, 1802—1825.

STATED SUPPLIES.

Rev. Isaac S. Demun, Oct. 1826—April 1827.
Rev. Alexander Heberton,
June 1827—Sept. 1827.

PASTORS.

Rev. John McNair, 1837—1838.
Rev. Joseph Campbell, D. D., 1838—1840.
Rev. Joseph H. Sherwood,
May 4, 1841—Nov. 1842.

Rev. Samuel F. Porter,
Sept. 18, 1823—Jan. 10, 1857.
Rev. Joseph Rogers,
Aug. 20, 1857—Aug. 20, 1863.

Rev. J. D. Randolph,
May 17, 1864—June 4, 1867.
Rev. J. T. Osler, June 18, 1868—Sept. 1872.
Rev. Benjamin Carrell,
Feb. 18, 1873—April 10, 1877.

STATED SUPPLIES.

Rev. Cornelius S. Conkling,
March 16, 1878—April 18, 1880.
Rev. J. D. Randolph,
April 18, 1880—April 30, 1882.
Rev. Nathan S. Aller,
May 10, 1882—Nov. 1883.

Rev. W. H. Filson,

Nov. 1883—April 13, 1886.

Rev. Horace D. Sassaman,

Sept. 19, 1886, to present time.

The Sessional Records of the Kingwood Presbyterian Church during the Pastorate of Rev. H. W. Hunt having been lost, the following list of Membership and Ruling Elders was compiled by the Session in 1826. Since that date the Minutes of Session have been regularly kept.

ELDERS.

1826 Isaac Gray, Died 1843.
Peter Tomson, Died Sept. 18, 1852.
Cornelius Tomson,
Jacob Race, Died July 4, 1857.
1841 Henry Lott, Died Nov. 20, 1873.
1842 Joseph Kugler,
Elijah Rittenhouse, Died June 13, 1851.
1852 Frederic Bloom, Died Feb. 28, 1878.
1855 William W. Voorhis,
John Dalrymple, Died June 8, 1858.
John D. Hoff, Died March 18, 1877.
David Rittenhouse,
Dismissed March 18, 1877.
1874 Philip Hoff, Died Oct. 25, 1886.
Daniel Little, Dismissed Sept. 27, 1878.
Runyan W. Bloom,
Emley W. Bellis,

List of names of members as compiled by the Session in 1826 :

Mary Taylor.
John Taylor.
Elizabeth Tomson.
Jacob Race, Jr.
John Slater.
Elizabeth Race.
Hannah Dalrymple.
William Brittain.
Mary Tomson.
Sarah Taylor.
Sophia Race.
Mary Dilts.
Elizabeth Hoff.
Joseph Menaghi.
Anne Voorhis.
Mary Taylor.
Eliza Lott.
John Case (colored).
John Brittain.
Anne Rittenhouse.
Moses Taylor.
Rhoda Warford.

	Mary Boss.		L. H. Porter.
	Susan Rockefeller.	1844	Cornelius Hoff, Jr.
	Mary Ann Race.		Elizabeth Hoff.
	Elizabeth Lennard.		Jacob Robeson.
	Sarah Van Syckel.		Philip Hoff.
	Margaret Thatcher.		Garner Rittenhouse.
	Eliza Brittain.		Miss Mary Ann Voorhis.
	Sarah Slater.		Mrs. Mary Ann Hedges.
	Mary Bodine.		Miss Mary Ann Stewart.
	Abram Larue.		Miss Mary Ann Robeson.
	Mary Tomson.		(On certificate) Dr. Henry Race.
	Elizabeth Johnson.		Cornelius Race.
	William Voorhis.		Thomas Pittenger.
	Mary Everitt.		John D. Hoff.
	Abraham Vansyckel.		Mary Ann Rittenhouse.
	Hannah Hadley.		Elizabeth Risler.
	Eliza Brittain.		Mary McAloney.
	Andrew Race.		Elizabeth Sutphin.
	John Chamberlain.		Mary Race.
	Anne Lott.		Caroline Voorhis.
	RECEIVED IN MEMBERSHIP.		Elenor Krouse.
1826	Mrs. Mary Reading.		Margaret Robeson.
	Miss Anne Race.		Joseph M. Rittenhouse.
	Rachel (a colored woman).		John Tomer.
1837—40	Maria Kugler.	1845	George Dalrymple.
	Rhoda West.		Elizabeth Dalrymple.
	Elijah Rittenhouse.		Benjamin Curtis.
	Elizabeth Hoff.		Levina (Zina?) Curtis.
	Martha Robeson.		James Hyde.
	Rebecca Curtis.	1846	(On certificate) Mary Hudnit.
	Mary Hoff.		Frederic Bloom.
	Elizabeth Ann Rittenhouse.		(On certificate)
	David Rittenhouse.		Newberry D. Williams.
	Joseph Kugler.		Lucretia Bloom.
	Elizabeth Branalle.		Mrs. Mary Pittenger.
	Dr. William R. Hann.		Sarah Curtis.
	Phebe M. Hann.		Mary Rose.
	Margaret Rounsavell.		Eliza Ann Freeland.
	(On certificate)	1847	John Dalrymple.
	Mary Ann Pittenger.		(On certificate)
1841	Elizabeth Pittenger.		Mrs. Lucy A. Williams.
1845	Francis Tomlinson.		Isaac Taylor.
	Maria Tomlinson.		Martha Dalrymple.
1843	Mrs. Dietilda Rittenhouse.		(On certificate) Mrs. E. Reading.
	Mary Sellers.		" " Mrs. Ellen Allen.
	Mrs. Joyce.		" " Mrs. Sarah M. Prevost.
	Annie Lott.	1848	Mrs. Margaret Rittenhouse.
	Levisa Lott.		Catharine Everitt.
	Richard Johnson.	1849	William Probasco.
	Christiana Johnson.		Rachel Probasco.
	Charity Race.		John Roberson.
	William W. Voorhis.		Theodore Probasco.
	Margaret Rittenhouse.		Elizabeth C. Probasco.

	Peter Snyder Kugler.	1864	(On certificate)
	Sophia Lott.		Mrs. Sarah B. Rittenhouse.
	Catharine Cunningham.		Elizabeth M. Roblinson.
	Catharine Hyde.		Sarah Ellen Hoff.
	Mary Rittenhouse.		Sarah Catharine Dalrymple.
	Philip Reading.		Samuel M. Robinson.
	Abigail Risler.	1865	Mrs. Margaret H. Fritts.
	Mrs. Abigail Eichlin.		Mrs. Mary Frances Hyde.
	Daniel Little.		Miss Kerziah Bloom.
	Sarah Maria Little.		(On certificate) Gideon Warne.
	Jacob Race, Jr.		" Mrs. Sarah Warne.
	(On certificate) Adaline E. Barr.	1866	Miss Josephine Dalrymple.
1850	(On certificate) Jacob Henry.	1867	Mrs. Susan Dalrymple.
	(On certificate) Mary Henry.		(On certificate) Daniel Warne.
1850	(On certificate) David Kline.		(On certificate)
	Mary Lott.		Mrs. Elizabeth Warne.
1851	Mrs. Mary Rittenhouse.	1868	Stewart Bellis.
	William McCulloch.		Dr. John Leavitt.
1852	(On certificate)		(On certificate)
	William K. Wolverton.		Peter M. Mechling.
	Mrs. Catharine Ann Hyde.		(On certificate)
	Mrs. Elenor Hoff.		Mrs. Peter M. Mechling.
	William Robeson.	1869	(On certificate) Mrs. Melick.
	Runyan Wright Bloom.		" Richard Williamson.
	Barnet Johnson.		Mr. Richard Godown.
	Catharine Bloom.		James Ashcroft.
	Margaret Ann Robeson.		Mrs. Sarah Ann Ashcroft.
1853	(On certificate)		Mrs. Elizabeth Roach.
	Mrs. Mary Ann Curtis.		Moses Taylor.
	Francis Hann.	1870	(On certificate)
1854	(On certificate)		Frederick Warman.
	Mrs. Sarah Pittinger.		Cornelia Dalrymple.
	John Hann.		Thisby Bloom.
1855	(On certificate) Elijah Everitt.		Mary Jane Robinson.
1858	Emley Hyde.		Lucretia Johnson.
	Thisby Ann Hyde.		Martha J. Bellis.
	Elizabeth Voorhis.		Annie Louisa Warne.
	Richard Rittenhouse.		Paul E. Cooley.
	(On certificate) Joseph Hixon.	1871	Lewis S. Hoff.
1859	Emeline Rittenhouse.		Annie Jane Bloom.
	Martin Hyde.		Peter B. Mellick.
1861	Mrs. Elizabeth Bellis.		Edward Warne.
	Sarah Catharine Hyde.		Alfred Ashcroft.
	Amy Robeson.		Miss Emma R. Little.
	Esther Dalrymple.		Miss Annie Jane Hoff.
	Elizabeth Hoff.		(On certificate) Nathan Dalrymple
	Cornelia Voorhis.	1872	" Miss Annie Warne
	Margaret Ann Little.		Ann Elizabeth Dalrymple.
1862	(On certificate)		Mary Margaret Warne.
	Mrs. Rebecca Rittenhouse.		James Ashcroft.
1863	Samuel Porter Dalrymple.		Edwin Roach.
	Clarrisa Briuk.	1873	(On certificate) Hannah Rees.
			Archibald D. Warne.

1874	(On certificate) Mrs. Josephine Arnwine.	1881	(On certificate) John E. Hoagland.
1875	Catharine Warne.		(On certificate) Ellen Hoagland.
1876	Lucretia Bloom Dalrymple.	1883	Mrs. Dorothea Hoff.
	Alma Kerziah Bloom.		(On certificate) Mrs. Jennie Hoff.
	Ida May Eycke.	1887	Andrew Johnson Ulmer.
	Mrs. Leavitt.		(On certificate)
	Miss Mary Jennis Leavitt.		Miss Lillian Arwine.
1878	(On certificate) Samuel D. Stout.		(On certificate) Mrs. Mary S. Hoff.
	" Runyan A. Apgar.	1893	(On certificate) John Warne.

VAN DOLAH'S SCHOOL.

By MISS LAURA A. GROFF.

THIS school, now known as No. 6 of Delaware township, takes its name from one of the oldest families in Hunterdon county. Hendrick Van Dolah came from Holland and settled on the farm of which the present school grounds once formed a part in 1725. From 1725 to 1738 he lived on the farm, but did not purchase it until the latter date. It has been in the family ever since, and is now owned and occupied by Cyrus Van Dolah, to whom I am much indebted for his kindness in securing the necessary data for this article.

It is impossible to tell just when a school-house was first erected in this neighborhood, or exactly where it stood. The "History of Hunterdon and Somerset" says that the first house was built of logs in 1780, but does not say where it stood. The same authority declares that there is no record of the second house, and that the third, or the one now in use, was built in 1822.

This is a very loose statement, and there seems to be but little foundation for any part of it except the date of building the present house, which is evidently correct.

It is hardly to be supposed that no house was built until so late a date as 1780; besides, that which would have been the "second" house, according to this record, is known to have been a very old building when this century was very young. That house, the one immediately preceding the one now in use, must have been built as early as the given date, and perhaps before. It stood near Dilts' Corner, now Oak Dale,

on land now owned by Gideon Brewer, about halfway between the Corner and Mr. Brewer's house, along the road to Mt. Airy.

It is also known that there was a school-house at a very early date, about three-quarters of a mile west of the present one, on land now owned by Thomas and Ezekiel Everitt, then owned by a man named Runk. This was known as the "Runk School-house." Whether this was the forerunner of the one at the "Corner," or whether they were to some extent contemporary, it is impossible definitely to determine. It seems probable, however, that the "Runk" house was the older of the two, and that it went down soon after the other one was built.

The land for the present building was leased for ninety-nine years from Catherine Van Dolah. The original grant was very small, being only one-sixteenth of an acre. The grounds have since been enlarged to half an acre.

The house is not "octagonal," as the above quoted history makes it, but is hexagonal. It is a stone structure originally with desks around the walls, according to the orthodox notions of our great-grandfathers. These desks have recently been taken out and modern seating has been furnished, showing a curious and rather incongruous mingling of the old style and the new.

Among the old families of this vicinity we find the Van Dolahs, the Lamberts, the Barbers, the Sharps, the Wilsons, the Deremers, the Larues, the Runks, the Corles, the Hagamans, and the Covenhovens (now changed to Conover).

One family, named Larue, lived on the farm now owned by Frank Titus. Peter Larue lived near Mt. Airy, and taught school most of his life in various parts of the county.

Abram Deremer owned the farm now owned by Wm. Warman.

John Lambert owned the Seabrook farm, now owned by Thomas Seabrook and occupied by John Larue.

Gershom Lambert, a brother to John, owned the farm now owned by John Lambert, and considerable adjoining land.

John Lambert was a member of Congress from 1805 to 1807. His nephew, John Lambert, son of Gershom, was a member of the New Jersey Assembly from 1847 to 1849.

The Sharp homestead was the farm now owned by Mathias Buchanan, with much adjoining land.

Samuel Corle owned and occupied the farm now owned by Jesse Pegg, near Bowne Station. He was the Grandfather of the late Judge Corle, of Somerset, and great-grandfather of Senator Corle of the same county.

Judge Corle died recently and was buried with his ancestors in the Barber Cemetery, near Oak Dale. One of his daughters, Mrs. D. V. L. Schenck, is still living in this neighborhood.

John Hagaman owned the farm which has come by direct descent to the present owner, Joseph Hagaman.

John Wilson married a daughter of Abram Deremer, and lived at the Deremer farm, before mentioned. Abram Deremer Wilson, son of John Wilson, became a Presbyterian minister of note and went to Jerseyville, Illinois, where he died.

Samuel Barber owned a large tract extending from the Deremer farm to the Gershom Lambert farm, including not only the two farms now owned by his direct descendants, Samuel and William Barber, but several others. The line separating the Barber farm from the Lambert farm was the famous "Bull's line," extending from Sandy Ridge to what is now the Mercer county line. It was established early in the last century, and was never broken until some twenty years ago.

Jacob and Mahlon Taylor, early in the

present century, owned the farm now owned by Jonathan Hoppock on the road from Oak Dale to Mt. Airy. They sold out and went to the "Lake Country," as all western New York and the region of the great lakes was then called. Samuel Barber, an aged resident of this vicinity, tells of his own experience in helping Jacob Taylor to load up a sledload of goods and drive to Cayuga Lake in 1826. Taylor remained, spending the rest of his life in that region. Young Barber stayed a year and then returned to New Jersey.

The long chain of teachers is badly broken. There are many missing links. We have been fortunate in picking up a large number; but they cannot be arranged in proper order. Some of the names here given are teachers well remembered, or of those who have left a distinct mark upon the neighborhood; others are but fitting memories, known only by their names.

Among the teachers in the "old house" we find more or less perfect records of the following:

James Mounteer;—Cuddy;—Irasco; Alex. Lowry, 1799; Rhoda Barcroft, 1802; Coryell, 1803; John H. Lambert, 1807; William Doyle, 1808; Joseph Howell, 1808; Joseph Larew, 1811; Joshua Anderson, 1812; Hugh Dunn, 1813; Thomas Betts, 1814; Benjamin Warruke, 1815; Joseph Thomas; Abram Stryker, 1821.

Some of these also taught in the "New House," or the one now in use. Joseph Thomas, Peter Larue and Hugh Dunn are among those who taught in both. Mr. Dunn taught in the old house in 1813 and in the new one in 1861. Few teachers ever return to a district after an absence of forty-eight years; but teacher Dunn did, and it would not be surprising if no other such record could be found in New Jersey.

Irasco, whose first name has been lost through the ravages of time, has gone down in local history as the first man in this vicinity that ever ventured to tempt both fate and ridicule by cutting his potatoes before planting them. Tradition says that he was much ridiculed until the digging time, when the laugh was all on his side of the patch.

Among the teachers in the present house we find Cyrus Van Dolah, about 1832; R.

F. Nemand, Wilson Rittenhouse, O. P. Chamberlin, Bell Thorne, Lily Cooper, Maggie Felty, Mansfield Sheppard, Geo. H. Larison, Tillie Trout, Morgan Vanderbilt, Chas. Rice, 1834; Joseph Harte, 1843; John S. Lundy, 1849; Chas. Barber; "John Campbell Verona De Ward Banes," 1846; William Rockafellow; Lafayette Beans; Wm. Wigg, autumn of 1861; Jonathan Hardon; Chas. W. N. Regirte; Sarah Green; Jesse C. Reed; Sally Paxson; Mahlon Lear; Robert McAulay; George Runk; Joseph Wright; Sally Naylor, 1829; Wm. D. Wolverton; Henry F. Trout; — Devins; Anna Waterhouse; Emily Risler; James Harte; Elias L. Dalrymple, 1889; Mary E. Rittenhouse (daughter of Wilson), 1890; Howard B. Horne, 1891; and Gardner J. Snyder, 1892.

Joseph Wright, mentioned above, was pastor of the Sandy Ridge Church from 1832 to 1842, and taught the school a part of the time during that period.

O. P. Chamberlin became a prominent lawyer of Flemington, was for many years Prosecutor of Pleas, and is now Law Judge for the Hunterdon Court of Common Pleas.

George H. Larison became noted both as a minister and as a physician. He was a practicing physician of Lambertville, and pastor of the Sandy Ridge Church at the time of his death in 1892.

Mr. Banes is famous chiefly for the length of his name, which he is said to have taken great delight in writing out in full on most occasions.

Wm. D. Wolverton grew to manhood on Sandy Ridge, studied medicine, and entered the army as a surgeon in 1861. He is still in the service with the rank of Major, being now stationed at Vancouver Barracks, in the State of Washington.

Other teachers of the school may have attained prominence; but these are the ones that come to light at this writing.

Among the pupils of this school who have attained distinction, we may mention the following, though it will be impossible to avoid omitting some who ought to be recorded—Dr. Wolverton and Dr. George H. Larison, mentioned above as teachers.

Dr. O. H. Sproul, long an eminent practitioner of Stockton and elsewhere, and now

Surrogate of Hunterdon county;

W. H. Baker, of Clinton, now Lay Judge of the Court of Common Pleas;

Dr. Geo. L. Romine, a practicing physician of Lambertville;

Dr. C. W. Larison, for many years a well-known physician of Ringoes.

Rev. A. B. Larison, deceased. All of these Larisons were sons of Benjamin Larison, late of Sandy Ridge;

Joseph H. Higgins, who was well-known to the people of Hunterdon county for many years as the leading druggist of Flemington;

Dr. Chas. Stickney, long a well-known physician of Newark, recently deceased;

Hon. Chas. Naylor, now of California;

Hon. Chas. W. Godown, elected to the Assembly of New Jersey in 1879. He was then a resident of Dilts' Corner; now of Lambertville;

Thomas Seabrook, a prominent civil engineer of Philadelphia, owner of the Seabrook farm before mentioned;

Rev. E. C. Romine, a Baptist minister of Philadelphia;

Rev. Abram Deremere Wilson, a Presbyterian minister, before mentioned;

Hon. John Lambert, member of the New Jersey Assembly;

Congressman John Lambert, who is also believed to have secured his early education in the schools of this district;

Judge John Barber, at one time Judge of the Court of Common Pleas;

Dr. Alexander Doyle, a veterinary of Hightstown;

Judge Corle, before mentioned;

Dr. Thomas Royce, now a practicing physician in Pennsylvania;

Rev. Wm. V. Wilson, a Baptist minister, now of New Monmouth, N. J.

Rev. Charles Wilson, brother of the above;

Rev. Silas Larue, of whose whereabouts, if living, we have been unable to learn.

Some of the girls, too, who passed their school days in the little stone building, sarcastically denominated "the inkstand," have become prominent themselves, or have become the wives of prominent men.

Among these may be mentioned Mrs. Ashbel Welsh, Mrs. J. A. Anderson, Mrs.

Myra Coryell, mother of Mayor Coryell of Lambertville, and Mrs. Chas. Imlay of Camden.

Among the many interesting old papers now in possession of Cyrus Van Dolah, we find a great number of receipts for tuition money paid by the Van Dolahs to various teachers. From these we have been able to establish several dates, and to bring before the present generation the names of some old-time teachers whose very existence seems to have been forgotten. There are still other receipts that seem to have been given by teachers, but do not distinctly say so. One such was given by Joseph Reed in 1760. The following from its association with other papers, is thought to be a receipt for tuition, but the fact cannot be es-

tablished:

"Nov. 30, 1743.

"Rec'd of Sarah Johnson the sum of Eighteen shillings and eight pence in full of Henry Vandohlah. By me,

Dec'd Acct.

JOAN MULLEN."

Hendrick (Henry) Van Dolah, the original settler, was dead at this time, and the widow has become Sarah Johnson. There was a large family of Van Dohlah boys, for whose tuition this is thought to be a receipt.

It was hoped at the outset to make this paper more comprehensive and more exact; but the task has proved too much and the writer is compelled to content herself with such facts as she has been able to gather, hoping that they may be of some value now and of greater value in time to come.

The Hunterdon County Historical Society has lately received a curiosity which is reproduced below, from George H. Stout, Esq., of Atlantic Highlands, N. J. Mr. Stout was born in Flemington sixty-two years ago, and his father, whose name heads the list referred to, carried on blacksmithing in a shop which stood on the ground now occupied by Mr. Vosseller's store.

We, the subscribers, promise to pay to George Forker the sums annexed to our names for the purpose of Purchasing a Large Grind Stone, to be kept for the benefit of the Citizens of Flemington and those Especially who Contribute toward the purchase.

Thomas J. Stout,	18¾
Anderson & Stryker.	12
Neal Hart,	18¾
E. R. Johnson & Co..	25
Adams C. Davis,	12½
Samuel Nailor,	12½
Thos. Alexander,	25
Eli E. Herbert,	12½
Ralph H. Knowles,	12½
C. Bonnell,	25
C. George,	12½
James H. Blackwell,	12½
Isaac Gray,	12
P. W. Dunn,	12½
And. Miller,	25

Geo. Maxwell,	25
John F. Clark,	18¾
N. Saxton,	25
John F. Schenk,	01
Nathan Price,	12½
W. M. Hough,	6¼
Jacob Kugler,	12½
Jacob Voorhees,	18

Neal Hart kept the Union Hotel. Adams C. Davis was Surrogate of Hunterdon County. Thos. Alexander kept the County House. C. Bonnell was the father of Mrs. Mary Allen. C. George was Editor of the *Hunterdon Gazette*. Isaac Gray had a sawmill west of Flemington. And. Miller and Geo. Maxwell were lawyers. John F. Clark was pastor of the Presbyterian Church of Flemington. N. Saxton was a noted lawyer and afterwards Reporter in Court of Chancery. John F. Schenk was a widely known physician and father of the present Dr. Wm. H. Schenk. Nathan Price kept hotel, where J. P. Bodine & Son's store now stands. Jacob Voorhees was a Carpenter who lived at Voorhees Corner.

It is not probable that this odd conceit ever materialized, as our oldest citizens have no recollection of a Public Grindstone.

Elias VOSSELLER,

Cor. Sec.

THE JERSEYMAN.

VOL. 3, No. 3.

FLEMINGTON, N. J.

AUGUST, 1896.

The Beginning of the Presbyterian Church at Frenchtown, N. J.

BY REV. JOHN B. KUGLER.

THE PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH at Frenchtown was organized May 16th, 1849. The history of a church may be said to begin with its organization. From that time we have the record of its doings, and the result of its life in the community of which its members form a part. But that history I leave to other hands to write: some of it has already been written. But before organization there were believers and interested persons by whom the organization was effected, as there were incidents, facts and factors all leading to the accomplishment of the same. To bring these together as the germ out of which the church grew is the object of this paper. For such effort I must rely upon memory, rather than the vastly better authority found in records. I am aware of the seeming egotism of the undertaking, which must also disclose itself throughout this production. But I am confident of your kind indulgence, because no inconsiderable part of the work of this Historical Society must be done from personal reminiscences. A more serious difficulty is met in the fact that the best of memories is liable to err. I beg to say here, that to guard against such error in this history, I have either corrected or sustained my own memory by consultation with others, viz.: Mr. A. G. M. Prevost, of Washington, D. C.,

and his sister, Mrs. Gaston, of Somerville; with Mrs. Prall Griggs, of Reaville; with Messrs. William Metler, Edward Hinkle and Henry Pittenger and Miss Sarah Walbert and Miss Addie S. Kugler, of Frenchtown.

I also acknowledge from William T. Srope, Esq., of Frenchtown, a copy of the deed of the ground on which the first church stood, and from Rev. W. H. Filson a copy of the record of organization.

My acquaintance with Frenchtown began in April, 1837, when I was five years of age. My father, Joseph Kugler, had purchased a farm, or rather a tract of unimproved land, a few months previous to the above date, from the Prevost estate. This land was situated about a half mile from Frenchtown, on the road leading to Baptisttown, and now owned by Mr. A. B. Allen, of Flemington. On the whole, there was at the time neither hut nor hovel, and scarcely a rail. Consequently, we moved into the village for the first summer and occupied an old house just below the residence of Senator Martin, on Bridge street.

Frenchtown, at that time, contained just twenty-one houses, and three of these were hotels. A few of these houses were on the Kingwood side of the village. In a small house at the top of the hill, by the spring,

lived "Black Jack." It was said he was the only praying man in the village. At any rate, no one but my father's family attended church with any regularity. We went either to Milford or to Kingwood. It was also said that the Sabbath never got up the river as far as Frenchtown; but things have greatly changed since that day. For many years there have been four churches in the village.

During the first summer a dwelling house, about two-thirds of that now on the farm, was erected, into which we moved in the fall. Also some outbuildings for the horses and cattle. It was in that house, twenty by twenty-four, if I mistake not the size, all in one room on the first floor, that the first Presbyterian service in the neighborhood was held. This service was conducted by the Rev. Joseph Campbell, D.D. Dr. Campbell had been called to the pastorate of the church of Milford and Kingwood from Hackettstown, and entered upon his duties there in the spring of 1838. He died September 6th, 1840, but in this brief period he rendered a service of lasting influence for truth and righteousness. He was a man of accurate scholarship, an eloquent preacher and eminently Godly in his life.

During the summer of 1838, my father erected the barn which is still standing. During the latter part of that summer, or the following summer, 1839, the preaching took place in this barn, and in the house in the winter. While I cannot state the number of services, nor the exact year in which they began, I can distinctly remember the manner in which the seats were prepared. In the house, it was by placing three chairs in a row, and pine boards placed on them. These boards were covered with blankets and with coverlets of ancient weave, one of which is in my possession at the present time.

It was at one of these services during the winter months, either late in 1839 or early in 1840, that I was baptized according to the rites of the Presbyterian Church. My parents had united with the church at Kingwood, under Dr. Campbell's ministry, but the exact date has not been preserved. It was most probably during the summer of 1839. That they were not church members previously, accounts for the fact that the

baptism had not taken place during my infancy, strictly speaking.

I can distinctly remember Dr. Campbell's face at the time of the administration of the ordinance, his impressive manner, and the sense of obligation I experienced at the time of this service. My brother, Snyder, and my three sisters were also baptized at the same time. This was undoubtedly the first Sacramental Service, after the Presbyterian order, performed in the vicinity of Frenchtown. Dr. Campbell died, as we have stated, in September, 1840.

The Rev. John H. Sherwood was called to the pastorate of the churches of Milford and Kingwood January 1st, 1841. On the 4th day of May, in the same year, he was installed as pastor of these churches by the Presbytery of Raritan. In November, 1842, Mr. Sherwood was asked to give his whole time to Milford. During Mr. Sherwood's pastorate of the two churches he preached in the summer in a new barn that had been built by Levi Mettler, proprietor of what is now the railroad hotel, on the bank of the Delaware. This barn was torn down at the time the railroad was built, as the track now covers the spot below the hotel, where the barn stood. My impression is, that religious services were also held in this barn by ministers of the Methodist Church, but of this I am not positive. In 1842, Lewis M. Prevost built a wheelwright shop, or possibly it was in 1841. This was rented by John Walbert, late of the Presbyterian church of Frenchtown, by whom the shop was put in order, at the request of Mr. Prevost, on Saturdays, for service on Sabbath. Mr. Sherwood preached in this building in 1842, as is believed by myself and persons referred to in this paper.

The audiences at these services were such as to fill the barn and afterward the shop, and they evidently produced a deep impression.

During the summer of 1842, as sustained by the best evidence that can be secured, a Sabbath-school was opened in Frenchtown. Snell's "History of Hunterdon County" makes the opening of this school in 1838, which is too early by four years. Its origin was as follows: Lewis M. Prevost had secured as governess, for his two younger

children, a Miss Bradstreet, from Danvers, Massachusetts. Miss Bradstreet and the grown-up daughters of Judge Prevost opened Sabbath-school in an old building, the first story stone, and the second frame, and situated on Bridge street, at the entrance to the Prevost mansion. This building was occupied, or a room in it, as an office by the Judge, but was too old and open for the school to be held in winter. The school numbered about twenty pupils.

Miss Mary Burr, from Westfield, Conn., held the position as governess the following year, or 1843, and also rendered efficient service in the Sabbath-school. Miss Burr afterward married Mr. William Hill, of Flemington.

To Miss Bradstreet I owe my first religious convictions of a permanent character. They were deepened by reading books from our Sabbath-school library. These books had been given to the Misses Prevost, for our Sabbath-school, by the Sabbath-school of the Presbyterian church of Flemington. Those that especially impressed me were "Annie Sherwood" and "Sergeant Dale and his Daughter."

One, the light story book, and the other the memoir, and both of a kind in not very high esteem to-day; but they were of great benefit to me. They presented to my mind the Christian life in an attractive form, and made me earnestly desire to imitate the characters in the one, and the lives in the other, in the service of our Saviour. This Sabbath-school was the first religious institution existing in Frenchtown, and was conducted entirely by these ladies. However, Mr. John Griggs, an elder in the church at Flemington, and, I believe, an uncle to our Governor, was, during these two years, living on what was called the Capner farm, on the lower part of which Frenchtown, as it now is, was built. Sometimes he would come to the school and open it with prayer, and sometimes my father would do the same. But neither of them taught any of the classes. And when they were not present, either Miss Bradstreet or Miss Burr would perform this service themselves. After these two summers there was no Sabbath-school in the village until the building of the old church in 1845.

The Rev. Samuel F. Porter was called to the Kingwood church September 18th, 1843. Mr. Porter was a large man of Websterian head and frame, but with a voice almost feeble. At any rate, it was too mild for the effective delivery of his message. He was, however, a good sermonizer and an instructive preacher. He was also a well-read and scholarly man. He kept up not only his Greek and Latin and Hebrew, but also his mathematics. In conversation he had few equals. He was also a poet of real ability, and wrote and published a small volume of poems under the title of "Poetical Sketches of the Messiah," a production that escaped the eagle eye of our county historian, Dr. Mott.

Frenchtown was naturally within the boundary lines of the Kingwood Church. After Mr. Porter's settlement at Kingwood, he saw the importance of Frenchtown as a preaching station and gave it his personal attention. He continued the preaching service in the wheelwright shop. The year following, or 1844, the bridge across the Delaware was completed. The place began to grow, as its business increased. People more decided in their religious life moved into the village. Among these were Mr. and Mrs. W. W. Hedges. Mrs. Hedges was formerly a Miss Reading, of Flemington, and a descendant of Governor Reading, of the Amwell First Church, of which I am at present pastor. She was very active in church work.

Andrew Prevost married about this time, and though not a church member himself, Mrs. Prevost was; also her mother, Mrs. Allen, who came to live with them. And Mr. Prevost co-operated with them and others for the religious welfare of the place. My father had been chosen to the eldership in the Kingwood Church in 1842. Though faithful to the Kingwood Church, he felt that there was urgent need of more religious service in Frenchtown, and began to move in the matter. He was in fact one of the first to agitate the subject. John Case, living between Frenchtown and Milford, entertained the same views. Philip Reading, brother of Mrs. Hedges, came a little later to the place, but joined heartily in the effort to secure a place of worship in the

village. There were others, old citizens and new-comers, of the same mind. Among the latter, Newbery Williams and his wife, from Penn, whose children are now among the efficient members and officers of the church.

At length the time came to translate desires and convictions into action. The Sabbath-school above described, and the services in house and barns and shop, produced this decision. The result was a building erected for the worship of God. The first record of the Presbyterian church tells the pleasing story, of which the following is a copy :

"A place of worship was erected in Frenchtown, in connection with the Presbyterian church of Kingwood, A. D., 1845, and stated services were held by the pastor of that church in Frenchtown." This was, at the time the only place for holding religious services, including the Sabbath-school, until 1849. This building was on Second street, and at present is used as a town hall. The building as first erected was a wooden structure, 24 by 36 feet, with a single aisle in the centre. It was in every way, extremely plain, and, if my memory is correct, cost less than \$1,000. The land on which it stood was conveyed by the following deed : "William W. Hedges and Mary Ann, his wife ; Philip G. Reading and Eveline, his wife, to Thomas Pittenger and others, trustees of the Presbyterian church in Frenchtown." The deed is dated December 21st, 1846, and recorded in vol. 87, page 353 of deeds. Given after the building was erected.

The record of the church then continues : "April 17th, 1849, a petition was presented to the Presbytery of Raritan, at the time in session at Lambertville, praying that a church might be organized in that place, which was granted. A committee was appointed for that purpose, consisting of Drs. Studdiford and Kirkpatrick, and Revs. Sherwood and Porter, together with William Willson and John Metler, ruling elders.

"The committee met at Frenchtown May 16th, 1849. Dr. P. O. Studdiford preached from Isaiah 60 : 22, 'A little one shall become a thousand, and a small one a strong nation : I, the Lord, will hasten it in his time.'

"Dr. Kirkpatrick addressed the audience

on 'Church Government,' after which the chairman called the committee to order, and the following persons were received by letter from the Kingwood Church, viz. : Joseph Kugler (elder), Philip Reading, Thomas Pittenger, Newberry Williams, Peter Snyder Kugler, Isaac Taylor, Richard Johnson, Sarah Maria Kugler, Eveline Reading, Mary Ann Hedges, Lucy A. Williams, Mary Pittenger, Eleanor Allen, Sarah M. Prevost, Dutilda Rittenhouse, Abigail Eichlin, Mary Rose, Eliza Johnson, Elizabeth Risler, Eliza Ann Freyling, Abigail Risler, Eliza Ann Crouce, Elizabeth Joice.

"And from Pleasant Grove : Hulet Smith and Margaret Smith.

"On the last Tuesday of July, a Committee of Presbytery installed the Rev. Samuel F. Porter as pastor of the church for one-half of his time. The session received John Case by letter from the Mount Pleasant Church, September 23d, 1849.

"According to previous notice, given on two occasions from the pulpit, the church proceeded October 7th to elect two elders, when John Case and Philip G. Reading were unanimously elected. John Case responded to the constitutional questions and was set apart to the office by prayer.

"SAMUEL F. PORTER,

"Moderator.

"Mr. Reading declined the office, from a sense of unfitness for the same."

Having said so many things concerning myself, which seemed to me essential to the completeness of the narrative, you will, I trust, allow one more personal statement, though lying beyond the organization, which was the point with which this paper was to close. That statement is that October 5th, 1850, John B. Kugler was received into membership of the church on examination or profession of his faith in Christ and promise to follow Him. This, I believe, was the first member so received. One statement in conclusion : The text from which Dr. Studdiford preached at the organization of the church, "A little one shall become a thousand," was a prophecy of the church's growth. In 1854 a second church was built, costing more than five times as much as the first building. This has since been renovated and beautified. Recently a chapel

was erected, adding greatly to the convenience of the congregation and contributing to the church's efficiency.

The twenty-five charter members have become one hundred and seventy-five members. The additions in the last year were twenty, or four-fifths of the number at the organization. The money contributed to sustain the church during the year ending

April, 1895 (I do not have the figures for 1896), was \$1,382, and the money given to beneficent work outside the needs of the church during the last year is \$474. So the little one is marching on, and increasing in vigor and usefulness as it increases in years. And so may she, like her divine Head, increase in wisdom and stature, and in favor with God and man.

Bethlehem Township: When Constituted and Why So Named.

BY HENRY RACE, M.D.

THE PRECISE DATE at which the township of Bethlehem was set off from that of Amwell is somewhat uncertain. A careful search fails to find any record of a Royal Patent from the Colonial Governor by which it was constituted, or any act of the Legislature, or ordinance of the Court of Common Pleas, or resolution of the County Board of Justices and Freeholders by which it became a township. The only remaining source of information on the subject is the designation of the township in which the residence of grantors and grantees is indicated in deeds of conveyance of that period.

As near as can be determined from this class of documents, Bethlehem was constituted a township about the beginning of the year 1730. On the 25th day of December, 1729, Mary Tomkins conveyed to Joseph King (great-grandfather of the late William L. King), a tract of 954 acres of land, situated on the west side of the south branch of the Raritan, now in Franklin township, and described in the deed as being in the township of Amwell.

The deed of Jacob Doughty to Samuel Willson, conveying the Willson tract of 600 acres, is dated January 21, 1730, and describes the property as situated in Bethlehem township. This tract was also in the present township of Franklin, about a mile southwest of Quakertown.

In the record of the survey of a public road by John Stevenson and Benjamin Doughty, dated November 10, 1731, it is

described as located in the township of Bethlehem. It ran through portions of Kingwood and Franklin.

The Society of Friends that worshiped at what is now Quakertown were designated in their records in 1731 as pertaining to Bethlehem.

These documents are reliable evidence, and show, unmistakably, that Bethlehem was set off from Amwell between December 25, 1729, and January 21, 1730. Governor John Montgomery began his administration April 15, 1728, and died July 1, 1731. If the township was constituted by a Royal Patent, it must have been issued by him. It included, at first, all the territory of the present townships of Bethlehem, Union, Franklin, Kingwood, Alexandria and Holland.

Why the township was so named is a question of much interest to local historians. Bethlehem is a Hebrew word, the translation of which is "House of Bread," and is applicable to a section of uncommon fertility and productiveness. It does not seem at all probable it was given on that account. The precinct included the Musconetcong mountain and its slopes on both sides from summit to base, the Barrens and the Great Swamp, all of which sections, before the introduction of lime and other fertilizers, would more appropriately have been named Beth-ish-bak, "House of Emptiness," than Bethlehem. The other portion to a considerable extent, was, at that time, an uncultivated forest, the fertility of which had been but scantily developed.

On the other hand, the name Bethlehem is exceedingly appropriate for a house of worship—a place where the bread of spiritual life is dispensed by the preaching of the Gospel and observance of the Divinely-appointed ordinances. It is certain that there was a church of that name at that period, the members of which had settled in various parts of the section which became the new township. If that church was in existence before the township was constituted, the latter undoubtedly took its name from that of the church; otherwise, the name of the church followed that of the township in which it was located.

This church was the first one in this country that was called Bethlehem; that of the Moravians in Pennsylvania was not organized till 1742. Its early records, if any were kept, like the Royal Patent constituting the township, can not be found. The date at which pious people of the Presbyterian persuasion first assembled at stated times for worship and organized a church by the appointment of Ruling Elders can be determined, only approximately, from circumstantial evidence. The minutes of the Presbytery of Philadelphia, to which it belonged, are unfortunately lost, from 1716 to 1733.

Settlers in this part of the county had become quite numerous more than a decade prior to 1730. The Third Indian Purchase was made in 1703. This comprised all of Hunterdon north of Daniel Coxe's 30,000-acre tract (which was identical with the township of Hopewell), and parts of Morris and Warren counties. All this territory was soon allotted or sold in large tracts, the proprietors of which often allowed occupancy without title or lease, or for a mere nominal rent, to induce settlements and improvements. The record shows that as late as 1738 there were 12,535 acres of the West Jersey Land Society's tract in Hunterdon county occupied by settlers who had neither deed nor lease. About one-fourth of Bethlehem was in this tract. To encourage immigration the most extravagant reports relative to the salubrity and mildness of the climate, productiveness of soil, and abundance of fruit, fish and game were sent to Europe and widely circulated.*

William Penn and his co adjutors in the

Concessions and Agreements of the Proprietors, Freeholders and Inhabitants of the Province of West Jersey secured, as a fundamental condition of civil society, "That no man, or number of men, has power or authority to rule over men's consciences in religious matters; and that no person, or persons, within the Province should be in any wise, or on any pretence, called in question or punishment in his person, estate or privilege, on account of his opinion, judgment, faith or worship toward God in matters of religion."

This great privilege of religious liberty, so little known in other countries, made this Province a refuge from the wicked tyranny of religious persecution in Europe. Immigrants came in great numbers. Many of them, reduced to poverty by the incessant wars and devastation of their Father-land, were unable to pay for their transportation, and contracted with the masters of vessels for the sale of their services after they were landed.

The amount of the population in Bethlehem township may be inferred from the preamble to the legislative act which set off Hunterdon county from Burlington, March 11, 1713-14. It states that the petition for the new county "set forth that for many years last past their frequent attending the several courts held at Burlington (city), being at a very great distance from most of their habitations, has been inconvenient and troublesome, as well as chargeable to the inhabitants of the said upper parts of the Western Division aforesaid and to the great detriment and damage of the said inhabitants." These petitioners plainly state that "for many years" previous to 1713-14 they had suffered this inconvenience. This makes it certain that many families selected and settled upon their chosen situations previous to the Third Indian Purchase of 1703. This inference is corroborated by the fact that in 1681 the General Assembly enacted a law prohibiting the sale of intoxicating liquors to the Indians under a heavy penalty.

It is well known that other denominations had places of worship in the township prior

*See the well-known book of George Scot, of Pitlochrie, annexed to Whitehead's "East Jersey Under the Proprietary Government"

to 1730. Bishop Talbot, in a visit from Burlington, found the Episcopalians making preparations for the building of St. Thomas' Church in 1723. (See his letter to the Bishop of London.) The Society of Friends had a meeting house about that time in what later became Quakertown; and the Baptists had a church, in 1727, near the Spruce Run creek, about a mile above Clinton, under the pastorate of Rev. Thomas Curtis.

There was a tradition current among the elderly people of the congregation sixty or seventy years ago that the Bethlehem Presbyterian Church, then known as the "Old Frame," which was taken down and rebuilt in 1730, was preceded by one of logs, in

which the congregation had previously worshipped, and which stood in the northeast corner of the old grave yard. The precise date of its erection is not ascertainable, but, as previously stated, that of the other Protestant denominations in the vicinity is known. It is also certain that the Presbyterians were not behind in religious zeal, as is evident from the number and growth of their pioneer churches in the Colonies.

From these premises it is manifestly assumable that the Bethlehem congregation had a place of stated worship several years previous to the erection of the township in 1730, and that the name of the latter was taken from that of the congregation.

Iconoclastic.

MR. JOHN SHURTS, Stanton, N. J., of our Board of Freeholders, lately presented to our Hunterdon County Historical Society a volume of New Jersey Laws, compiled by Peter Wilson, A.M., "under the appointment of the Legislature," and printed by Isaac Collins, in Trenton, 1784.

There are some curiosities of legislation in this book, as for instance, "An act to exempt from military duties Isaac Collins and four workmen to be employed in his printing office." Another, to exempt two men to be employed at the paper mill belonging to William Shaffer, in Middlesex County.

Another, to exempt a number of men to be employed in manufacturing salt and iron, one man at each salt works for every 500 gallons the boiling vessels hold, three men at each "Forge and Bloomary," and twelve men at each furnace. Another, to prevent the counterfeiting or forging the tickets of the United States Lottery, and if one was found guilty thereof, he should "be adjudged guilty of felony, without benefit of clergy, and be punished with death."

But what gives title to this paper is the fact that for long years our County has taken a little glory to itself in the belief that in the Revolutionary days the General Assembly was on one occasion in Pittstown. The idea was that the lower part of the State had become dangerous ground on account of the proximity of the British Army, and so our law-makers had slipped away and come up among the hills of Hunterdon, where they might confer in safety.

The authority for that belief we found in the above-named book. On page six we read, "At a General Assembly, begun at Pitts-Town, by a special call of the Speaker, on the twenty-second day of January, and adjourned to and continued at Haddonfield until the eighteenth day of March, 1777, the following laws were passed:" This seemed conclusive, but so reliable an authority in New Jersey history as Dr. Henry Race, of our Pittstown, says that the Pitts Town referred to in this volume was in Salem county, and is now known by the name of Elmer.

Thus perish our idols.

ELIAS VOSSELER, Cor. Sec.

Higgins' School.

BY MRS. MARY S. BOND.

THE HIGGINS' SCHOOL DISTRICT, otherwise known as No. 4. Delaware, lies on the eastern side of Delaware Township, comprising within its limits a small part of Raritan.

It derives its name from a very numerous family of Hunterdon County.

This family, according to the "History of Hunterdon and Somerset," is directly descended from Jonathan Higgins, grandfather of Judiah Higgins, of Flemington. He came from Kingston some time prior to the revolution and settled near and north of Ringoes. He had three sons, namely, Jonathan, who officiated as wagon-master in the Continental service; Judiah, who lived on the Centre Bridge Road, about one and a half miles from Flemington, and Nathaniel, who settled north of Ringoes near the Delaware line, operated a mill there for many years, and there ended his days.

It is from Nathaniel, then, that the branch of the Higgins family in this locality is descended; the farm on which he settled being owned at the present time by Nathaniel Higgins, great-grandson of the above-mentioned Nathaniel.

For more than fifty years previous to the passage of the township law, the name of Higgins seems to have been an ever-present one on the different Boards of Trustees, the office having descended from father to son through three successive generations.

In its earlier history this school has known some contentions. The first house stood about a mile north of the present one, on the same road, on land that was leased of Joseph Lequear, to belong to the district so long as used for school purposes. Just when this house was built, it seems impossible, definitely, to determine, but probably no later than 1773.

After it had occupied this site for about sixty years, part of the people became discontented and wanted to remove it to a more central location, but those in the upper part of the district objected; it was moved, however, despite the objections.

The "History of Hunterdon and Somerset" says: "In 1831, the trustees, then all living in the south part of the district, put the house on wheels, and with several yoke of oxen removed it. This resulted in a lawsuit: the north part of the district sued the southern for damages, and recovered half the value of the building, or \$40."

This amount, it is said, was paid to George Trout, David Bellis, Sen., and Nicholas Swallow, to be held for use, if needed, for building a school-house in the upper part of the district.

It was never used for that purpose, and what became of the money thus paid tradition fails to relate. After this, for a period of forty years, tranquillity reigned, and during these years the little school-house stood on land now belonging to the estate of Jonathan Higgins, deceased, about three miles from Ringoes.

The school-house often stood empty in those early days for a long time, for schools were made up by subscription; at such times the children attended adjoining districts.

In the autumn of 1873, an acre of land, about 300 yards north of the old building, was bought of George W. Bateman, and the present neat and commodious house was built at a cost of about \$1,200. With its spacious playground bordered by a line of maple trees, it makes a very pleasant rural picture.

To attempt chronological arrangement of the names of those who taught in the long ago has been found impracticable.

In the old house, doubtless, many teachers whose names are lost in oblivion helped to mold the minds and form the characters of the generation that preceded us. The earliest remembered are Paul Kuhl, Rev. Charles Bartollette, pastor of Flemington Baptist Church; Jemimah Atkinson, John Key, Thomas Husband, Miss Bartine, William Mettler, 1837; John Swallow, 1838; Derrick A. Sutphin, 1856; Joseph Van Cleve, 1857; Joshua Prime, James Earle,

Emma Van Arsdale, Martha Bainbridge, 1866-1867; Mary Y. Leech, 1868-1869; Emma Waterhouse, Augustus Dilts (afterward District Clerk of this school for twenty years) taught the winter of 1870-71; Lizzie Butterfoss, summer and fall of 1871; P. D. Meyers, winter term of 1871-72; Asa H. Fisher, 1872; M. S. Hampton, 1872; Kate M. Umstat, 1873.

School closed in the old house December 24, 1873, and began in the new January 5, 1874, with Eva Balderston as teacher; Asa H. Fisher, winter of 1874-75; Lillie B. Cooper and Hannah Butterfoss, 1875; Emma Felty, 1876; Anna Dilworth, 1876; John Rudebock, from January to March, 1877; Anna Van Fleet, 1877 to 1878; Charles R. Nightingale, 1878-1881; Mary A. Reading, 1881-1883; C. B. Fisher, fall term of 1883; Mary S. Bond, from winter of 1883 to 1890, except winter term of 1884, which was taught by H. L. Fisher; Emma Allen, 1890-1892; Lida A. Dilts, 1892-1893; Clara Bonham, 1893-1894; M. S. Bond, 1894-1896.

The many names of teachers that appear in a single year at one period in this school's history point to a custom that obtained for many years, namely, that of appointing a woman to teach during the summer, when both tact and patience were required, but in the winter, when brawn, as well as brain,

was deemed indispensable, the reins of government were given to a man.

Among the pupils of this school, eight of the girls and two of the boys have been engaged in teaching for a longer or shorter period, and several of these are still actively engaged in this work. Four have returned in recent years to assume the responsibilities of teacher in the school where their youthful days were passed.

It is a noticeable fact that so many of the boys who were pupils here have followed in the beaten track of their ancestors, sons of farmers who became farmers themselves in after years, apparently well content when they have become the owners of comfortable, well-ordered farms.

And who shall say that amid these quiet scenes, far away from the noise and bustle of the great city, they may not have spent happy, useful lives?

Recently, it is true, some have left the farm and have had different aspirations, but it is still too early to prophesy of their future.

Perhaps, of these, the one name already widely known is that of Lieutenant H. O. Rittenhouse, of the U. S. Navy.

With this brief sketch of Higgins School, we must leave it, feeling sure that could its unwritten history be recorded, we should be surprised to find how far reaching may be the influence of even a country school.

Two Revolutionary Letters.

WE HAVE RECEIVED the following letters of Revolutionary date that, so far as we are aware, have not hitherto been published. As everything is of interest which pertains to that heroic struggle for liberty, we publish them in THE JERSEYMAN as a small contribution to the history of that period. They indicate the scarcity of supplies for the army and the great difficulty of obtaining them.

We do not find the name of Clement Bidle in the roster of New Jersey troops. He, probably, was a Pennsylvanian. Assistant Quartermaster William Lowrey was a son of

Colonel Thomas Lowrey, of this county. He was born at Flemington, and at the date of the letters was only about nineteen years old. He was promoted to the position of Quartermaster.

The original letters are the property of Mr. C. L. Traver, of Trenton, N. J.

MOORHOUSE 7 April 1778.

DEAR SIR I was very glad to find by your letter that you were got home as I conclude you are fully exchanged, but I condole with you on the melancholy situation of your Family—however I hope they are re-

covered—By the bearer of this I send to Mr. Wm Lowrey Two thousand Dolls for which he will send me a receipt—this is a large portion of a small sum received but I will soon send him more. I hope that will bring out the Grain & hay from the Farmers as I would have him lay in 1000 bushels at J. Serviss 1000 at the mill near Coryells on the Jersey side & 5000 at Flemington & Griggs Mill with a proportion of hay—for this he may rely on having money to pay & Dont fail pushing the purchase as fast as possible According to my former and this additional Order.

Let me hear fully on the subject by this messenger & if you have anything for our Family please to send them by him or a special messenger—the Doctors except Han kinson (who desires his Compts) are gone to Manheim I shall be glad to see you when it suits you to come to Camp I am

Dr Sir

Your affect—Dr Son

CLEMENT BIDDLE.

Mr Wm. Lowrey writes please to pay particular attention to the Cavalry.

Drawing on Forage from any quarters he may get it, whether near or Distant—even to the Scotch Plains paying the Carriage for which I will furnish money.

To Thomas Lowrey Esq.

RARITON Decm. 30 1778.

DR SIR The load of Corn by Mr Cook was very Acceptable for we were starving—

Pray send on all the Grain & hay you possibly Can as we are in great need—

I have ordered thirty Bags to Mr. Cook—if you can employ more you may have them. I sincerely wish you may find forage to send—

With Compliments to your Father

I am Dr Sir

Yr most

CLEMENT BIDDLE.

THE JERSEYMAN.

VOL. 3, No. 4.

FLEMINGTON, N. J.

JUNE, 1897.

Parish Register OF The German Reformed Church OF

Alexandria, Hunterdon County, New Jersey, 1763-1802.

CONTRIBUTED BY HENRY RACE, M.D.

IT is not improbable that the pioneer German settlers of Alexandria and contiguous sections had a place for social worship, with an occasional preaching service in their own language, and at stated times at Mt. Pleasant previous to 1763. There is no record of their proceedings prior to that date. If any was kept, it has been lost. There were but few ministers in the Colonies at that period, and the infant Churches, struggling for existence, often waited several years before one could be obtained, even for a portion of his time, and a regular organization effected by the installation of a Pastor and Ruling Elders.

There was an English Presbyterian congregation at that place as early as 1752, as is shown by the Minutes of the Presbytery of New Brunswick, in which it is called "The Western Branch of Bethlehem;" and at a meeting held at Trenton, October 11, 1763, it was designated as "The Log Meeting House Congregation." It seems entirely probable that there was service in German in that "Meeting House" as early as there was in English. That the two congregations worshiped in the same house is evident from the language of the deed for the lot on which the succeeding edifice was built, which land was conveyed by Aaron Van Syckel and John Eckel to "The Trustees of the said Church and Congregation known as the Dutch (German) and English Presbyterian Church and Congregation of Alexandria." There was no occasion probably for disagreement between the two organizations relative to the occupancy of the pulpit. The Presbyterians and German and

Dutch Reformed Protestants were so closely allied in doctrine as to cordially associate in worship and Christian fellowship in the sparsely settled localities of the pioneers, and the preaching services were too infrequent for any difficulty to arise about the use of the premises. The German pastor of the Alexandria Church became associated with the Churches of Rockaway (Lebanon), German Valley and Foxenburg (Fox Hill), and the Presbyterian with Bethlehem and Kingwood.

The old log Church stood about fifty yards from the site of the grist-mill on the road leading to the "Barrens," and near where Sylvester Martin's house stands. There was a graveyard near it, but no memorial stones remain. In digging the mill-race now in use, human bones were disinterred.

In 1795 a meeting of the two congregations was held, at which it was resolved that the old building was too much dilapidated for use, and that subscriptions should be solicited for money for a new house of worship. The business lingered and the new Church was not erected till 1802. It was located in the present cemetery, nearly opposite the site of the present Church. It was a frame structure and familiarly called the "New Frame," in distinction from the Bethlehem Presbyterian Church of that period, which was under the same pastorate and called the "Old Frame."

May 18, 1802, the German Reformed Synod, at the request of the congregation, transferred the Church to the care of the Presbytery of New Brunswick. The German language had become

so much superseded by the English that the religious services thereafter were conducted in the latter tongue.

Many of the names in the register represent the lineal ancestors of families still living in this county. The variations which their orthography, in many cases, has undergone, is of interest to the genealogist as well as to the families to which they belong. The Abgerts have become Apgars; Bellesfeldt is now Bellis; Bickel is Pickel; Bohn is called Bunn; Blum is written Bloom; Hausschild is Housel; Holtxeiser, Hulsizer; Jung, Young; Ohlbach, Alpangh; Schmid, Smith; Schneider, Snyder; Ziedler, Sigler: and Schlaut, Slout.

The pastors of the German Reformed organization were Rev. Joseph Dallicker, V.D.M., in 1763; Rev. Caspar Waack, V.D.M., in 1783; and Rev. John Jacob Waack in 1795.

During the pastorate of Rev. Joseph Dallicker, 256 baptisms are recorded; during that of Rev. Caspar Waack, 140; and during that of Rev. John Jacob Waack, 110; making 506.

Their services were conducted and Parish Register kept in the German language.

Parish Register.

October 14, 1763.

This book has been bought for 3 shillings and six pence for the use of this reformed congregation in Alexandria as a Church book. The elders of this congregation for the time being were chosen as follows:

1. Peter Dils. 2. Peter otto. 3. philippes schlaut. 4. Henrich reinshmit.

Anno 1771 the elders are:

Peter Dils, Phillip Schlant, Abraham Jung, Hermet Schmid, Peter Ohlbach.

Anno 1772.

Peter Dils, Abraham Jung, Hermet Schmid, Peter Ohlbach, Peter Blum.

Anno 1780.

Peter Dils, Abraham Jung, Hermet Schmid, Peter Blum, Paul Enders.

For the showing of your church furniture which belongs to this church and congregation, as follows: First, a book called Conraht Meets postill, concerning the gospels, cost seventeen shillings and six pence. Second, a cloth for the altar cost seventeen shillings. Third, a cup. Fourth, a contribution plate (salpleth) cost six shillings. Fifth, a baptismal bowl cost twenty pence.

CONFIRMATIONS.

Confirmed March 29, 1769, through Fred Dalliker, V. D. M.

Elza Margaritha Bitzer,	Conrad Huner,
Sabina Bohn,	Courad Horn,
Gertraud Casper,	Jacob Hollenburger,
Johannes Casper,	Maria Gertraud Hen,
Johannes Diltz,	Maria Schlaut,
Eva Forschbach,	Maria Catharine Schmid,
	Maria Catharine Schmid.

19 May, 1771.

Wilhelm Blom,	Anna Margaritha Morkel,
Anna Margaritha Eberts,	Caspar Schmid,
Anna Friman,	Cornelius Schlaut,
Peter Hohlenbnrger,	Wilhelm Schmid,
Hannes Engel Jung,	Elisabeth Schmid,
Eva Jung,	Hannes Wels,
Anna Maria Jung,	Maria Margaritha Wein-
Elizabeth Jung,	garten,
	Elisabeth Wels.

4 October, 1772.

Johannes Loesch and his wife, Anna Margaritha.

6 August, 1775.

Regina Bihm,	Johannes Eikel,
Adam Blum,	Peter Firshbach,
Peter Blum,	Wilhelm Firshbach,
Frederich Ebeher,	Elisabeth Ohlbach,
Maria Enders,	Philip Schlaut,
Conrad Ebcher,	Anna Maria Schmid,
	Hermet Weingarten.

14 December, 1780.

Elizabeth Ebcher, wife of Friedrich.
Catharine Hen, wife of Wilhelm.
Jacob Jnng and his wife, Maria.

7 April, 1782.

Margrith Bloom,	Paul Jung,
Jacob Enders,	Maria Elisabeth Jung,
Elisabeth Firschbach,	Catharina Kempel.

Marriages by John J. Waack, V. D. M. O., in Amwell and Alexandria.

1796, Nov. 10.—Charles Rockefeller and Charity Albach, both of Alexandria.

1795, Dec. 19.—George Laupen and Elisabeth Case, both of Alexandria.

1797, Aug. 24.—Peter Henn and Sally Penwell, both of Alexandria.

1800, Dec. 14.—Isaac Kitchen and Peggy Metler, both of Alexandria.

1801, Feb. 20.—James Cooley and Polly Wright, both of Alexandria.

BAPTISMAL RECORD.

BIRTH.	BAPTISM.	CHILD.	FATHER.	MOTHER.	WITNESSES.
Apr. 20.	June 2, 1763.	Peter.	Will. Wagner.	Cath. Kayser.	Peter Dels, Peter Bloom, Veronica Jung.
Apr. 28.	June 2, "	Elisab.	John Kirschbach.	Anna Magd. Schaeffert.	Will. Otto, Maria Elis. Dels.
Jan. 1.	" "	Wilhelm.	Christ. Dels.	Anna Cath. Heils.	Will. Klein, Deothora Reinschmidt.
May 2.	July 11,	Maria.	Jo. Dels.	Mar. Margar. Blum.	Herr. Reinschmidt, Mar. Kreiss.
June 10.	" "	Christ.	Jo. (?) Wagner.	Mar. Sophia (Apgar or Algen).	
July 1.	Aug. 1,	Jo. Herbert.	Paul Anders.	Gertrude Cath. Dels.	Christ. Badenheimer, Deothora Reinschmidt.
Feb. (?) 29.	Sep. 6,	Herrich.	Conr. Klein.	Anna Henn.	Jo. Herbert Schmidt, Vernon Jung, Anna Bolsin.
Feb. 15.	Sep. 26,	Johan.	Wm. Ballefeld.	Christine Lasley (?)	Will. Klein, Elis. Cath. Klein.
Oct. 15.	" "		Cornel. Wagner.	Anna Elis.	
Aug. 23.	Oct. 10,	Maria.	Jo. Mich. Jung.	An. Quick.	Elis. Gerl. Badenheimer.
Aug. 31.	" "	Johannes.	Jan. Bauer.	Susannah Geber.	Jos. Rau.
March 29.	Jul. 9,	Maria Elis.	Abt. Jung.	Veronica Wagner.	Herbert Schmidt, Mar. Elis. Dels.
			PARENTS		
1763. Dec. 29.	Jul. 9,	Eva Elis.	Herbert Schmidt, Gertrud Richeloni.		Paul Anders, Eva Blauen.
Nov. 3.	" "	Petrus.	Herr. Creis, Maria Frey Eter.		Mar. Elis. Reinschmidt, Peter Bluhm, Veronica Jung.
May 1.	" "	Anna Margar.	Peter Aldag, Anna Engel.		Herr. Henn, Eva Mary Hollenburger, Anna Bitzer.
June 20.	" "	Christian.	Christian Badenheimer, Elis. Gerdr. Bohm.		Adam Wagner, Mar. Veronica Creis.
Feb. 6.	" "	Maria Elis.	John Inde, An. Elis. Deuselmann.		Herr. Kuntz, Mar. Elis. Reinschmidt and Mar. Marg. Dels.
Sep. 4.	Oct. 10,	Henrick.	Philip Schlaut, Maria Anna.		Henrick Kuntz & Veronica Jung.
1764. Sep. 25.	" "	Christ.	Conrad Weingarten, Maria.		Christ. Huner & A. Marg. Dels.
May 23.	" "	Anna Eva.	Phil. Kuhl, Catharine.		
Sep. 28.	" "	Anna.	Will. Herr. Otto, Maria Verena.		Hans Peter Otto, Anna Magdalena Hirschbach.
Sep. 15.	" "	Sophia.	John. Fred. Hill, Maria Elis.		John. Deutz and Ann Elis. Reinschmidt.
Oct. 1.	" "	Catharine.	Wilhelm Wagner, Catharina.		Paulus Biehm & Cath. Kuntz.
Aug. 19.	" "	Eva.	Peter Blum, Eva.		Joost Schneider, Eva Wagner.
Aug. 20.	June 13,	Johannes.	John. Joost Schneider, Helena.		Johannes Wagner.
Apr. 20.	June 13,	Margaretta.	Peter Wagner, Eva.		Peter Blum.
Nov. 16.	" "	John Peter.	Peter Elschend, Elisabeth.		Johannes Peter Hahn & A. Margt. Hahn.
Jul. 1.	" "	Jannike.	Adam Schwellhard, Elisabeth.		
May 27.	Aug. 20,	Elisabeth.	John Will. Schn, Anna Maria.		John Engel Jung & Elizabeth, his wife.
July 31.	" "	Anna Catharina.	Conrad Klein, Anna Abia (?)		Herbert Schmid & Anna Albach.
June 17.	" "	Maria Gertraud.	Peter Kemple, Maria Magdalena Gerhard.		Eva Schmid, Maria Veronica Otto.
July 17.	" "	Henrich.	Antonio Heller, Anna Christina.		Henrich Henn, Henrich Welter, Margaret Schneider
June 11.	" "	Anna Catharine.	Mattheus Brechtel, Anna Barbara.		Henrich Weingarten, Anna Pitzer.
June 31.	" "	Henrich.	John. Engel Jung, Elisabeth.		William Otto & Maria Vronica, his wife.
1765. Oct. 15.	May 6,	1766.			

BIRTH.	BAPTISM.	CHILD.	PARENTS.	WITNESSES.
Oct. 2	"	Eva.	Peter Casper, Anna Maria.	Margaret Huner, William Huner.
1766, Feb. 17.	"	Margaretha.	John Geist, Catharine.	Paul Anders, Eva Blum.
April 1.	"	Paul.	Philip Schmit, Maria.	John Engel Jung & Elisabeth, his wife.
1765, June 1.	May 6, 1766.	Catharine.	Abraham Geiss, Anna.	
1766, Feb. 18.	"	Herbert.	Herbert Schmit, Gertraud.	
April 13.	"	Anna Maria.	Peter Albach, Anna.	Paul Anders, Anna Maria Huner.
March 1.	"	Henrich.	Michael Otto, Maria Veronica.	Henrich Henn, Gertraud & Cath. Anders.

Baptisms—J. G. Aisentz.

1766, June 25.	Aug. 26.	Paulus.	Henrich Salomon, Sabina Margaret.	Paul Anders, Anna Margt. Henn.
May 30.	"	Johannes.	Roger Lorentz, Helena.	John Engel Jung & Elis., his wife.
Jul. 5.	"	A. Maria.	Jacob Schrei, An. Catharine.	Peter Albach, Elis Jung & Maria Kemble.
Jul. 13.	"	Jacob Henrich.	Joh. Jacob Eberts, An. Margaret.	Jac. Henrich Gran, A. Thienat Casper.
Feb. 19.	"	Jacob.	George Zingler, Elisabeth.	Jacob Bonn, Cath. Eberts.
Oct. 6.	"	Eva.	Conrad Weingarten, Maria.	Herr Reinschmit, Eva Blum.

Baptised by I. G. Aisentz.

Nov. 3.	Nov. 19.	Abraham.	Abram Jung, Veronica.	Will Wagner, A. Magd. Fursbachin.
Oct. 6.	"	Elisabeth.	Peter Fein, Eva.	Abram. Jung, An. Elis. Jungin.
1767, Feb. 23.	Apr. 20.	Jacob.	John Gauch, Anna Maria.	I. Jac. Ebertz & A. Margaret, his w. & Jac. Rieder.
Feb. 10.	"	Gertraut.	Christ. Patenheimer, Elis. Gertraut.	John Linnert, Gertraut Endris.
Feb. 20.	"	Margreta.	Paul Endres, Gertraut.	
" 12.	"	Magdalena.	John Dietz, Margrita.	Paul Linnert, Elisabeth Hunerin.
Dec. 5.	"	Herman.	— Wagner (?), An. Margrita.	Paul Linnert, Elisabeth Hunerin.
1766.	"	Christian.	Peter Wagner, Eva.	Christian Huner, Eva Linnert.
" 9.	"			
1766 (?)	"			
May 29.	June 8.	Jacob.	Henrich Schneider (?), Elisabetha.	Chris. Patenheimers, Elis. Gertraut, his w.
May 15.	"	Johan Henrich.	John William Schn, Anna Maria.	
April 11.	July 8.	Catharina.	Adam Schweigert, Elisabeth (?).	Paul Enders, Gertraut Fursbachin.
June 21.	"	Anna.	Just Fwischbach, A. Magdalena.	Herbert Schmit, Elisabeth Jungin.
Jul. 13.	Aug. 16.	Herbert.	Peter Blum, Eva.	Joumes Holler and Elisabeth, his wife.
Jul. 27.	"	Toupees.	John Holler, —.	
Feb. 25.	"	Daniel.	Jacob Wier, —.	
Sep. 22.	Oct. 5.	Abraham.	Joseph Schneider, Helena.	Abraham Jung & Gertraut Catharina, h. w., Paul Enders.
1767, Sep. 12.	"	Cathrina.	Joh. Peter Kimpel, Maria Magdalena.	Peter Schmit, Catharina Hennin.

Oct.	19.	Dec.	13.	Joh. Wilhelm.	Joh. Friderich Still, Maria Elisabeth.	John Will. Hiner, John Will. Otto, Veronica Jungin.
1768. Jan.	28.	Feb.	21.	Maria.	Joh. Engel Jung, Anna Elisabeth.	Peter Blum, Maria Elis. Bun.
1767. Aug.	8.	Apr.	3.	Catharina.	William Mangel, Margaretha.	Mathis Schmid, Catharina Reinschmid.
1768. Mar.	2.	May	8.	Eva.	John Kreis, Catharina.	Peter Hiner, Eva Blum.
May	3.	June	11.	Joh. Wilhelm.	Herbert Hiner, Maria Elisabeth.	Willchu Hiner, Gertraud Enders.
1767. May	19.	June	11.	Eva Catharina.	Paul Boehm, Ana Catharina.	Jost Fursbach, Margartha Lischin.
June	2.	Jul.	3.	Joh. Peter.	Peter Rumer, Elisabetha.	Hanes Gedert, Catharina Trumer.
June	1.	"	"	Catharina.	Herman Dils, Christina.	Hanes Dils, Catharina Dils.
1768. May	30.	"	"	Anna Maria.	Joh. Peter Pezer, Maria Elisabeth.	William Hen. Pezer, Maria Hollenberger, Anna Maria Gey.
1768. May	2.	Jul.	3.	Elsa Catharina.	Heinrich Kirchhofer, Anna Dimuth Casper.	Jacob Hollenberger, A. Cathar. Bitzerin.

On the 3rd of July an illegitimate child was baptized, after the mother, in the presence of her father, of the whole church council and myself.

1768. Aug.	14.	Sep.	4.	Maria Elis.	Gertraud Weingarten, Maria Grith.	Bernard Mathias, Gertraud Fenschbach.
Aug.	6.	"	"	Catharina.	Dunes Eieh, Catharina.	
Feb.	1.	"	"	Margarith.	Cornelius Hoff, Margarith.	
Jul.	2.	Sep.	25.	Wilhelm.	Peter Wagner, Eva.	William Hiner, Gertraud Weingarten.
Aug.	5.	"	"	Eva Maria.	Peter Fahnman, Maria.	Peter Blum & Eva, his w.
Sep.	21.	Oct.	16.	Joh. Wilhelm.	Wilhelm Otto, Maria Veronica.	Hanes Wilhelm Otto, Maria Magdalena Kempel.
Sep.	28.	"	"	Gertraud.	Hermut Schmid, Gertraud.	Maria Veronica Otto, Peter Blum.
Sep.	17.	"	"	Elisabeth.	Jacob Bohn, Elisabeth.	Georg Ziegler, Elisabeth Jung.
June	3.	"	"	Adam.	George Ziegler, Elisabeth.	
Sep.	—	"	"	Margrita.	Antoni Myller, Barbara.	Jacob Myller, Maria Margaretha, his w.
Oct.	23.	Nov.	22.	Johannes Peter.	Peter Ohlbach, Anna.	Engel Jung, Gertraut Schmit, Johannes Peter Hen.
Oct.	24.	"	"	Johannes.	Jacob Roter, Maria Elisa.	Johannes Ord, Agnes Catarina Ordtn.
Oct.	30.	"	"	Maria Elisab.	— Horninger, Margrita.	Johannes Linerd, Maria Elisabetha Cornin.
1768. Oct.	25.	Feb.	3.	Catharina.	Joh. Wilh. Sein, Anna Maria.	Adam Lot, Catharina Everts.
1769. Jan.	25.	Mch.	12.	Peter.	Johannes Dils, Margrita.	
1769. Feb.	14.	"	"	Sophia.	Christian Lindener, Anna Elisabeth.	
Feb.	23.	Mch.	24.	Johannes.	Paul Enders, Gertraud.	Peter Schmidt, Gertraud Fenschbach.
Apr.	1.	May	7.	Gertraud.	Peter Blum, Eva.	Paul Enders, Lena Forslbach.
Mch.	23.	"	"	Paulus.	Mathis Schwick, Elisabeth.	Juliana Dinstman.
Jan.	23.	"	"	Elisabeth.	Johannes Luessch, Margrita.	Paulus Boehm & Anna, his w.
Apr.	17.	June	4.	Catharina.	Wilhelm Morgel, Margrita.	
May	17.	Jul.	2.	Anna Maria.	Hannes Haas, Rosina.	
June	4.	"	"	John Peter.	Heinrich Weingarten, Eva.	Jacob Hohlenberger, Maria, his wife.
June	3.	"	"	Jacob.	Christian Alexander Korbacher, Hanetta Jacobina.	Christian Lindner, Ana Elisabeth, his w., Maria Margaretha Lisching.
July	23.	Jul.	30.	Christian Alex- ander.	Abraham Jung, Veronica.	Peter Blum & Gertr. Enders.
Mch.	19.	Jun.	19.	Peter.	Hannes Kreis, Catharina.	Philip Sehlant, Catharina Ottin.
Sep.	1.	Sep.	24.	Philip Heinrich.	Dunes Hüller, Christina.	Teis Beckman, Margartha Hiner.
Aug.	27.	Oct.	27.	Margarita.	Joh. Peter Bitzer, Maria Elisabeth.	Johannes Gey, Peter Wilhelm Fisher (?), Sophia Bohn.
1769. Nov.	2.	Dec.	10.	Johan. Peter.		

BIRTH.	BAPTISM.	CHILD.	PARENTS.	WITNESSES.
1770. Jan. 10.	Feb. 11.	Anna Maria.	Frederick Still, Maria Elisabeth.	Conrad Huner, Ana Maria Sehlant.
1769. Nov. 2.	Mch. 9.	Georg.	Peter Friz, Christina.	Wilhelm Billesfeld, Christina, his w.
1769. Jan. 6.	Mch. 9.	Conrad.	Wilhelm Billesfeld, Christina.	Conrad Casper, Ana Maria Casper.
1769. Aug. 1.	" "	Hannes.	Hannes Wridling, Cath. Barbara.	Hannes Wridling, Hannah, his w.
1770. June 22.	" "	Elisabeth.	Hannes Wridling, Anna.	Christian Lindner, Elisabeth, his w.
1770. Mch. 19.	April 14.	Heinrich.	Hennet Huner, Maria Elisabeth.	Heinrich Reinschmidt, Gertraud Schmid.
1769. Nov. 21.	May 27.	{ Jacob. Heinrich. Adam.	Peter Rimer, Elisabeth (retain).	
Aug. —.	" "	Wilhelm.	Herbert Trummer, Catharina.	
1770. Mch. 25.	" "	Elisabetha.	Joseph Schneider, Helena.	Conrad Casper, Elisabeth Lindner, Elisabeth Olp (?)
May 2.	" "	Elisabeth.	Christ. Hoffman, Dimet.	Conrad Casper, Elisabeth Lindner, Elisabeth Olp (?)
1770. June 1.	June 17.	Wilhelm.	Jacob Roeder, Maria Elisabeth.	Wilhelm Jung, Elisabeth Jung.
1770. May 8.	June 17.	Hannes Wilhelm	Peter Kempel.	Joh. Engel Jung, Wilhelm Hen, Gertraud Henin.
Dec. 5.	July 8.	Johannes.	Heinrich Schaefer.	Johannes Linert, Maria Cath. Schmid.
June 24.	July 29.	Anna Magarith.	Theis Bachman.	Hennet Schmid, Anna Christina Hillerin, Anna Maria Schmid.
1770. June 18?	Aug. "	Edna Eva.	Conrad Weingarten.	Frederich Still, Anna Bihm, Eva Forschbaeh.
Aug. 30.	Sep. 8.	Christina.	Peter Wagner.	Dunes Hiller, Christina, his w.
Aug. 27.	Sep. 30.	Conrad.	Ernst Sterker.	Conrad Casper, Anna Marg. Huner.
Sep. 1.	" "	Herbert.	Wilhelm Hein (Otto.	Hennet Schmid, Gertraud Cath. Forschbach.
" "	" "	Johannes.	Frederich Jordan.	
" "	" "	Anna Maria.	Anton Muller.	Conrad Casper, A. Margaretha, his w., A. Margaretha Muller.
1762. Oct. 12.	Oct. 1.	Maria).	Hieronynus Van Est.	
1767. Dec. 20.	" "	Jadit).		
1769. Nov. 7.	" "	Ephes).		
1770. Oct. 26.	Jan. 14.	Hannes Peter.	Jacob Bon.	Hannes Peter Hen, Elisabeth Jung.
1770. Oct. 15.	Jan. 11.	Mattels.	Jost Forschbach.	Theis Schuid, Eva Jung.
Dec. 8.	" "	Han Theis.	Peter Ohlbach.	Han Peter Hen, Elisabeth Bon.
Nov. 14.	" "	Anna Elisabeth.	Heinrich Weingarten.	Jacob Hohlenberger, Elisabeth Jung.
Oct. 28.	" "	Anna Margarith.	Christ. Huner.	
Jan. 16.	Feb. 25.	Joh. Paul.	Paul Bihm.	Paul Enders, Gertraud Firshbach.
Jan. 26.	" "	Anna Maria.	Peter Blum.	Hannes Peter Huner, Anna Maria Jung.
Jan. 12.	Mch. 18.	Joh. Heinrich.	Joh. Gerlaek Horn.	Conrad Horn, Gertraud Weingarten.
April 3.	Apr. 28.	Anton.	Joh. Peter Bitzer.	Anton Gauer, A. Maria Bitzer.
April 4.	Apr. 29.	Abraham.	Hennet Schmid.	Abraham Jung, A. Magdal. Firshbach.
April 7.	" "	Abraham.	Paul Enders.	Abraham Jung, Eva Bloom.

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Mch. 17.	"	Elisabeth.	Wilhelm Morkel.	A. Margaritha.	Wilhelm Billesfeld, Christina, his w.
"	"	Johannes.	Peter Itland (?).	Elisabeth.	
April 12.	Apr. 30.	Eva.	Christian Lindner.	Elisabeth.	David Sasserman, Anna, his w.
1771. April 1.	Apr. 30.	Anna.	Bernhard Olp.	Eva Elisabeth.	Hannes Engel Jung, A. Maria Weidm.
April 14.	May 2.	Hannes.	Hannes Hannan.	Anna.	
April 19.	June 9.	Elisabeth.	Wilhelm Hofman.	Veronica.	
Jul. 16.	Jul. 22.	{ Magdalena.	Abraham Jung.		
		{ Sara.			
June 19.	Aug. 11.	Johannes.	Johannes Lisch.	M. Margaritha.	John Lisch, Senior, Catharina, his w.
May 10.	"	Mattis.	Jacob Schrey.	A. Catharina.	Mattis Brachly, Marey Lienerd.
Jan. 12.	"	Johannes.	Andris Perton (?)	Elsa.	Hannes Person, Maria Scharfenstein.
1771. Aug. 1.	Sep. 1.	Dorothea.	Hannes Dills.	M. Margaritha.	
1771. June 13.	Sep. 13.	A. Maria.	Heinrich Weingarten.	Elsa Margaritha.	Hernet Weingarten, Margaritha A. Cath. Eberts.
1771. Nov. 20.	Jan. 26.	Wilhelm.	Wilhelm Kempels.	Elisabeth.	
		Christ.	Herbert Huner.	M. Elisabeth.	
1771. Dec. 4.	"	Herberth.	Christ. Huner.	A. Margarith.	
1772. Jan. 2.	Jan. 27.	Hannes Peter.	Hannes Greis.	Cath. Elisabeth.	
1771. Oct. 28.	"	Abraham.	Hannes Huns.	Restina.	
Dec. 16.	Mch. 9.	Mattis.	Joh. Engel Jung.	Elisabeth.	Mathis Biechli, Anna Ohlisch.
1772. Jan. 10.	"	Peter.	Wilhelm Bitzer.	Maria.	Peter Ohlisch, Peter Wilhelm Bitzer, A. Cath.
				Christina.	Bitzerin.
1772. Mch. 5.	April 21.	David.	Wilhelm Billesfeld.	Christina.	Peter Casper & A. Maria, his w.
Mch. 16.	May 20.	Joh. Peter.	Michael Fizer.	Veronica Cath.	Han Peter Weingarten, Peter Hohlenberger, Eva Weingarten.
Feb. 25.	"	Gertraud Cath.	Conrad Weingarten.	Grith.	Hermet Weingarten, Gertr. Cath. Enders.
Mch. 24.	"	Maria.	Johannes Lienerd.	Elisabeth.	
Jan. 2.	May 31.	Maria.	Joh. Michael Hl.	Eva.	Maria Lienerd.
June.	Aug. 2.	Johannes.	Hanes Wudling.	Anna.	Leu. Hofer, Eva Raup.
Jan. 30.	"	Elisabeth.	Dunes Hiller.	Etna (?).	Wilhelm Otto, Elis. Schmid.
Jul. 19.	Aug. 3.	Hermet.	Mathis Schmid.	Catharina.	
Jul. 14.	Aug. 3.	Anna Maria.	Conrad Casper.	Catharina.	Conrad Casper, Maria Magdal. Muller.
May 11.	Aug. 27.	Conrad.	Andres Wudling.	Catharina.	Bernhard Olp, Elisabeth, his w.
May 10.	"	Anna.	Jean Verot.	Maria.	Hannes Engel Jung, Junior, Peter Hohlenberger, Maria Weingarten.
Aug. 4.	Aug. 25.	Hannes Peter.	Heinrich Weingarten.	Eva.	David Sasserman, A. Maria Casperin (?).
3 years old Oct. 1.		Sophia.			
Sep. 5.	Oct. 5.	Anna Maria.	Ernst Sterker.	Gertraud.	
Aug. 27.	Oct. 25.	Frederick.	Frederick Jordan.	Catharina.	Wilhelm Schmid, A. Maria Huner.
1772. Aug. 27.	Oct. 25.	Jacob.	Joseph Schneider.	Lena.	Joh. Grey, Gertraud Schmid.
Oct. 21.	"	Hannes Wilhelm.	Hannes Peter Huner.	M. Cathar.	
Sep. 22.	"	Gertraud.	Theis Bachmann.	Eva Maria.	
Sep. 24.	Oct. 25.	Jacob.	Peter Ohlisch.	Anna.	
1771. Oct. 15.	Nov. 15.	Wilhelm.	Peter Hantschild.	Maria.	Wilhelm Hofman, Anna, his w.
1772. Sep. 2.	"	Jacob.	Frederick Still.	Marin.	Jacob Brunner, Magdalena, his w
Oct. 23.	Nov. 16.	Johannes.	Peter Bloom.	Eva.	

BIRTH.	BAPTISM.	CHILD.	FATHER.	MOTHER.	WITNESSES.
Oct. 4.	" "	Joh. Heinrich.	Jacob Bonn.	Maria Elisabeth.	Heinrich Behl, Elisabeth Ohlbach.
Sep. 10.	" "	Daniel.	Jacob Roder.	Maria Elisabeth.	Abraham Jung, Ana Veronica.
1773. Feb. 6.	21.	Abraham.	Welhelm Heinrich Otto.	Maria Veronica.	
1772. Jan. 1.	11.	Johannes.	Christopher Schriys.	Cath. Henrica.	
1772. Oct. 7.	" "	Joh. Adam.	Jacob Himmerich.	Eva Gertraud.	
1772. Dec. 1.	" "	Wilhelm.	Henrich Hen.	Elisabeth.	
1773. Jan. 2.	" "	A. Catharina.	Hannes Peter Bizer.	M. Elisabeth.	Richard Bohn, Anna Julia (?), his w., Anna Cath. Bohn.
1768. July 7.	April 12.	Johannes.	Thcis Brand.	Maria.	
1771. June 3.	" "	Elst Maria.	" "	"	
1773. April 7.	May 2.	Paulus.	Paul Enders.	Gertr. Catharina.	Paul Bihm, Anna Ohlbach.
1773. Mar. 4.	May 23.	Anna.	Paul Bohn.	Anna.	
1773. Oct. 10.	May 23.	Johannes.	Joh. Peter Oettgen.	Anna Maria.	John Iecker, Elis Becher.
June 8.	July 25.	Maria Barbara.	Friderich Ebeher.	Elisabeth.	Peter Hohenburger, Anna Maria Filhauer, A. Barbara Brechley.
Mar. 2.	Aug. 15.	Maria.	Gerhard Lehr.	Elisabeth.	Conrad Casper, A. Margarith, his w.
Aug. 4.	Sep. 26.	Conrad.	Wilhelm Bitzer.	Maria.	
July 8.	" "	Peter.	Gerlach Horn.	Elisabeth.	
Sep. 6.	Sep. 27.	Paulus.	Hermeth Schmid.	Gertraud.	Paul Enders, Veronica Jungin.
1770. Nov. 27.	Oct. 17.	Joh. Heinrich.	Christian Mann.	Anna.	Joh. Theis Brand, A. Maria, his w.
1773. Feb. 11.	" "	Johannes.	" "	"	Joh. Bihmer, A. Maria, his w.
Feb. 11.	" "	A. Elisabeth.	" "	"	Ferdinand Shrofe, A. Elisabeth. Brand.
1773. Dec. 21.	Jan. 30.	Barbara.	Balthes Christ.	Catharina.	Matheis Brechley, Anna Barbara, his w.
1774. Jan. 20.	Feb. 13.	Wilhelm.	Christ. Huner.	A. Margarith.	Abraham Jung, Gertraud Schmid.
Feb. 8.	" "	Abraham.	Peter Schmid.	Eva.	Hermeth Weingarten, A. Margarith, his w.
Jan. 4.	Feb. 14.	A. Margrith.	Antony Hofman.	Gertraud.	Adam Reifner, Cath. Bitzerin.
1773. Nov. 5.	Apr. 1.	A. Catharina.	Ludwig Wildanger.	A. Maria.	
Oct. 18.	" "	Catharina.	Hannes Lienerd.	Elisabeth.	
Feb. 9.	" "	A. Gertraud.	Hannes Peter Huner.	M. Catharina.	Paul Enders, A. Gertr. Schmidin.
Dec. 21.	April 24.	Elisabeth.	Peter Wagner.	Eva.	
1771. April 17.	May 15.	Catharina.	Heinrich Weingarten.	Eva.	George Clas, Cath. Jordan.
April 3.	" "	A. Catharina.	Johannes Geig.	A. Maria.	Cath. Hen, Margrit Eberith.
Feb. 21.	Aug. 28.	Jacob.	Jacob Schrey.	A. Catharina.	Jacob Bohn, Jacob Ruder.
Aug. 1.	" "	Hannes Peter.	Peter Hohlenburger.	Maria Grith.	Hermeth Weingarten, Gertraud Hofman.
June 21.	" "	Abraham.	Conrad Weingarten.	Maria Grith.	Abraham Jung, Magdalena Firsbach.
June 14.	" "	Hannes Peter.	Ernst Sterker.	Gertraud.	Peter Casper, Anna Maria, his w.
June 9.	" "	Maria Rosina.	Jacob Bonn.	Mar. Elisabeth.	

Aug. 8.	Aug. 22.	Aug. 29.	Jacob.	Peter Blum.	Eva.	Jacob Jung, Gertraud Enders.
1775.	April 14.	June 8.	Apollonia.	Jacob Keder.	Mar. Elisabeth.	Wilhelm Schmid, A. Magdalena Firshbach.
	May 27.	"	Wilhelm.	Paul Enders.	Gertraud.	Johannes Peter Lenz, Heinrich Weingarten, Mar-
		"	Johannes	William Bitzer.	Maria.	garith Ebert.
1775.	Mar. 19.	June 8.	Anton.	Anton Hiller.	Anna Christina.	Eva Wagner.
	May 14.	"	Gertraud.	Peter Ohlbach.	Ana.	Wilhelm Ditzer, Gertraud Enders.
	April 13.	"	Sophia.	Hannes Lienerd.	Elisabeth.	
	March 3.	Jul. 27.	Johannes.	Geret Leer.	Elisabeth.	
	April 22.	"	Heinrich.	Joseph Schneider.	Lenz.	
	May 31.	"	Elisabeth.	Wilhelm Schneider.	Sara.	
1771.	Nov. 18.	Aug. 1.	Ester.	Joseph Kedy (?).	Rebecca Frider.	
		1775.				
1774.	May 20.	Aug. 5.	Sara.	Michel Fezer.	Veronica.	
1775.	July 9.	Aug. 5.	Peter.	Adam Lienerd.	Elisabeth.	Wilhelm Schmid, Sabina Bilm.
	Oct. 30.	"	Gertraud.	George Weid.	Eva Maria.	
	Aug. 9.	"	Anna Eva.	Friderich Eheher.	Elisabeth.	Peter Blum, Gertraud Sterker.
	Aug. 5.	"	Gertraud.	Peter Schmid.	Eva.	Jacob Hohlenburger, Anna Eva Elasin.
1777.	Oct. 24.	Mich. 19.	Peter.	Peter Schmid.	Eva.	Hermet Schmid, Gertraud Enders.
1776.	Dec. 6.	"	Hermet.	Wilhelm Schmid.	Regina.	Peter Bloom, Anna Jung.
	5 years old.	"	Peter.	Nichs Heid.	Rithel (?).	
1776.	June 24.	Mich. 19.	Elisabeth.	Jacob Rider.	M. Elisabeth.	Jacob Hohlenburger, Maria, his w.
1777.	Feb. 1.	Mch. 19.	Catharina.	Friderich Eheher.	Elisabeth.	George Horn, Elisabeth, his w.
1776.	Sep. 1.	Mch. 19.	Maria.	Jacob Hohlenburger.	M. Gertraud.	Jacob Hohlenburger, Maria, his w.
"	Nov. 3.	"	Anna.	Hannes Peter Huner.	M. Catharina.	Hermet Schmid, A. Maria Schlant.
	Sep. 26.	"	Samuel.	Paul Enders.	Gertraud.	Peter Casper, A. Magdal. Firshbach.
March 31.	April 22.	"	Peter.	Johannes Casper.	Elisabeth.	
1775.	Aug. 13.	"	Maria.	Paul Bohun.	A. Catharina.	Johannes Muller, Magdalena, his w.
1777.	Sep. 28.	Oct. 26.	Abraham.	Hannes Peter Huner.	M. Catharina.	Abraham Jung, Gertraud Enders.
	June 29.	"	Gertraud.	Casper Schmid.	Maria.	Gertraud Schmid.
1777.	" 15.	15.	Gertraud.	Christopher Honner.	A. Margaret.	
		15.	Gertraud.	Hannes Casper.	Gertraud.	Heinrich Weingarten, Eva Weingarten.
1778.	Mch. 5.	May 5.	Johannes.	Jacob Stoll.	Rachel.	Wilhelm Haag, Rachel, his w.
	June 22.	Aug. 15.	Peter.	Peter Wagner.	Eva.	Peter Bloom, jun., Maria Lienerd.
	April 1.	"	Elisabeth.	Hannes Lienerd.	Elisabeth.	
	July 15.	Oct. 8.	Maria Catharina.	Adam Lienerd.	Regina.	Peter Schmid, Gertr. Cath. Enders.
	Aug. 1.	"	Peter.	Wilhelm Haag.	Eva.	
	June 30.	"	Margrith.	Wilhelm Lienerd.	M. Gertraud.	Hannes Peter Lenz, Cathar., his wife.
1778.	Sep. 6.	Oct. 8.	Catharina.	Jacob Hohlenburger.	Gertraud.	Adam Lienerd, Eva Firshbach.
1779.	Mch. 19.	Apr. 15.	Adam.	Paul Enders.	Eva.	Wilhelm Schmid, A. Veronica Jung.
1778.	Oct. 7.	"	Wilhelm.	Peter Schmid.	Maria.	Peter Bloom, Gertraud Enders.
1779.	Feb. 2.	"	Gertraud.	Adam Bloom.	Elisabeth.	George Clas, Anna Eva, his w.
1778.	Oct. 20.	"	Eva.	Friderich Eheher.	Maria.	Peter Bloom, Anna Ohlbach.
	Oct. 31.	"	Ana.	Wilhelm Bloom.	Anna Eva.	
1779.	Sep. 10 (?)	May 2.	Christian.	Peter Bloom.		

BIRTH.	BAPTISM.	CHILD.	FATHER.	MOTHER.	WITNESSES.
Aug. 25(?)	May 2.	Hannes.	Casper Schmid.	Maria.	Hannes Peter Enders, Eva Firschbach.
"	"	Joh. Peter.	Matheis Bekman.	Eva Maria.	Catharina Brinkmanin.
"	"	Han Heinrich.	Heinrich Weingarten.	Eva.	
1780. April 20.	June 6.	Matheis.	Jacob Bonn.	M. Elisabeth.	
April 9.	"	Joh. Georg.	Joh. Gerlich Horn.	Elisabeth.	
Jan. 15.	"	Paulus.	Johannes Lienerdt.	Elisabeth.	
1779. Dec. 16.	"	Elisabeth.	Hannes Peter Huner.	M. Catharina.	Philip Schlaut, Elisabeth Schmid.
1780. July 3.	Aug. 1.	Philip.	Hannes Eckel.	Elisabeth.	
Jul. 9.	"	Martin.	Adam Bloom.	Maria.	Wilhelm Bloom, Maria Jung.
Aug. 10.	Sep. 26.	Isac.	Wilhelm Bloom.	Maria.	
1780. Aug. 31.	Oct. 17.	Abraham.	Wilhelm Schmid.	Regina.	Abraham Jung, Barbara Brachly.
Sep. 17.	"	Maria Catharina.	"	Eva.	Jacob Jung, Maria Huner.
Sep. 11.	"	Anna.	Peter Hiller.	A. Christina.	Peter Schmid, Margrith Haupt (?).
Aug. 6.	Dec. 14.	Joh. Georg.	Hannes Haman.	Anna Maria.	
1781. Feb. 28.	Mch. 15.	Jacob.	Jacob Reder.	1781. Maria Elisabeth.	
" Dec. 17.	"	Wilhelm.	Niclas Sein.	Maria.	
Sep. 15.	"	Wilhelm.	Wilhelm Haag.	Eva.	Wilhelm Firschbach, Grit Lis Enders.
Jan. 19.	"	Anna.	Jacob Hohenburger.	M. Gertraud.	Heinrich Weingarten, Anna Ohlbach.
1779. June 29.	"	Catharina.	Adam Wagner.	A. Maria.	Philip Schlaut.
Feb. 22.	"	Anna.	Jacob Jung.	Maria.	Joseph Firschbach, Anna Jung.
1778. Aug. 21.	May 31.	Antony.	Peter Hiller.	Anna.	Anton Miller, Christina, his w.
1780. Sep. 9.	"	M. Margarith.	"	"	. Margrith Casper.
Jun. 15.	Aug. 2.	Geor Adam.	Jacob Crazyly.	A. Margrith.	
April 20.	"	Isac.	Paul Bihm.	A. Cathar.	
Aug. 9.	Sep. 6.	Friderich.	Friderich Ebeher.	Elisabeth.	
June 30.	Nov. 23.	Wilhelm.	Adam Wagner.	A. Maria.	Wilhelm Bloom, Eva Schmid.
1781. Nov. 19.	June 10.	Maria.	H. Peter Huner.	1782. M. Catharina.	Peter Schmid, Maria Bloom.
Mch. 5.	Apr. 6.	Paul.	Adam Bloom.	Maria.	Paul Enders, Eva Bloom.
1781. Sep. 1.	"	Susanna.	Casper Schmid.	Susanna.	Joh. Martin, Susanna, his w.
1782. Jan. 1.	"	Susanna.	Matheis Bekman.	Eva Maria.	Maria Bloom.
Dec. 26.	Apr. 7.	Gertraud.	Niclas Sein.	Maria.	
April 17.	Oct. 9.	Wilhelm.	Wilhelm Bloom.	Maria.	Willh. Firschbach, Eva Bloom.
Sep. 11.	"	Maria Catharina.	Wilhelm Schmid.	Regina.	Paul Enders, M. Cath. Huner.
Oct. 1.	"	Anna Lis.	Charles Horn.	Elisabeth.	
1782. Aug. 29.	June 28.	Joh. Herbert.	Peter Shmith.	1783. Eva.	Herbert Shmith, Regina Shmith.

Nov. 22	"	Jacob.	Peter Wagner.	A. Eva.	Maria Sellantini.
1783. Jan. 18	"	Catharina.	Jacob Jung.	Maria.	Wilhelm Otto, Cath. Lantzau.
1783. Sep. 25	Nov. 22	Cornelius.	Benjamin Lan.	Elisabeth.	
Oct. 5	Dec. 10	Maria.	Philip Bellas.	Maria.	
Jan. 28	"	Peter.	Peter Bellas.	Allis.	Paul Andres, Gertraut, his w.
Nov. 30	"	Gertraut.	Herbert Andres.	Elisabeth.	"
1783. Aug. 16	Dec. 10	Adam.	Dennis Heller.	Anna.	Jos. (?) Ohlbach and w.
1783. Oct. 24	Dec. 10	Anna.	Joh. Peter Lentz.	Catharina.	
Nov. 8	"	Jacob.	Adam Lennard.	Elisabeth.	
Aug. 18	"	Mathens.	Jacob Holleberger.	Maria Gertraut.	Matheus Brechly and w.
Nov. 1	"	Johann Phillip.	Jacob Gratij. (?)	A. Margaretha.	
May 5	"	Adam.	Jacob Lunnard.	M. Elisabeth.	Anna Alldachin.
April 3	"		Henrich Weingarten.	Eva Margretha.	
1785					
1784. June 17	Aug. 8	Elisabeth.	Casper Schmidt.	Maria.	Paul Enders and w.
1785. July 31	"	Peter.	Adam Blum.	Maria.	Peter Blum, A. Eva Jung.
1784. Sep. 24	"	Elisabetha.	Jacob Enders.	Catharina.	Paul Enders and w.
1785. July 13	"	Abraham.	Adam Jung.	Margaretha.	Abraham Jung and w.
1785. Dec. 15	"	Anna.	Joh. Peter Honer.	M. Catharina.	Peter Blum, Anna Christina Hiller.
1785. Feb. 27	Aug. 8	Anna.	Herbert Enders.	Elisabetha.	Adam Blum, Anna Jung.
March 3	"	Elisabetha.	Martin Jordan.	Eva.	John Eckel and Elisabetha.
July 18	"	Eva.	Henrich Weingarten.	Eva.	Martin Jordan, Eva, his w.
July 6	"	Anna.	Joseph Shlatier.	Margaretha.	Peter Blum and w.
July 28	"	A. Christina.	Peter Hiller.	Anna.	Antony Hiller and Christina his w.
1783. Sep. 10	"	Anna Maria.	Adam Waggenet.	Maria.	Peter Blum, Veronica Jungin.
1785. Aug. 3	Aug. 9	Johannes.	Johannes Eckel.	Elisabeth.	Johannes Eckel, Catharina Jordinin.
1785. July 26	Oct. 10	Abraham.	Jacob Jung.	Maria.	Abraham Jung, Gertraut Endressin.
1785. Aug. 30	Oct. 10	Phillipus.	Phillip Slaut.	Elisabeth.	Philip Slaut, Eva Maria, his w.
Sep. 8	"	Jacob.	Johann Peter Lantz.	Catharina.	Jacob Jung, Paul Baum's wife.
Sep. 9	"	Anna.	Paul Jung.	Elisabeth.	Joseph Forselbach, Anna Jungin.
1784. Oct. 22	"	Johannes.	Wilhelm Shmiedt.	Regina.	
Nov. 14	"	Maria.	Joh. Christ. Haner.	Susanna.	Abraham Blum, Magdalena, his w.
1780. Dec. 30	Nov. 31	Joh. William.	Peter Blum.	Magdalena.	Peter Blum and Eva his w.
1784. Jan. 3	Dec. 31	Petrus.	"	"	
1786					
1786. Feb. 14	June 15	Abraham.	Dennis Heller.	A. Christina.	Abraham Jung, Agnes Shoemacher.
1784. Mch 7	June 15	Wilhelm.	Jacob Hauschild.	Anna.	
1786. Mch 7	"	Johannes.	"	"	
1785. Aug. 20	"	Anna.	Peter Schmiedt.	Eva.	Paul Jung, Eva Blum.
April 16	"	Anna.	Peter Bellas.	Elis. Cath.	Philip Belles, Catharina.
Oct. 16	"	Gertraut.	Jacob Holleberger.	Gertraut.	
1786. April 7	"	Juliana.	Abraham Blum.	Maria.	Peter Blum and Eva his wife.
1786. June 18	July 8	Catharina.	Christian Henner.	Susanna.	
Oct. 7	Oct. 7	Thankful.	Christoph Srope.	Thankful.	Ferdinand Srope, Dorothea, his w.

BIRTH.	BAPTISM.	CHILD.	FATHER.	MOTHER.	WITNESSES.
Dec. 28. 1787.	Oct. 7.	John.	Christoph Strobe.	Thankful.	Joh. Leonard and w.
July 24.	Oct. 8.	Henrich.	Johannes Leonhard.	Elisabeth.	Johaunes Shoemaker, Agnes, his w.
Jan. 28.	" "	David.	Peter Heller.	Anna.	
Aug. 10.	" "	Elisabetha.	Adam Leonard.	Elisabetha.	
Aug. 30.	Oct. 7.	Anna.	Martin Jordan.	Eva.	Jacob Jung, Anna Blumin.
Aug. 31.	Mch 8.	Henrich.	Joseph Slatter.	Margaretha.	Peter Blum, Feronica Young.
1787. Jan. 10.	April 25.	Maria.	Charles Horn.	Elisabeth.	
1786. Aug. 31.	" "	Catharina.	Joh. Peter Honner.	Catharina.	
1787. Jan. 27.	May 22.	Cornelius.	Adam Wagner.	A. Maria.	Philip Shlaut, jun., M. Cath Honerin.
1787. Mch 5.	June 13.	Pernille.	James Mettler.	Elisabeth.	
May 29.	July 5.	Joh. William.	Jacob Rumm.	M. Elisabeth.	
May 25.	" "	Elisabetha.	Friedrich Abgert.	Elisabetha.	Anna Allbach.
July 7.	Aug. 1.	Joseph.	Jacob Jung.	Maria.	
1787					
Aug. 21.	Sep. 5.	Anna.	Herbert Blum.	A. Maria.	Abraham Jung, Feronieam, his w.
Aug. 5.	Nov. 7.	Joh. Herbert.	Henrich Weingarten.	Eva.	Herbert Shmiedt and w.
April 28.	Dec. 5.	Abigail.	Peter Bellis.	Else.	
1785. May 29.	" "	John.	Jacob Wicoff.	Susanna.	
1787. Oct. 27.	Dec. 5.	Daniel.	Jacob Wicoff.	Susanna.	
1787. Sept. 26.	" "	Jacob.	Adam Jung.	Margaretha.	Jacob Yung, Cath. Lanz.
1788. Jan. 12.	Apr. 2.	Abraham.	Paul Jungs.	Elisabetha.	Abraham Jung, Eva Blumin.
Jan. 31.	" "	Andreas.	Johannes Sein.	Phebe.	Susanna Hoff.
1783. Feb. 3.	1783.	Jacob.	Paul Jung.	Elisabetha.	Jacob Andres (?), A. Magdaleua, Firschbach.
1788					
1787. Dec. 4.	May 1.	Johannes.	Phillip Shlaut.	Elisabetha.	Johannes Shlaut, Elisabetha Apgar.
Dec. 6.	" "	Johannes.	Peter Shmiedt.	Eva.	
1788. Mch 29.	June 4.	John.	Jacob Badein.	Maria.	John Blum, Anna Blum.
Feb. 28.	" "	Johannes.	Joseph Slatter.	M. Margretha.	Fred Bickel and w.
April 24.	July 2.	Frederick.	Jacob Kratzly.	A. Margaretha.	Balthasar Bickel, Elisabeth Bickel.
Jan. 4.	Aug. 6.	Elisabetha.	Abraham Blum.	Maria.	
July 28.	Oct. 1.	Christian.	Charles Home.	A. Maria.	Peter Blum, jun., Maria, his w.
July 17.	" "	Petrus.	Henrich Kass.	Dina.	Jacob Jung, Elis. Leonard.
June 30.	Nov. 9.	Elisabetha.	Peter Heller.	Anna.	
1789					
1789. Feb. 23.	Apr. 22.	Abraham.	James Metler.	Anna.	Peter Blum, A. Maria.
1789. Mch 3.	Apr. 22.	Maria.	Herbert Blum.	A. Maria.	Peter Shmiedt, Anna Jungin.
Mch. 12.	Aug. 26.	Anna.	Adam Jung.	A. Margretha.	
May 1.	" "	Philip.	Phillip Bellas.	Maria.	

May " 16, Aug. 26, " " " "	Herbert. Susanna. Peter. Anna. Rebecca. Peter. Catharina. Magdalena. Adam.	Johannes Heuer. " " Jacob Jung. Peter Swick. " " Christ. Diastmann " " " " " " Adam Leonhard.	Cath. " " Maria. Anna. " " Rebecca. " " " " " " Elisabeth.	George Servas, Anna Maria. Peter Dunstmann and wife. " " " "
1790. Jan. 10. Meh. 10. 1789. Nov. 15. " " Oct. 16. " " 1789. May 27. May 13. 1790. April 4. June 3. 1790. April 26. " " 1790. May 6. June 3. 1790. July 20. Sept. 15. 1790. July 9. " " July 31. " " Sept. 1. Dec. 15. Oct. 12. Dec. 16. July 6. Aug. 6.	Anna Maria. Benjamin. Sarah. Philipus. Maria. William. Elisabetha. Johannes. Maria. Johannes. Eva. Matheus. Johannes.	Johannes Edel (?). Georg Horn. Frederick Appert. Adam Waggener. Philip Schlaudt. Paul Jung. Joseph Slatter. Jacob Krutzly. Lucas Covert. Adam Jung. Abraham Blum. George Brochtly. Nicolas Bickle.	Elisabetha. Maria. Elisabetha. A. Maria. Elisabetha. Elisabetha. Marg. A. Margr. Cornelia. Margretha. Maria. Catharine. Elisabetha.	Philip Bellas, A. Maria, his wife. Philip Schlaudt, Eva Blum. Sarah Jung. Fred Apgar and w. Joh. Edel and Elis his w. Joh. Peter Lautz, Elis Jung. Peter Blum and Eva his w. Matheis Brachtly, Barbara, his w.
1791. Jan. 8. Apr. 13. Meh. 10. " " 1781. Feb. 19. " " 1791. Feb. 16. " " 1790. Sept. 3. May 3. 1791. July 20. July 24. July 4. Aug. 21. 1790. Aug. 23. " " 1791. July 28. Aug. 30. July 15. " " Apr. 21. " " Meh. 16. Sept. 30. 1791. Sept. 21. Nov. 13. Dec. 14. Dec. 26.	Reny (?). Rebecca. George. Peter. Ruben. Elisabeth. Jacob. Getrud. Maria. Fredericus. Fredericus. Georgius. Margratha. Johannes. Maria.	James Mettler. Charles Horn. Peter Bellas. David Stein. Johan Gendler. wife of Joh. Jos. Bruch. Herbert Blum. Abraham Jung. Schmihiders. Jacob Bedein. Jacob Heitsman. Johannes Heitsman. William Kess. Henrich Weingart. Joseph Schlatter.	Elisabetha. Maria. Else. Margretha. Anna. A. Maria. Elisabeth. Margaretha. Maria. Maria. Catharina. Anna. Eva. Margaretha.	Peter Bloom, Maria, his w. Jacob Blum, A. Maria Epgar. Peter Jung and Elisabeth. Herbert Schmid and Gertraud. Johann Bickel and Barbara. Fredericus Epgar and Elisabeth.
1791. Dec. 8. 1792. Jan. 29. May 6.	Samuel. Wilhelm.	Johannes Sinkler. Frederick Epgar.	Anna. Elisabeth.	Wilhelm Schmid, Maria Blum.

BIRTH.	BAPTISM.	CHILD.	FATHER.	MOTHER.	WITNESSES.
July 8, 1792.	Oct. 7.	Anna Barbara.	Nicolaus Bikel.	Rebecca.	Balthasar Bikel and w.
July 31.	" "	Anna.	Willhelm Metler.	Catharina.	
Sept. 20.	Oct. 28.	David.	Jacob Jung.	Maria.	
June 28.	" "	Wielhelm.	Philip Schlaut.	Elisabeth.	
1792. Aug. 12.	May 10.	Joseph.	Peter Bellas.	Elsy.	
1793. Jan. 31.	1793.	Isaac.	Paul Jung.	Elisabetha.	
Jan. 7.	Apr. 24.	Rhody.	James Metler.	Elisabetha.	
1791. Aug. 28.	June 19.	Catharina.	Adam Leonard.	Elisabetha.	
1792. Dec. 7.	June 19.	Catharina.	Abraham Jung.	Elisabetha.	
1790. Jan. 21.	" "	Rebecca.	John Druke.	A. Julius Henn.	
1792. July 3.	Sept. 2.	Margretha.	Andreas Flickinger.	Catharina.	Jacob Bunn, Maria Elisabetha, his wife.
1793. Oct. 3.	Dec. 8.	Hanna.	Johannes Edlel.	Elisabetha.	Rosina Bunn.
July 5.	" "	Rosina.	William Schuler.	Esther.	
1794. Jan. 18.	Nov. 23.	Maria.	Christopher Srope.	Thankful.	
Apr. 4.	" "	Sarah.	Peter Schmied.	Eva.	
1794. June 9.	Nov. 23.	Jacob.	Frederick Apgar.	Elisabetha.	Johannes Blum, Sarah Jungin.
1794. Oct. 10.	Nov. 23.	Elisabetha.	John Blum.	Maria.	Jacob Blum, Maria Elis.
Feb. 11.	Nov. 19.	Elisabetha.	Jacob Bodine.	Maria.	Frederick Apgar and wife.
		Daniel.	Bellas.		
		Catherine.	"		
		Elisabetha.	"		
1795. Mch 11.	Aug. 30.	Frederick.	Jacob Blum.	Catharina.	Frederick Apgar, Elisabetha, his w.
May 9.	" "	Sarah.	Adam Young.	Margaretha.	
Dec. 13.	" "	Cornelius.	Philip Slaut.	Elisabetha.	
Feb. 7.	" "	Charly.	James Metler.	Elisabetha.	
1794. Sept. 28.	" "	Elisabetha.	John Sinclear.	Anna.	
Aug. 10.	" "	Elisabetha.	Richard Gano.	Margaretha.	
1793. Dec. 9.	" "	Hanna.	Conrad Eyley.	"	
1795. June 8.	" "	Abraham.	"	"	
Feb. 26.	" "	Elijah.	John Allen.	Ronchy.	
1794. July 16.	" "	John.	Daniel Brinck.	Mary.	
1793. Aug. 23.	Oct.	John.	Baptized a me	J. Wack.	Godfrey Case, Sarah Young.
Nov. 5.	"	James.	John Heitman.	Catharina.	
1777. Nov. 26.	Nov. 29.	Isaac Robis.	after confession	of faith.	
1795. Dec. 10.	Dec. 20.	Godfrey.	John Blum.	Mary.	
Oct. 20.	" "	Margareth.	Paul Kelse.	Anna.	

1796, May	19, July	17, 1796,	Sarah.	Minnie Enlick.	Mary.
1796, May	11, July	17, "	Susanna.	James Hoff.	Sarah.
1795, May	1, "	17, "	Nancy.	Isaac Duckworth.	Mary.
1795, Dec.	22, "	26, 1796,	Rebecca.	Christopher Srop.	Thankful.
1795, July	30, "	"	Elisabeth.	John Kellos.	Anna.
1795, June	9, Oct.	2, "	Elisabeth.	Jacob Hitesman.	Mary.
1796, May	29, Nov.	10, "	Elisabeth.	John Albach.	Sarah.
1795, Jan.	1, Oct.	2, "	Elisabeth.	William Schieler.	Hester.
1796, Sep.	3, Nov.	13, "	Isaac.	Jacob (?) Blum.	Catharine.
1795, Nov.	6, "	"	Isaac.	Peter Bellis.	Elsa.
1796, Oct.	8, "	"	Mary.	Adam Young.	Margareth.
Sept.	4, "	"	Sarah.	Jacob Bodine.	Mary.
Sept.	25, "	"	Elisabeth.	Henry Stout.	Mary.
Sept.	22, "	"	Mary Barnes.	Nies. Pickle.	Betsy.
May	1, Dec.	11, "	Charity.	George Lampen.	Elisabeth.
Age	33 Feb.	5, 1797.	John Hartmann.	after confession	of faith.
1784, Feb.	8, "	"	Elisabeth.	John Hartman.	Mary.
1786, July	11, "	"	Peter.	"	"
1789, Feb.	5, "	"	Christopher.	"	"
1792, Feb.	15, "	"	John.	"	"
1795, Oct.	17, "	"	Mary.	William Metler.	Catharine.
1797, Jan.	22, May	7, "	Hannah.	Abraham Gulick.	and wife.
1796, Oct.	23, "	"	Charles.	Paul Slaut.	Sophia.
1796, Nov.	10, "	"	Elisabeth.	Jacob Cratsly.	Margaret.
1797, April	19, May	28, "	Barbara.	Moses Allen.	Margaret.
Feb.	18, "	"	Rachel.	William Hiner.	Lydia.
Mch	17, "	"	Christopher.	John Sinclair.	Anna.
1797, Mch.	9, July	9, "	Anna.	James Mettler.	Elisabeth.
April	6, "	"	Susanna.	Fred Pickle.	Catharine.
Mch	22, July	29, "	Mathias.	Fred Abgard.	Elisabeth.
April	28, Aug.	20, 1897.	Paul.	Peter Smith.	Eva.
1796, Oct.	10, "	"	Isaac.	John Hoff.	Rachel.
1797, July	7, Jan.	6, 1798.	Anthony.	Abraham Gulicks.	Prisilla (?).
Oct.	28, "	"	Theodosia.	Wm. Albach.	Hannah.
Nov.	28, "	"	Mary.	John Bellis.	Elisabeth.
1787, Sept.	7, Dec.	17, 1797.	Samuel.	"	"
1789, May	9, "	"	Rebecca.	"	"
1790, Dec.	7, "	"	Phebe.	"	"
1792, Oct.	22, "	"	Uriah.	"	"
1794, Dec.	28, "	"	Isaac.	"	"
1797, Mch	7, "	"	John.	"	"
1797, Sept.	25, April	29, 1798.	Elisabeth.	Philip Stout.	Elisabeth.
Feb.	6, Mch	19, "	Peter.	Peter Case.	Sarah Young.
Nov.	28, May	27, "	Joseph.	Christopher Shroop.	Thankful.
		"	Mary.	"	"
		"	Henry.	"	"

Fred Appard, Elizabeth, his w.
" " "

Godfrey Case, Charity Wines.

BIRTH.	BAPTISM.	CHILD.	FATHER.	MOTHER.	WITNESSES.
1797. Oct. 9.	June 27. 1798.	Margreth.	William Wagner.	Anna.	Wm. Wagner, Margretha Case.
Nov. 8.	July 8.	Mary.	John Allen.	Ranch.	
1790. Apr. 25.	July 8.	Henry.	Dan'l Brink.	Polly.	
1797. Meh. 25.	July 22.	Hannah.	Valentine Holtzheiser.	Mary.	
1798. Oct. 2.	Jan. 20.	Jonathan.	Nicholas Pickle.	Betsy.	
1797. Nov. 27.	Meh. 3.	Mary.	Herbert Bellis.	and wife.	
1798. Feb. 16.	Feb. 19. 1799.	Jacob.	Dan'l Curtis.	Rosina.	
1793. July 6.	Feb. 28. 1799.	William.	Jacob Vanderbilt.	Phoebe.	
1795. Nov. 19.	" "	Anna.	"	"	
1797. Feb. 11.	" "	Fanny.	Herbert Bellis.	Charity.	
1798. Sept. 11.	" "	Eva.	John Bodoin.	Mary.	
June 6.	Meh. 3.	William.	Jacob Bodine.	and wife.	
July 14.	"	Ann.	Conrad Egler.	Margret.	
1797. Nov. 5.	Feb. 16. 1800.	Anny.	Henry Stont.	Mary.	
1797. Nov. 5.	" "	John.	Aaron VanSyckle.	Caty.	
1798. Sept. 14.	Sept. 1. 1799.	Catharine.	"	"	
1798. Nov. 12.	Meh. 3. 1800.	John.	"	"	
1788. Aug. 16.	" "	Elijah.	"	"	
1790. Nov. 2.	" "	Daniel.	"	"	
1793. May 26.	" "	Aaron.	"	"	
1796. April 29.	" "	Mase.	"	"	
1798. Oct. 22.	" "	William.	William Wagner.	Anna.	
1799. July 10.	July 7.	John.	John Heitsmah.	Caty.	
1797. Apr. 20.	Nov. 3.	Sarah.	"	"	
1798. Sept. 15.	" "	Mary.	William Vanderbilt.	Elisabeth.	
1799. Dec. 5.	" "	William.	John Bunn.	Elisabeth.	
1800. Feb. 2.	" "	John.	John Sinclair.	Anna.	
1799. June 2.	" "	Mary.	Jonathan Metler.	Anna.	
1800. Aug. 9.	Dec. 15.	William.	Jacob Stein.	Catharine.	
1800. Oct. 19.	Dec. 15.	William.	Herbert Bellis.	Charity.	
1798. Oct. 19.	Feb. 14. 1799.	Henry.	Fred'k Jordan.	Catharine.	
1800. Aug. 22.	Dec. 17. 1800.	Catharine.	Peter Henn.	Sary.	
April 6.	" "	David.	"	"	
Feb. 7.	Apr. 26. 1801.	Eardenant.	Christopher Scrope.	Thankful.	
June 18.	" "	Wm. Carter.	William Allpach.	Hannah.	
1797. Jan. 14.	" "	Elijah.	Benj. Wright.	Piety.	
1800. May 16.	" "	William.	wife Mathias Allpach.	Elisabeth.	
	" "	John.	Mathias Allpach.	"	

EDITORIAL.

THE present number completes the third volume of the Jerseyman. A title page will be sent free to those who desire to bind the volume, on receipt of a postal card request.

Publication of the paper will continue as before, but it is hoped with more regularity.

Prof. J. W. Moore, of Lafayette College, Easton, Pa., has, during the past few years, carefully gone over all the records of the Kingwood Monthly Meeting at Quakertown, N. J. and has arranged the genealogical matter in shape for reference and has sent us the manuscript for publication. The first installment will appear in the next issue.

In 1882, Dr. John R. Stevenson of Haddonfield, N. J. published in the New York Genealogical and Biographical Magazine, a brief sketch of Thomas Stevenson (b. 1615) and his descendants. He has rewritten and brought it up to date, including all descendants, both male and female, so far as it has been possible to learn of them. This genealogy will also appear in the next and succeeding numbers.

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A HISTORY of the Oliphant family, including all descendants in the female line, however remote, has been undertaken by Samuel Grant Oliphant, A. M., a native Jerseyman, now connected with the Phillips Academy at Exeter, N. H.

This family traces its origin to Olifard, a Norman Knight who fought with the Conqueror at Hastings. In 1141 David Oliphant saved the life of his god father, David I of Scotland. He was given large estates and made the King's Justiciar—an office next in honor to the Crown. A descendant, Sir William Oliphant, in 1304, immortalized himself by his gallant defence of Stirling Castle. His son, Walter, married Elizabeth, daughter of King Robert Bruce and Elizabeth de Burgh, his wife. Among their descendants were the Lords of the now dormant barony of Oliphant, the Jacobite Lairds of Gask, and other Scottish worthies, whose lives will be sketched in this work.

It was but natural that their antipathy to the House of Brunswick should prompt some of the Oliphants to join their countrymen in their early emigration to New Jersey. One William is said to have landed at Perth Amboy in 1685, but nothing more is known of him. A few years later came two brothers, Duncan and Douglass(?). Nothing is known of the latter; Duncan settled in Amwell Township, Hunterdon County, became a large landed proprietor and died about 1733, leaving four sons—David, John, Ephraim, James,—three daughters—Margaret, Mary, Ann, and a brother-in-law, John Garrison.

David removed to Burlington County and became prominently identified with its history. He married Ann, daughter of William and Hannah Lee, by whom he had Jonathan, Hosea, John and probably other children. Jonathan married Mary, daughter of Thomas and Ruth Shinn, was a Captain in the Revolution and the ancestor of most of the numerous Jersey Oliphants.

Of the other children of Duncan little is yet known. Margaret married Thomas Gordon, presumably a son of the Proprietor Thomas. Other Oliphants, also, settled in several of the Colonies. Any of our readers who know aught of the foregoing or any others of the Oliphant name or descent will confer a great favor upon Mr. Oliphant by communicating with him at the address given above.

1801. April	14. June	7. 1801.	Elisabeth.	Jacob Blum.	Catharine.
1801. Aug.	3. "	"	Agnes.	Henry Stout.	Mary.
1800. Oct.	14. Aug.	30. 1801.	Sarah.	John Blum.	Mary.
1801. Feb.	1. May	3. "	Hannah.	John Allen.	Rancy.
1801. Feb.	4. "	"	William.	James Egan.	Sally.
1801. Feb.	4. "	"	Elisa.	Peter Smith.	Hannah.
		"	Sally.	Garret Covenhoven.	
		"	William.	"	
		"	Polly.	"	
		"	Hannah.	"	
		"	David.	"	
		"	Peggy.	"	
		"	Mercy (or Mercy)	"	
		"	Aaron.	"	
1801. Feb.	28. Oct.	18. 1801.	John.	William Case.	Anna.
1801. July	15. "	"	Peter.	William Wagner.	Anna.
	"	"	Hannah.	John Brink.	Sally.
1800. May	20. Jan.	21. 1802.	Henry.	Philip Case.	Elisabeth.
1800. July	30. Mch	29. "	Anna.	John Bellis.	Anna.

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THE JERSEYMAN.

VOL. 4, No. 1.

FLEMINGTON, N. J.

FEBRUARY, 1898.

Thomas Stevenson,

OF LONDON, ENGLAND,

And His Descendants in New Jersey.

BY DR. JOHN R. STEVENSON,

Haddonfield, N. J.

AS the grandchildren of Thomas Stevenson, an Englishman, who settled at Newtown, Long Island, were among the earlier land purchasers and settlers in Hunterdon and Burlington counties, N. J., and their blood, if not their name, is extensively distributed in these counties, some researches concerning this family may be interesting.

The name Stevenson, spelled with a v. is of German origin. When Christianity was preached to the Gentiles, and they were converted and baptized, they were often given names, and those of the apostles were favorites. When the martyr was one of these. The French and Italians altered the name of this apostle to Stephani or Steffanoni. The German tribes wrote it usually Steven. The Danes, Angles and Saxons, from the provinces on the Baltic sea, who, each in turn invaded England and so inscribed it, would distinguish the father from the son by calling the latter Stevenson, occasionally Stephenson.

The Hollanders who were Germans from the hill country, who settled on the coast contiguous to France, spelled the name Stephenzen, a compromise between their native and the French nomenclature. The Normans who conquered the mingled races of Danes, Angles and Saxons in England were of the same people; who, coming from the North had invaded and subdued the northern part of France, called Normandy, when they adopted the civilization, and in part the language of the conquered race and commingled the names of the two nationalities. The given

name of Stephen was common to the early English people, and it is to-day to the modern race.

In early times men had but one name, and those who had the same given name became known one from the other by the place where they lived, as John of the hill (John Hill); or by their occupation, as Stephen the smith (Stephen Smith); Peter the carpenter (Peter Carpenter). In this way the son of Stephen, or Stephenson, became less frequent as a surname than it otherwise would have been; still it was not an uncommon one.

Among the early Dutch settlers in New Amsterdam was Olaf Stephenzen, Van Courtland, meaning of the province of Courtland, Holland. By the time of the English conquest of that territory he had dropped the Stephenzen and retained the VanCourtland. In the Dutch part of Middleburgh (Newtown), Long Island, Joris Stephenzen (George Stevenson) of Wingen, Holland bought land in 1651. His family changed the name to Van Alst. Another early Dutch settler was Jan Stephenzen (John Stevenson) schoolmaster, from Antwerp. This given name also disappears in the second generation. In Hotten's list of 30,000 emigrants registered in England, in the seventeenth century as bound for the American colonies is Richard Steevenson, age 19, who took the oath of allegiance at Gravesend, and sailed from London, August 7, 1635, in the ship "Globe," Jeremy Blackman, master, for Virginia. Christopher Steevenson, age 19, took the same oath and sailed from the same port for Virginia, Sept. 2, 1635, on the ship "William and John," Rowland Langman, master. There

was a Henry Stevenson, who with John Richards applied April 15, 1676 for a patent for 650 acres at Batchelle Harbor, Delaware. About 1700, there were a number of Stevensons (or Stephensons) from England and Ireland who located in eastern Pennsylvania. Robert Stevenson left a will in Philadelphia in 1695, and Allan Stevenson's will was filed in the same city in 1710. Gyan Stevenson in 1715, owned a mill in Kennett Square, Chester county, Pennsylvania.

There was an Edward Stephenson, who signed his name as a witness to the Indian deed of December 13, 1640, for the lands at Southampton, Long Island, conveyed to an English colony from Massachusetts, but there is no record of such a person having settled at that place. It is possible, although the spelling of the names is different, that he was the same person afterwards at Newtown. L. I. Among the land owners in the latter town who agreed on July 10, 1662, to pay rent to the Director General of New Netherland, according to the grant or patent of 1652, when the English settled there, was "The widow of Edward Stevenson." This man was a near relative or brother of Thomas Stevenson of Newtown. Two children appear to belong to him; a son Jonathan Stevenson, who in 1686, was one of the grantees there for a charter to the town. Two years previously he had appeared in Burlington, New Jersey, and on 5 mo. 16 d 1684, signed the bond (£100.) of "Mary Allen, administratrix of her late husband Thomas Allen" and was made joint administrator. On July 16 of the same year he married the widow in open Court in Burlington before Robert Stacey & Wm. Clarke, Justices. The other child of Edward Stevenson was Abigail, who married Major Daniel Whitehead (son of Daniel of Newtown), a patentee of Jamaica, L. I. Several of her descendants intermarried with those of Thomas Stevenson, and her name, Abigail, is continued in most branches of the latter's descendants for several generations. The will of Daniel Whitehead is dated September 13, 1703, and names two sons Jonathan and Thomas; and the following daughters, Deborah, wife of Thomas Hicks; Elizabeth, wife of Anthony Waters; Mary, wife of Thomas Burroughs; Amy, wife of Jacob Doughty; Mercy, wife of Thomas Betts and Abigail wife of Benjamin Stebbins.

THOMAS STEVENSON.

Thomas Stevenson, according to Dutch records in New York,* was born in 1615, and came from London, England. Inquiries made of genealogists in the latter country furnish strong evidence that he was descended from an officer of

that name in the army of William the Conqueror, who for services rendered at the battle of Hastings was rewarded by a grant of land in Scotland south of Glasgow, the parish and town of which bear the name Stevenson to this day. One of the family Sir Hugh Stevenson, was High Constable of Scotland. In the border wars between the Scotch and English, which for centuries devastated this section, the estate passed out of the family and it became scattered. What gives support to this is that an old signet ring with a coat of arms, and some old silver plate stamped with the same are now in the possession of a lineal descendant of Thomas Stevenson.* This arms is identical with that of the Stevensons of counties Derby and Lincoln, England, as given in the "Heralds" visitation of 1662, viz:

"Gu on a bend ar. three leopards faces vert. crest. a garb or."

Thomas Stevenson probably landed in Virginia about 1643. He brought a suit on February 5, 1645 in the New Haven Court,† by attachment against the goods of Mr. Lewis of London, in the hands of William Andrews. Mr. Priden, appeared as attorney for Stevenson and asked for judgment. The latter had sold and delivered to Mr. Lewis "a boat at Virginia, valued at £8, who had agreed to give him for it a mare of his then in the hands of Mr. Russell of Charlestown, Massachusetts." The mare was demanded of Russell who said he had sold her for £4.

In the year 1643, there was a united attack, by all the Indian tribes around New Amsterdam, upon the Dutch settled there, and the latter were shut up in the Fort with but three companies of soldiers for defence. In this emergency Director General Kieft applied to the English for aid and appointed Capt. John Underhill, an experienced soldier, who had been a distinguished officer of the English force in the war with the Pequods, to the command of the combined Dutch and English forces. The latter were composed of settlers in Connecticut, and a few who had settled on Long Island. He began his campaign in the autumn, and by early winter had completely routed the savages, and compelled them to sue for peace by an overwhelming victory gained in Westchester county, New York. Capt. Underhill returned to Stamford, Connecticut, then his residence.

Among those who served under Capt. John Underhill was Thomas Stevenson, as was most natural for a young unmarried man, possessed of a good education for the times, and in an age

* Stevenson Crothers of Philadelphia

† The Court Record says Thomas Stevenson of Yencott: (Indian name of Southold) Long Island, Page 152.

* Reformed Dutch Church, New York

when military glory was the height of the ambition of the impecunious and adventurous sons of the English gentry. *On January 2, 1644, Capt. Daniel Patrick was shot by a Dutchman in the house of Capt. John Underhill in Stamford, on a Sunday afternoon. His assassin having been arrested, he was placed in Underhill's house as a prisoner, and Thomas Stevenson and George Slowson were "appointed in their course to watch the Dutchman." They put him in a chamber up stairs and locked the door, and sat "by the fire in the lower room at the foot of the stairs" thinking him secure, but he got out of the window and escaped. For this, on April 1st, 1644, Stevenson and Slowson were arraigned before the New Haven magistrates, for negligence, and were bound for their appearance.

Whether this court matter, or the friendship for Capt. Underhill was the moving cause, Thomas Stevenson shortly afterwards joined the colony from Connecticut, with Underhill, that settled Southold, Long Island. They selected lots adjoining each other, and although Stevenson remained here but a short time yet we find a record in 1658 "that a meadow called Stevenson's adjoining Margaret Young was in the tenure of Thomas Moore." †

Having secured his homestead Thomas Stevenson took himself a wife. On August 15, 1645, he married *Maria Barents* (Mary Bernard in the Reformed Dutch Church, New Amsterdam, Capt. John Underhill being present as a witness. Mary Bernard whose maiden name was Bullock, first married William Bernard of Westchester County New York, June 1, 1642. ‡ He was probably killed in the Indian massacre there in 1643, § to revenge which the campaign of the combined Dutch and English already spoken of was undertaken. By her first husband, Mary Bernard had two children, twins, Maria (Mary) and Elizabeth baptized October 11, 1643. Thomas Hall, a prominent Englishman in the Dutch service and Engelte Borger being the sponsors. One of these daughters married Abraham Jongbloett (Youngblood) and had three children; Cirina, baptized April 28, 1660; Alexander, baptized March 15, 1662, and Adam Johannes (John) baptized June 18, 1664.

The next record of Thomas Stevenson is on August 23, 1646, when he appears as a plaintiff in

the New Amsterdam Courts in a suit against Elias Perchman for two-thirds of a ship. The town lands of Southold, which at first were held in common were divided in 1647, and Thomas Stevenson was one of the freeholders there who received his share. A few years after this he leaves this town and appears in Brooklyn, among the Dutch, from 1651 to 1653, as is evinced by several law suits brought by him, one of which was against C. Jacobson for the purchase of a house (1653) on the East river, New York, now modern Catharine Street. In the meantime he secures from the Dutch government, a patent for a bouery or plantation adjoining Middleburgh (Newtown), L. I., on Flushing bay, afterwards called Stevens' Point, to which he removed in 1654. Here he soon got into contention with the people of Newtown which was referred by the Dutch governor to arbitrators, who on September 22, 1656, make the following report which gives the full history of the matter.*

"We the undersigned commissioners deputed by the Hon'ble. Director General and Council of New Netherlands to settle to the best of our ability the differences between the magistrates of New Middleburg and Thomas Stevenson have proceeded to the bouery or plantation of the said Stevenson situate on Long Island in the jurisdiction of New Netherlands on the 18th of September. Then the magistrates of the said village appeared before us who made complaints in the presence of said Stevenson. Ist., That said Stevenson had closed the wagon road from New Middleburg to the East river near his house and turned it farther down to a deep run or kill, over which he had built a dam of wood or other material and as he has constructed the same at a right angle it is very difficult to turn the carts or wagons coming from above, as the said causeway may be with great danger to their animals and cause them to come to grief; they request that the road be opened. Stevenson maintained that the old road separating his house from his barn prevented him from fencing them in together, or defending his place and that he had therefore made the change. He asserted that the road was quite practical. After having listened to the parties and inspected the place we are of the opinion that the common interests must be preferred to individual interests, and that the old road being straight and more convenient than the other should be reopened for the use of New Middleburg, under the condition however that the same be laid out from the house of said Stevenson on to the wagon road running

* New Haven Court Records page 127.

† Deed recorded 1658, William Purriers wood land on an arm of the town creek, fronting a lot, sometime in the possession of Thomas Stevenson, formerly an inhabitant of Southold."

‡ Dutch Reformed Church N. York.

§ Eighteen out of 35 families of English were massacred.

* Documentary History of New York, Vol. 14, page 360.

from the new road to the meadow, as the new road is convenient from there to the river. Second, The neighbors of Stevenson complained that he had dammed up a certain run of water generally used, for his own private convenience so that their kill is always dry below for their cattle. Then Stevenson said that the dam built by him does not injure his neighbors, because the kill has no source or spring, but receives its water from the rain which runs off on account of the steep grade of the kill, and because he has made a sluice in the dam which he opens when it rains. Having inspected the place we think for the reasons alleged by Stevenson that the aforesaid dam is neither injurious or prejudicial to the neighbors, because they can build a similar dam below the first and gather thereby a sufficient quantity of water for their use. Third, The neighbors complained that the said Stevenson has run his fences into the river and thereby obstructed the passage of their cattle coming from the woods, which causes the same frequently to return into the woods to their great disadvantage. The said Stevenson said that he had placed his fences in the water to save farther labor and expense and that there was room enough behind the land for the cattle to come home. After having heard the parties and examined the title deeds of Stevenson we find Stevenson's boundaries run along the river and not into it; we are therefore of the opinion that the said Stevenson has deprived his neighbors and others against the law of nations of the use of the shore and should now leave it to the public. Fourth, The magistrates of New Middleburgh complained that the said Stevenson had, against the general rule of the village fenced in all his meadow with an enclosure and they maintained should have been divided into three equal parts, one of which was to remain in his possession, while the two others were to be used by the community generally, and he should receive for this two equally larger shares in the large meadow. Then Stevenson answered that he owned and claimed the said meadow by virtue of his patent which being produced it was found that the Honorable Director General of New Netherlands had granted the said Stevenson in question containing 20 morgens. The said magistrates replied that Stevenson had obtained the said patent by trickery as he had not stated that the meadow belonged to Middleburgh territory, which seems reasonable for the Director General had promised them that no patent should prejudice their rules, and as we could find no decision in the controversy we were inclined to submit it to his Honor the Director General as being the best exponent of his promise

and his patent. (Signed) Councillor LaMontagne and Capt. Thomas Willett.

The first three decisions of the Councillors were approved by the Director General. On the 4th and last, it is understood that the above mentioned patent has been obtained by misrepresentation and false report, that the proper intentions and promise of the Director General in every respect was and shall remain in force to the effect that no private property shall prejudice a village community; it is further notoriously evident that a mistake has been made either by the clerk or surveyor in measuring or reporting the same and boundaries of the meadow land and that further disputes may arise therefrom. The Director General and the Council order that the patent of Thomas Stevenson shall be amended, but so that in place of a third part of the meadow allowed by the magistrate to him as to others he shall keep one half of it near his fields, because he has heretofore been the oldest and first owner of it, and in regard to the other half of it shall be considered in the allotment with the other inhabitants of Middleburgh."

This dispute remained unsettled for some years for on July 9, 1658, Thomas Stevenson brings a suit against "John Gray and Sales" for cutting down his post and rails, which the defendants asserted obstructed the road. The Director General orders them not to make another road and fines each of them 1£ Sterling, while Stevenson is ordered to lay out the road as ordered by Mess. LaMontagne and Capt. Thomas Willett.* The next month, August 31, Stevenson complains that the magistrates of Middleburgh have opened another road through his fences, for which the Director General orders these rulers to appear before the Council and show cause for their action, and to conform to the order of July 9, as above mentioned.

In all these suits it is apparent that Thomas Stevenson had the favor of Peter Stuyvesant, the Dutch governor, as far as his sense of justice would permit. Several minor suits are recorded all of which show the determined and persistent character of Stevenson, and furnish likewise a clear picture of the times. They indicate that while the English on Long Island had *home rule* yet there was a final appeal to the Dutch authorities as arbitrators of their disputes. Whatever may have been the personal jealousies of these two nationalities who were neighbors on Long Island, it is clear that the government had perfect confidence in their English subjects.

* Documentary History of New York, vol. 14, page 424.

The last official record of Thomas Stevenson is on November 4, 1662. "Samuel Too, plaintiff vs. Dirck Van Schellugru, defendant, in regard to the award made by the arbitrators for a certain piece of land situate at Mespacht Kill, and belonging to the heirs of Richard Beert," for payment of rent" according to the award of *Thomas Hall* and *Thomas Sterenson* arbitrators on 27 of May, previous. The award was 500 guilders, which the Director General Stuyvesant and Council allow, but "authorize the said arbitrators to estimate and value the rent for the use of lands, and to offset it against the improvements made by Samuel Too."

Thomas Stevenson must have died shortly after, but no record of his death has been found. However his oldest son John, who inherited the place is enumerated as the freeholder there in December 4, 1666. Thomas Stevenson's children were John, Thomas, Edward and Sarah.

JOHN STEVENSON.

John Stevenson 2 (Thomas 1) first appears to public notice as a freeholder at Newtown, December 4, 1666, and again in January 4, 1667, when he was the owner of his father's plantation, north of Newtown, who with his neighbors fenced in his lands.


The early English settlers on Long Island formed companies or associations which secured a

patent for and purchased a certain tract of land. Each contribntor or stockholder was granted a lot upon which to build his house, with a small quantity of land, twenty to forty acres, to till for his household wants; the rest of the land was held in common for the use of pasturage for cattle and for a supply of fuel. Each owner held a right to the common land in proportion to his original cash payment into the association, with a right to pasture a proportionate number of cattle. The settlers erected their houses near each other for safety against the attacks of the Indians, and to be convenient to church, school and the local governing authority. This system checked the home growth of population as sons must either inherit the homestead, buy out a neighbor or move away. When New Jersey lands were opened for sale in tracts to suit, by the Quaker proprietors, they were eagerly sought after and purchased by the Long Island people for their sons, especially the junior ones.

John Stevenson appears to have been unmarried and to have died young. His will is dated December 13, 1670; in it he leaves bequests to his brothers Thomas and Edward and to a married sister Sarah whose last name is indistinctly written as "Heirs" or "Harris." A child of hers is mentioned but not named. His executor was his brother Thomas. The witnesses were Francis Doughty and William Moore.

(To be continued.)

Editorial.

 FEW copies of the Kingwood Records will be printed in pamphlet form. If any desire a copy the order should be given at once.

It is not deemed advisable to print the Stevenson genealogy in separate form at present, as we expect that this publication will bring to light additional facts, perhaps sufficient in number to make a fair sized volume. All letters regarding this matter should be addressed to Dr. John R. Stevenson, Haddonfield, N. J.

Prof. Moore spent a great deal of time in compiling the records of Kingwood Church. All the

books are now kept in the vault of the First National Bank of Newtown, Pa., where they may be seen only by permission and written order of the Clerk of the Quakertown (N. J.) Monthly Meeting.

The next number will contain notes on some of the newspapers of Hunterdon County, telling where files may be found and consulted. Information regarding the whereabouts of files of county papers no longer published will be thankfully received.

The Kingwood Records.

BY

PROF. J. W. MOORE,

Lafayette College, Easton, Pa.

BOOK A VOL: the 1st.

Containing

THE region about Quakertown, New Jersey, was settled by Friends at an early date, how early it is impossible now to determine with exactness. A few old deeds which have escaped the ravages of time indicate that some of the families were there about 1726 or 1727. The Friends who were early settlers were members of Chesterfield Monthly Meeting, of Burlington County. In the minutes of that Meeting, under date of 10th. 4, 1729, the following minute is found: "Thomas Williams, Sammel Schooley and others made application to this meeting that, whereas, their settlement being remote from Friends, they request Friends approbation and consent to meet together at one of their houses every First day of the week to worship God; whereupon this meeting, well knowing the advantage the people of God have in meeting together in His name, approve of their so doing until there be an established meeting nearer to them, or until Friends see some inconveniency in their so doing." This is supposed to be the authority for the establishing of the Bethlehem Monthly Meeting, which afterwards became the Kingwood Meeting, the name of the township having been changed to the latter. In the act itself it will be noticed that the location of the settlement is not given. There is no evidence of the appointment of overseers until 1731, when a proposition was brought out "to appoint overseers for Bethlehem."

In 1733 Samuel Large, Samuel Willson, John Stevenson, Edward Rockhill and Joseph King act as trustees for four acres of land for the use of the meeting, which are deeded by Jacob Doughty. Nothing is known of the date of the erection of the original meeting-house. It is said to have been a log house, and to have stood about thirty yards southwest of the present building*.

The establishment of a business meeting in 1744 is indicated by the following extract from the minutes: John Simcock is supposed to have been the clerk.

*The writer wishes to acknowledge his indebtedness for the preceding information to a paper by Mrs. Mary C. Vail.

The Proceedings of the Monthly Meeting at Kingwood, formerly called Bethlehem, according to the Minutes here-in-after Recorded At our Monthly Meeting held at Bethlehem the 10th. Day of the 7th. Month 1744 This being our first Monthly Meeting of Friends here, friends think it requisite that the copy of the Last Quarterly Meetings Minutes whereby Liberty was granted that we Should hold a Monthly Meeting here, Should be Entered at large, which is as followeth, vizt. At our Quarterly Meeting held at Burlington the 27th. day of the 6th. Month 1744, This Meeting again considering the application of Friends of Bethlehem Meeting who have again renewed their request, and after deliberate and weighty consideration of the matter, Do now consent and agree that as they live very remote from any Monthly Meeting which must needs be on Several accounts inconvenient to them. They have Liberty to hold a Monthly Meeting among themselves, and it is Agreed that the said meeting be held the Second day in each Month: And the Clerk is desired to give them a copy of this Minute.

A true Copy pr. Caleb Raper Clerk.

No better history of Kingwood Meeting can be written than that which is contained in the Minutes. The following quotations, in their quaint language, tell the story:

11 1 1744 | 5. "Jeremiah Williams reports that he carried Seventy shillings which was collected at our last Monthly Meeting to the Quarterly Meeting and paid it to Caleb raper (the Treasurer) towards the Yearly Meetings Stock."

11 12 1744. "This meeting taking into consideration the necessity of Building a new Meetinghouse in this place have Unanimously agreed to lay the necessity thereof before the next Quarterly Meeting in order to their Approbation therein."

11 1 1744 | 5. "Samuel Large & Jeremiah Williams who were appointed to Attend Last Quarterly Meeting Report that Agreeable to the

request of our last Monthly Meeting they made Application for Building a New Meetinghouse here, and they have brought a Copy of the Minute made there on that occasion which is Entred at large as followeth vizt. At our Quarterly Meeting held at Burlington the 25th. day of the 12th. Month 1744. The Monthly Meeting of Friends at Bethlehem having made application for liberty to build a Meetinghouse there, that they already have there not being large enough, this Meeting consents to their proposal. And that the said House be built according to the directions of the said Monthly Meeting. To witt, about thirty Six feet long and twenty Six feet wide.

A Copy of the Minute Cabel Rapor Clk.

And this Meeting agrees that the said Meetinghouse shall be Built according to the above Dementions in the Clear, and that it shall be Built of Stone."

13 3 1745. "Friends of the Great Meadows having made Request for holding a Meeting of Worship there, This Meeting leaves it to further Consideration until the next Monthly Meeting."

8th 5 1745. "Friends of Great Meadows renewed their request for holding a Meeting of Worship there every First day of each week which this meeting grants and appoints Samuel Willson Junr. shall serve in the place of an overseer at particular Meeting."

12 6 1745. "This meeting taking into consideration that it would answer much better both in respect of our own affairs and also because our Monthly Meeting interferes with some other adjacent meetings so that both cannot both be so well attended as otherwise they might be if our Monthly Meeting were settled on the Second Fifth day in every month wherefore it is concluded that those Friends who shall be appointed to attend next Quarterly Meeting do make request accordingly and that our request be inserted in our report to the next meeting. This meeting agrees and it is concluded that our Monthly Meetings and Meetings of Worship both on First days and Week days shall begin at Eleven o'Clock in the morning for the future."

12 7 1745. Upon the Request of our last Monthly Meeting to the Quarterly Meeting for holding our Monthly Meeting on the Second Fifth day in every month which was granted as appears by the Quarterly Meetings minute entered at large as followeth vizt The Friends of Bethlehem Monthly Meeting requested that their Monthly Meeting might be held for the future on the Fifth day of the second week in every month which after due consideration was granted by this meet-

ing Copy per Richard Smith Clark of Q. M. for this time.

'2 12 1746. This Meeting orders the sum of four pounds to be collected in order to send to the next Q. M. to help to defray the charges of the repairing the two meeting houses in Burlington.

14 3 1747. Jeremiah Williams and Daniel Doughty to attend the next Q. M. and to report in addition to the usual matters "We are building our new Meetinghouse here thirty nine feet long & twenty seven feet wide and we expect by computation that the cost will amount to one hundred and fifty pounds and have but yet one hundred pounds subscribed towards dischargeing the same :"

16 9 1748. At this meeting Friends at the Great Meadows requested liberty of holding a meeting of worship on the Fourth day of every week which request was granted by this Meeting.

17 7 1749. The Quarterly Meeting at Burlington paid to Jeremiah Williams the sum of three pounds fifteen shillings towards building the meeting house.

8 12 1749. "At the request of Friends at the Meadows for a committee for fixing upon a place for building a Meeting House this Meeting appoints Jeremiah Williams, Joseph King Senior, Joseph Webster, Joseph King Junior, and William King a committee to assist Friends at the Meadows as soon as they conveniently may."

8 1 1750. "The committee appointed to fix upon a place at the Meadows to set their Meetinghouse desire some more friends of this Meeting be appointed to assist them. John Emley, Peter Schmuck, Jacob Simcock and William Emley are added to the committee for their assistance."

12 2 1750. "The Committee appointed at the last monthly meeting for settling and fixing a place for building a Meetinghouse at the Great Meadows return it as their opinion and judgment that the Meetinghouse shall be built at the same place where the graveyard is made there it being the same place as they agreed upon and subscribed to themselves before this committee was chosen which this Meeting agrees to. Friends of the Great meadows not acquing with the judgment of the committee in affixing the place for building the Meetinghouse request an appeal to the next Q. M. which this meeting granted."

10. 3. 1750. "Those friends that are dissatisfied at the Great Meadows respecting the Committee's setting a place for building a Meetinghouse there continue their request for an appeal to the Q. M. and it is agreed that they have copies of the Minmts."

13 7 1750. "Samuel Stevenson one of the friends appointed to attend the last Q. M. the

other friend being sick could not attend) reports that he attended the same and the Q. M. sent a copy of their minut by him whereby they confirmed the judgment of this Meeting in affixing the place where the Meetinghouse ought to be built at the Great Meadows."

13 2 1752. "This Meeting appoints Jeremiah Williams, Jonathan Robeson, Joseph King Sen. and Thomas Atkinson to agree with suetable workmen to repair the Meetinghouse of Friends in Kingwood (known by the name of Bethlehem Meetinghouse) in such sort manner and form as they think best."

14 5 1752. Samuel Large and John Emley are appointed to carry the report to Q. M. at Chesterfield to which is added the following :

14 5 1752. "We have had under our consideration the visiting of families and tho we are sensible that it is a good work where it is rightly performed yet we are under some difficulty to get such among us as are suetable and willing to undertake it being a small Meeting and few of us looking upon ourselves sutable for that weighty service. And we have likewise considered the proposal for settling a school. but being few of us and so remote from each other and some of us under low circumstances so that it seems unlikely to us that we shall be able to raise a sufficient salary to support such a school. Otherwise we should be very free and heartily join with the proposal believing it would in some degree answer the good purpose intended."

11 4 1754. Samuel Large, Gershom Mott Junior and Robert Large are appointed to visit the families of Friends at Kingwood and elsewhere belonging to that Meeting and Josiah Dyer, Richard Lundy Senior and Samuel Schooley are appointed to the same service for Hardwick Meeting and they are desired to accomplish their visits as soon as they conveniently may and when accomplished to make report to our monthly Meeting.

11 6 1752. "The Clerk is desired to draw an order for John Emley to receive of the Treasurer of the Q. M. at Burlington that money which given by the said Q. M. towards repairing our Meetinghouse in Kingwood and to sign the same in behalf of this Meeting."

21 9 1752. "Pursuant to the order of the last Q. M. held at Burlington the Clerk of the said Meeting sent a copy of a Minute made at the said Meeting which is as followeth vizt. "At a Q. M. held at Burlington the 31st of the 8th month 1752 This meeting observing something slender in the report from Bethlehem and being disatisfied with it was informed by some Friends not of that Meeting that a difference was among them relat-

ing to the rebuilding the roof of the Meetinghouse this Meeting therefore for the sake of peace and to prevent further contention thought it necessary to consider the conveniency and inconveniency of both proposals and upon the whole is of opinion that the form the roof of the said Meetinghouse was before built in is much the best both as it regards the conveniency of the women friends and the conveniency of galleries and the Clerk is ordered to send a copy of this minute to the said Meeting. By order of the Q. M. Sam'l. Smith Clerk."

21 9 1752 N. S. "Eleven nominal days of this month being omitted between the second and fourteenth days in compliance to the late Act of the Parliament and pursuant to the advise and direction recommended to the Quarterly and Monthly Meetings of Friends by the London Yearly Meetings epistle of the seventh month 1751."

9 11 1752. "The Clerk is desired to write to the Overseers of Hardwick Meeting and to the Meeting also to let them understand that this Meeting looks upon it that they are remiss in their duty in neglecting to make due report of the state of their Meeting and to desire them to be more careful to attend at our Monthly Meeting more frequently, or at least to send a report of the state of their Meeting to the Monthly Meeting next before every Quarterly Meeting.

8 2 1753. Samuel Smith's request for having a meeting of worship settled at his house in Greenwich hath been deliberately considered and forasmuch as he lives very remote from any meeting of Friends it is concluded and agreed on by this Meeting that they shall have privilege to hold a meeting there the Second First day in every month so long as Friends of this Monthly Meeting may see a service in continuing it for the promulgation of the truth.

9, 5, 1754. In addition to the usual report to Chesterfield Q. M. taken by Samuel Large and Jacob Burdsal the following :

We have to general satisfaction finished rebuilding our Meetinghouse according to the former model as we were advised by the Quarterly Meeting so far that we hold our meetings there, it being about as near completion as it was before it was burnt the whole cost of rebuilding amounts to upwards of one hundred and seven pounds and we fall short in payment about twenty three pounds which is disbursed to the workmen by one of the managers in behalf of this Meeting and we are but a small number and several of us not of ability to pay much more than what they have lately paid towards building and rebuilding of it. We desire that Friends of the Quarterly Meeting will be pleased to help us once more therein.

(To be continued.)

THE JERSEYMAN.

VOL. 4, No. 2.

FLEMINGTON, N. J.

MAY, 1898.

Thomas Stevenson.

OF LONDON, ENGLAND,

And His Descendants in New Jersey.

By DR. JOHN R. STEVENSON,

Haddonfield, N. J.

(Continued.)

THOMAS STEVENSON, SECOND.

THOMAS STEVENSON² (Thomas¹) seems to have been the second son, and was probably born about 1648. By the death of his elder brother John, he came into possession of part of the paternal homestead. In the tax-list of Newtown for 1683, he was assessed for forty acres of land, one horse, one one-year-old, and one two-year-old colt, four oxen, eight cows, five two-year-old and four four-year-old calves twenty sheep and seven swine.*²

In February, 1672, Thomas Stevenson married Elizabeth, only daughter of Capt. William Lawrence, by his first wife, whose name is unknown.

Capt. William Lawrence "was born about 1623, in England, probably at St. Albans, in Hertfordshire. He came to America in 1635, when twelve years of age, in the ship "Planter," and afterwards settled in Long Island. He, with his brother, John Lawrence, and sixteen others, were the patentees of Fushing, L. I. where he spent the remainder of his life and became the largest landed proprietor. His residence was at Lawrence or Tew's Neck. He was a prominent and leading citizen and was a magistrate for many

years. He is frequently styled "Captain," and probably acquired the title in military service. His correspondence with Governor Stuyvesant, in 1662-63, is on file among the archives at Albany, and is said to embrace some ably written papers.

He was twice married. The name of his first wife has not been discovered. He married, second, Elizabeth Smith, daughter of Richard Smith. The marriage license is dated March 4, 1664, as appears from the following entry in the Book of General Entry, No. 1, at page 98, on file in the office of the Secretary of State, at Albany, New York:

Whereas I have received information and satisfaction that there is an intent of marriage between William Lawrence of fushing and Elizabeth the daughter of Richard Smith of Mishaquak'd upon Long Island, upon the request I give them license so to do, and do hereby require you to proclaim the said William Lawrence and Elizabeth Smith man and wife and so record them and to proceed therein according to your formall custom on the like occasions.

Given under my hand at Hempstead this 4th day of March 1664. RICHD. NICHOLLS.

He died intestate about 1680, aged 57 years. Letters of administration were granted March 25, 1680, to Elizabeth, his widow, and William, his eldest son. "The inventory of his personal property is on file in the Surrogate's office, New York. His sword, plate and other personality were valued at £4430 sterling. On March 10, 1681, Elizabeth Lawrence, widow of William, was made guardian of her seven children—Mary, Thomas, Joseph, Richard, Samuel, Sarah and James.*³

* Documentary History of New York, Vol. 2 page 298.

² Addenda by Isaac S. Waters, Brooklyn, N. J.

New York Surrogate's office, Vol. 1 of Wills p. 25.

July 7, 1668, Mr. Robert Coe, and Mr. Daniel Denton, of Jamaica having been heretofore overseers and guardians of the estate and children of Thomas Stevenson, deceased, late of Newtown; they are admitted and confirmed as administrators &c., to the estate of Thomas Stevenson by Richard Nicholls.

July 9, 1668, Robert Coe resigns as administrator &c., to the estate of Thomas Stevenson, and will not hold himself liable to said estate, or his heirs, at London or in any part of England.

August 15, 1668, Anthony Waters is appointed administrator of estate of Thomas Stevenson.

* "Our Family Ancestors," by Th. Maxwell Potts, page 307.

After the death of William Lawrence his widow, Elizabeth, married Sir Philip Carteret, and Elizabethtown, N. J., was named after her. This marriage made Thomas Stevenson, second, a stepson to the Governor of East Jersey.

Thomas Stevenson held in succession the various offices that are within the province of a small town. He was overseer of Newtown, an office equivalent to mayor, in the years 1676 and 1678. In the latter year he also acted as constable, a very important post in colonial days. On March 3, 1684, Thomas Stevenson, his brother Edward and others, were appointed commissioners to look out for a place of settlement next to the Dutch. This indicates that these localities were already cramped for room for their increasing families, and it gives the key to the emigration that began at this time to the newly-opened lands of New Jersey, especially the western part of it. On October 20, 1685, Thomas Stevenson was commissioned a Justice of the Peace for Queens county; and in the succeeding year he was one of the grantees to whom the new charter for Newtown was given. Boundary disputes having arisen between this place and its neighbors, a commission was appointed May 16, 1706, to settle them, and Thomas Stevenson was a member of it. His last public trust was in 1713, when he was one of a committee to defend Newtown in its land suits.

In religion Thomas Stevenson was evidently at first attached to the Congregational Church, for his father, Thomas, senior, had been one of the sureties to the carpenter who erected the building for that denomination in Newtown in 1655. On July 9, 1680, Thomas Lawrence, administrator of Joseph Winslow, filed a petition of complaint against Thomas Stevenson, for which the latter gave his bond to the former on September 13, 1683, and which was settled the succeeding month. This suit at law clearly indicates that he had not joined the "Society of Friends," as such suits are contrary to the tenets of that sect. Between this date and 1687, it is believed, that his first wife died; that he married again and joined the Quakers, for a few years after this he became an active member of that religious organization. The "American Historical Record of Friends" * tells us that on 9th month, 28th day, 1696, a lot 40x80 was purchased on Green street, New York, for £25, on which to erect a "Meeting House." Samuel Haight was authorized to receive subscriptions, and "the contrivance and dimensions and agreeing with the workmen be left to Thomas

Stevenson, John Feaks, * John Way, George Langley and John Rodman." From the same authority we learn that Samuel Jenings, who had been the first Governor of West Jersey, visiting "Friends" on Long Island in 1699, stopped at the house of Thomas Stevenson at Newtown. Again, on 5th month, 2d day, 1702, "Thomas Stevenson, father and son," were distrained for a horse to pay for the building of a church (English); but on an appeal to the governor they were restored. This persecution was an additional motive for the sons to remove to New Jersey. A Friends' Meeting was held at Thomas Stevenson's house on 11th month, 1st day, 1706, in regular course, there being no public place of worship for Quakers in Newtown.

About this period Thomas Stevenson began to buy land in New Jersey. He was no doubt persuaded to do so by Samuel Jenings and other Quaker missionaries who were in the habit of preaching their doctrines on Long Island. His purchases, made at different times, were in one locality, on what is known as the boundary line between East and West Jersey—part in Monmouth County, but most of it in Burlington County. These land purchases are all recorded in the office of the Secretary of State, Trenton, N. J.

	Acres
February 23, 1699, Thomas Stevenson, Sr., of Long Island, buys of John Hutchinson, on Doctor's Creek, - - -	600
March 27, 1699, Thomas Stevenson, Sr., buys of Wm. Watson, on Doctor's Creek, - -	410
May 10, 1699, Thomas Stevenson, Sr., buys of John Hutchinson, on Doctor's Creek, -	100
May 12, 1699, Thomas Stevenson, Sr., buys of John Watson, on Assenpecht Creek, -	250
March 27, 1700, Thomas Stevenson, Sr., buys of Henry Scott, corner to John Watson, -	1000
November 14, 1701, Thomas Stevenson, Sr., buys of Benjamin Field, bounded by Scott's land, - - - - -	469
	2829

* Addenda by John Cox, Jr. of New York.
Minutes of Flushing Friend's Meeting. "At a quarterly meeting 28d. mo. 1696. Thomas (Stevens) and Jno. Rodman acquainted this meeting they have together with Will Bickley and Edward (Stevens) purchased of David Loid for ye use of friends for ye sum of Twenty-five pounds a certaine peece of land in New Yorke bounded upon Green Street containing 40 feet in front and 80 feet in Length of which this meeting excepts." The deed for this land, still in possession of the Society of Friends, is dated August 5, 1696; from "David Lloyd of Philadelphia Gentlemen, and Isaac Norris, executors of Thomas Lloyd of Philadelphia, to William Bickley of New York, merchant, John Rodman of Flushing, physician, Thomas Stevens and Edward Stevens of Newtown, Yeomen." On 28 day, 3 mo., 1698, William Bickley, John Rodman, Thomas Stevenson and Edward Stevenson conveyed this to four other Friends. Thomas "Stephens" was one of twelve arbitrators appointed by the meeting in 1701 to settle the difference between Daniel Kirkpatrick and Thomas Hedger. Thomas Stevenson's name, variously spelled, appears frequently on committees.

These tracts, as will appear hereafter, were given to his younger sons.

Thomas Stevenson married a second wife, named Ann. It is not positively known who she was, but a will of Robert Field,* of Flushing, L. I., indicates that she was one of that family. He died in 1734, and makes Daniel Stevenson, son of Thomas and Ann, his executor, and styles him his *cozen*. Very frequently, in colonial days, nephews were called cousins. As Robert Field was an old man and Daniel Stevenson comparatively a young one, the first relationship would be a natural one.

Thomas Stevenson died at Newtown, L. I., 2d month, 6th day, 1725. His children were :

By his first wife, Elizabeth Lawrence :

Thomas.

William.

John.

Elizabeth, who died unmarried, 9th month, 27th day, 1703.

By his second wife, Ann :

Nathaniel.

Daniel.

Stephen.

Susannah.

Ann.

Four of these sons removed to New Jersey, but neither of the daughters left their native place.

EDWARD STEVENSON.

Edward Stevenson² (Thomas¹), son of Thomas the emigrant, was assessed in the taxables of Newtown in 1675 with thirty acres of land. When the next census was taken, in 1683, he had enlarged his lot to forty acres, and had one horse, three oxen, six cows, one three-year-old and one two-year-old and one one-year old calves, twenty sheep and one swine. In the years 1683 and 1684 he served as overseer of Newtown. As has been previously stated, he and his brother Thomas, in 1684, were sent to look out for a place of settlement next to the Dutch ; and in the same year he was one of the grantees for a charter to his native town. He and Jonathan Hazard were despatched in 1685 to the Dutch town of Flatbush, to demand "why they disturb our inhabitants in matters of land claims." * He served as town clerk of Newtown from 1691 to 1695.

On June 27, 1691, Newtown voted "that Thomas and Edward Stevenson shall have the stream or brook called Ludovok creek as their own right, to have and to hold to them and theirs for-

* Robert Field was the son of Robert Field, Sr., one of the patentees of Newtown. He was born about 1658. His will is dated October 10, 1734. His brother, Benjamin Field, located part of the Amwell tract, near Lambertville, Hunterdon county, where he died in 1764.

* Riker's Annals of Newtown.

ever, with what convenience of land can be spared without infringing on the highway, for the building of a Fulling Mill." This was said to have been the first mill of the kind on Long Island, and was operated by the two families for twenty years. On October 11, 1711, Thomas Stevenson and John Stevenson, son of Edward, who was deceased, sold it to Jesse Kip.

Edward Stevenson left a widow named Charity. Her maiden name is not known, but a tradition has been handed down through several branches that her name was Jennings or Jenings. There was a family of this name in Southampton, L. I., and in Westchester county, New York.

Edward Stevenson's death is recorded in the Flushing, L. I., "Friends" records as taking place in the 7th month, 12th day, 1700. This proves him to have been a member of this sect. His widow, Charity, continued in the faith, and on 5th month, 1st day, 1702, Thomas Story, a noted Quaker preacher, held "a large meeting near Newtown, where it is kept once a year, and returned in the evening to Widow Charity Stevenson's at Newtown." * Again, in 1724, Thomas Chalkley, another distinguished minister of that sect, "held a meeting at the house of Widow Charity Stevenson," in the same town.

Edward Stevenson made no purchase of land in New Jersey, but the year after his death, on November 14, 1701, his widow, Charity, bought 1000 acres of Benjamin Field, being part of his Amwell tract, in Hunterdon county, N. J. This she divided between her two younger sons.

Edward and Charity Stevenson's children were :

John.

Elnathan.

William.

Charity.

Susannah.

SAMUEL JENINGS.

Samuel Jenings was the first Governor (deputy) of West Jersey. As his family is intimately connected with the Stevensons, a short sketch of him will be appropriate.

He came from that part of the town of Coleshill, England, that lies in Buckinghamshire ; the other part of the town is in Hertfordshire, the adjoining county. Although considerable search has been made, nothing is known of his parentage. The name, variously spelled, was at that day common throughout England. There were several families in Buckinghamshire. A number joined

* American Historical Record of Friends, vol. 2, page 271.

the Quakers. Several families of Jenings or Jennings emigrated to this country.*

Samuel Jenings "was a man of education, standing, influence and prominence, and was a member of the Society of Friends." "In 1677 he was a minister in the London Monthly Meeting. His coming to America was occasioned by Edward Byllinge claiming the right to govern New Jersey, after having sold a large portion to others. The Friends, who were the actual owners, not caring at the time to cause a contest, submitted quietly, and Samuel Jenings came out as his deputy from his home ("Coleshill," in Buckinghamshire), 3d mo., 1680, arriving at Burlington, New Jersey, in October of that year. He continued to act in that capacity for three years, when in 1683 he was elected governor for one year. At the expiration of his term he was sent with Thomas Budd to England, to arrange with the Proprietors to have the office of governor made elective. Not succeeding he returned home, and in 1685 was elected a member of the West Jersey Assembly. In 1687 the "Council of Proprietors" of West Jersey was organized, with eleven members, Samuel Jenings' name heading the list. This association is still in existence.

In 1689 he removed to Philadelphia, and the next year (1690) was appointed Receiver-General of Pennsylvania. A schism having arisen among the Friends, Samuel Jenings and Thomas Duckett were appointed by the Yearly Meeting in 1694 to visit London and lay the matter before the Monthly Meeting in that city. This mission being successful, Samuel Jenings returned to America and took up his residence once more in Burlington (1697-8).

The Provinces of East and West Jersey were united into one—New Jersey—in 1702, and Lord Cornbury was appointed Governor. He selected a Council of thirteen, one of whom was Samuel Jenings. In 1707 he was elected a member of the New Jersey Assembly and was chosen its Speaker.

* John Jennings was a resident of Hartford, Connecticut, in 1639; in 1657 he was in Southampton, L. I. Joseph Jennings was in Westchester, New York, in 1640. Henry Jennings, afterward Jennings, arrived at Burlington, N. J., 6 mo. 16 d., 1677, in the ship "Kent," Gregory Marlow, master, and settled at Salem.

Here he distinguished himself by his firm and successful resistance to the arbitrary measures of Cornbury. The next year he was unable to attend the Assembly on account of illness, which terminated fatally.

"His country residence was at Green Hill, a short distance from Burlington." *

According to the Friends record preserved in the City of London, Sarah Jenings, of Aylesbury, Bucks, died 2mo. 15d., 1674.

Samuel Jenings, of Aylesbury, Bucks, married Ann, daughter of Richard Ollive, 11mo. 7, 1672.

Elizabeth Jenings, of Aylesbury, Bucks, married Joseph Hackney, 12mo. 17, 1675.

† William Jenings, son of Samuel and Ann Jenings, of Aylesbury, Bucks, was born 9m. 8, 1675.

Sarah Jenings, daughter of Samuel and Ann Jenings, of Aylesbury, Bucks, was born 2mo. 10, 1679.

From Burlington, N. J., Friends Records.

† Joyce Jenings, daughter of Samuel and Ann Jenings, born 10m. 1d., 1681.

Ann Jenings, daughter of Samuel and Ann Jenings, born 6m. 25, 1683.

† Elizabeth Jenings, daughter of Samuel and Ann Jenings, born 8m. 12, 1686.

Mercy Jenings, daughter of Samuel and Ann Jenings, born 6m. 27, 1687.

* Ann Jenings married William Stevenson, 11m. 16, 1699.

* Sarah Jenings married Edward Penington, 11m. 16, 1699.

Sarah Penington, widow of Edward, passed meeting to marry Thomas Stevenson, 2mo. 10, 1704.

Mercy Jenings passed meeting to marry John Stevenson, 3m. 6, 1706.

* From "Our Family Ancestors," by H. Maxwell Potts, page 311.

† William, Elizabeth and Joyce Jenings died young.

* The two sisters, Sarah and Ann Jenings, were married the same day. This is cut out of the record. William Penn was present, and his signature was on William Stevenson's marriage certificate. Edward Penington was a half brother of William Penn's first wife, and was Surveyor-General of Pennsylvania. He left one child, Isaac Penington.

(To be continued.)

The Kingwood Records.

BY

PROF. J. W. MOORE,

Lafayette College, Easton, Pa.

12 9 1754. Jeremiah Williams reports that he has been reimbursed for the money he advanced to pay the workman—£25, 5s, 5p.

13 5 1756. It is concluded that those Friends belonging to Hardwick Meeting shall hold a Preparative Meeting there every fourth day of the week next but one before every Monthly Meeting and they shall make report of their proceedings therein to the Monthly Meeting here successively if required by this monthly meeting.

Idem. It will be most convenient for us because we live remote from each other that the Select Meeting shall be held at our Meetinghouse in Kingwood the sixth day of the week next succeeding the monthly meeting before every Quarterly meeting.

10 6 1756. It is concluded by this Meeting that Friends belonging to Kingwood Meeting shall hold a Preparative meeting there the Fifth day of the week next before every Monthly Meeting and they shall make report of their proceedings therein successively to the M. M. if required.

10 3 1757. An extract from the Minutes of the last Q. M. held at Burlington concerning such as make profession with us that pay fines to screen themselves from distress for their neglect or refusal to act in military services was read and the clerk is desired to enter the same at large in the Monthly Meetings books of Minutes which is as followeth vizst. At a Q. M. held at Burlington the 28th of the 2d month 1757 as to that part of the report from the Bethlehem requesting the advice of this meeting touching those that pay fines to screen themselves from distress when it is likely to come among them through their neglecting military service after weighty consideration it is the judgment of this meeting that such ought to be tenderly but earnestly laboured with to convince their judgments of the manifest breach of our ancient Christian testimony such a conduct must always make as well as the inconsistency of it with our profession and after a suitable labour and Christian forbearance it appears there is no hope of such being reclaimed judgment is to be placed upon them in the manner prescribed by the discipline."

12 5 1757. The clerk is desired to enter the extract of the Q. M's minute concerning settling a youths meeting at Kingwood which is as followeth vizt.

At a Q. M. held at Burlington on the 28th. day of the 2d. month 1757 the meeting took into consideration that part of the report from Kingwood respecting the appointment of a youths meeting do order that a youths meeting be held there the 5th day immediately following the Q. M. in the 5th. month every year. The proposal concerning a youths meeting at Hardwick is left for further consideration.

10 11 1757. Hardwick desires a youths meeting on the 3d. day of the same week as our M. M. is held in the 9th. month every year.

10 5 1759. We have considered the request of Hardwick Friends for holding our M. M. there sometimes and for their ease and to bear part of the burden with them do condescend that it may be held there at present alternately vizt. every other month and to continue so till Friends of this Meeting may see cause to order it otherwise and begin there the first time at the same time as as our next M. M. falls in course.

13 10 1763. Friends have concluded to build their Meetinghouse at Hardwick 40 feet long and 25 feet wide in the clear with one chimney and a coal hearth.

10 2 1763. Agreeable to the direction of last Q. M. we have appointed Peter Schmuck and Jacob Lundy to attend the committee who are to consider the rebuilding of Hardwick Meetinghouse in order to inform of our agreement concerning the plan of the said house which is as followeth vizt. 40 feet long and 25 feet wide in the clear and one story high. We have raised by subscription at Hardwick and Kingwood the sum of 80 pounds.

10 11 1763. At the request of friends at Paulinskiln a meeting is allowed to be held there on the first day of the week once a month from this time until the third month next on each third first day in each month at the house of Avee Schooley.

12 10 1769 at the request of Friends at Paul-

inskiln and Drowned Lands liberty is granted them to hold first day meeting two first days at Paulinskiln and the third day at the Drowned Lands so long as they are held respectable.

12 10 1775. The Meeting at Paulinskiln directed to be held at the house of Benjamin Schooley.

12 1 1764. Jacob Birdsall requests a meeting to be held at his house Quarterly to begin the last first day in the first month.

Allowed and to continue until Friends shall be easy and satisfied therewith.

12 12 1771. The Meeting is informed by Kingwood Preparative Meeting that Amwell Friends request a meeting to be held at Joseph Moore's from this time until the fourth first day in the third month next, except the day the meeting is at Jacob Birdsall's.

8 7 1773. Joseph Moore requests an afternoon meeting at this house which the Meeting grants to begin the first day in next month and to continue three months at 4 o'clock.

10 3 1774. Meeting continued once a month to begin the first first day in the fourth month next and to continue to the 11th. month inclusive.

9 11 1775. The meeting at Joseph Moore's directed to be continued during the winter as usual.

12 11 1777. The meeting at Joseph Moore's directed to be continued during the winter as usual.

12 11 1778. The meeting at Joseph Moore's directed to be continued during the winter as usual.

Just before the Revolutionary War.

8 9 1774. An epistle of advice was produced from the meeting for sufferings as follows :

A considerable time was spent in this meeting in a weighty consideration of the fluctuating state of peoples minds under the situation of public affairs. It appeared to be the sense of this meeting that it would be safest and most consistent for us as a religious society to keep as much as possible from mixing with the people in their human policies and contrivances and to forbear meeting in their public consultations as snares and dangers may arise from meetings of that kind however well disposed particulars may be to mitigate and soften the violent dispositions to prevalent it being a season in which it is abundantly needful to seek best wisdom to guide and preserve in safety and consistency of conduct with our religious profession.

9 2 1775. Agreeable to the advice contained in the Extract of our Yearly Meeting the following

Friends are appointed to visit those who hold slaves; neglect the attendance of meeting for divine worship, those who are subject to Drowsiness and those who violate our testimony against oaths.

11 12 1777. The Extracts coming to hand were read containing advice in regard to the religious education of the youth and dealing justly and to avoid distilling spirits out of grain, tavern keeping etc.

8 4 1779. Committee appointed to have oversight of schools.

10 5 1781. Lottery, horse racing, drinking to excess condemned.

9 8 1781. Some accounts of sufferings from Kingwood produced amounting to £385 2s.

22 8 1781. Committee on sufferings account at Hardwick £486 | 9 | 4.

MARRIAGES.

The following records of marriages are obtained from two sources. The first group is gathered from the Minutes. Where there are two names given the date is that of the first declaration of intention to marry. The marriage occurred after the second declaration. Where only one name is given the date is approximate. In such cases the name of the husband or wife is not given in the Minutes. The second group is taken from a book which bears the following title: A BOOK FOR REGISTERING THE NAMES TIMES OF THE BIRTHS OF THE CHILDREN OF SUCH WHO ARE MEMBERS OF THE RELIGIOUS SOCIETY OF THE PEOPLE CALLED QUAKERS (AND OF SOME BURIALS OF SOME BELONGING TO KINGWOOD MEETING) BELONGING TO THEIR MONTHLY MEETING IN KINGWOOD IN HUNTERDON COUNTY IN THE WESTERN DIVISION OF THE PROVINCE OF NEW JERSEY.

The Kingwood Meeting has passed away but the book has been religiously preserved by its successor, the Quakertown Monthly Meeting. The records are interesting to thousands of persons scattered over the United States in whose veins some of this ancient blood is coursing. Names are found here which have taken a permanent place in the Nation's history; others once prominent have disappeared from this part of the country, are entirely unknown where originally they were a power, but have reappeared in other parts of the country; others again sound strangely and are generally unknown. These records and the minutes represent the everyday life of a sturdy race; there is a vein of sadness running through them and a puritanic idea of life which opens up

to us the mental frame of those of our ancestors who came to this country to escape religious persecution.

The cover of the book is an old deed, sewed on with coarse thread and long stitches, the parchment having been cut and patched to get the proper size. A great deal of the writing has been obliterated by age and handling but some things can be made out. The deed which was executed in "the Fifth Year of the reign of Queen ANN" is evidently the story of the sale of a piece of land situated "between Ridley Creek and Crum Creek in the County of Chester and in the Province of Pennsylvania." John Wood is the grantor and John Ffaweet the grantee; John Dawson's name appears and the dates 1708 and 1710. The writing is so faded that it is impossible to get a connected description of the property. John Simcock was Deputy Recorder. Those familiar with the History of the Society of Friends and of Chester County will recognize all these names as belonging to prominent people. The connection between the deed, Chester County, Pennsylvania, and the Kingwood Meeting in New Jersey becomes evident when the records of marriages, births and deaths of the latter are examined.

From the Minutes. Date of first declaration.

10	7	1744	Benj. Williams, Mercy Stevenson	12	2	1756	David Marsh, Mary King, Jr
12	9	"	Elija Collard, Rachel Gardenar	"	"	"	John Rockhill
8	2	1745	John Myers, Mary Able	14	10	"	Wm. Kester, Elizabeth Kester, first cousins
14	9	"	Tomson Price, Anne Myers	9	6	1757	Joseph Webster
11	7	1746	Jacob Large, Mary Buntun	13	10	"	Thos. Whitson's (Senr.) daughter
8	8	1747	Daniel Doughty cert. to Chesterfield, M.M. to m. Edith Newbold	10	7	1758	Daniel Robins
11	12	"	Wm. Emley, cert. to Chesterf. to marry	14	9	"	Joseph Lundy, Sarah Willson
13	8	1748	Jacob Lundy, Mary Wilson	"	"	"	Samuel Kesster cert. to m.
9	12	"	Gabriel Willson, Elizabeth Lundy	9	11	"	Ebenezer Willson, Jehoaden Schooley
10	3	1750	Thos. Lundy, Joanna Doan	"	"	"	Wm. Paxson
11	8	"	John Willson, Margaret Lundy	"	"	"	Jonathan Willets
12	7	1751	Samuel Lundy, Anne Schooley	8	2	1759	John Stevens cert. to m. in Chesterfield M. M.
10	8	"	Titus Doan, Deborah Willson, Jr	8	3	"	Saml. Lundy Jr. Sarah Webster
13	8	1752	Henry Coate.	"	"	"	Deborah Praul
8	2	1753	Thomas Coate, Elizabeth King	9	8	"	Thomas Wells, Rebecca Olph
8	3	"	Benj. Hill, Martha Williams	12	6	1760	Prudence Hays
9	8	"	Solomon Willets, Jr	7	12	"	John Stevenson, Mercy King
"	"	"	Benjamin Heaton	9	7	1761	Thomas Stevenson
"	"	"	Joseph Willets	10	6	1762	Experience Collard formerly Havens
11	4	1754	Aaron Watson, Sarah Emley	12	8	"	Jos. Willets Jr.
12	12	"	Elisha Emley	14	10	"	Samuel Large Sen. Elizabeth Myers
"	"	"	Henry Coate, Jr	"	"	"	Harnanus Kesster, Rachel Webster
10	4	1755	Benj. Schooley, Martha Lundy	13	3	1763	Francis Tomlison
10	7	"	Samuel Webster, Susannah Kester	11	8	"	Jacob Paxson Mary Webster
11	9	"	Josiah Dyer, Jr., Rachel Schooley	8	9	"	Elijah Collins Rachel Webster
"	10	"	John Brock, Jane Simcock	9	5	1765	Andrew More of Sadsbury, Ruth Birdsall
11	12	"	Samuel Smith, Greenwich. m. kin.	8	8	"	James Schooley
				10	10	"	Samuel Lundy, Sarah Willets
				10	"	"	John Kester Deborah Webster
				8	5	1766	Richard Holeomb, Ann Emley
				11	9	"	John Kesster Jr. Hannah Webster
				9	10	"	Robert Emley cert. to marry Mary Newbold of Chesterfield M.M.
				12	3	1767	Jonathan Willson Abigail Schmuke
				9	7	"	Wm. Collard son of Elijah
				10	9	"	Amos Lundy
				14	4	1768	Andrew Robins
				"	"	"	Samuel Simcock
				12	5	"	Joseph Willson, Elizabeth Schmuke
				"	"	"	John Willets, Mary Willson
				14	7	"	Henry Willets, Charity Willson
				8	9	"	Jos. Carpenter, Sarah Lundy
				18	11	"	Jos. Webster, Rebecca Kester
				12	1	1769	Josiah Willson m. his first cousin
				11	5	"	Thomas Parker, Susannah Lundy
				8	3	1770	Abraham Webster, Ann Lundy Jr
				14	6	"	John Kester, Sarah Lundy

13	9	1770	Samuel Schooley, Elizabeth Willson	"	"	"	John Hole
14	2	1771	Nathan King, Sarah Moore	14	6	"	Mary Giles
"	"	"	George King	12	7	"	Arthur Stephenson
14	11	"	John Simcock, Mary Kelly	13	9	"	Jessie Dennis, Anne Schooley
13	8	1772	Jacob Smith Phebe Collins	11	10	"	David Willson, Mary Ware
8	10	"	Paul Kester Anne Webster	13	12	"	Deborah Dennis
"	"	"	Henry Weddifiold	10	1	1782	James Wilson of Kingwood
14	1	1773	Mary Burwell	14	2	"	Richard Schooley of Hardwick
8	4	"	John Simcock Jr.	11	4	"	Benj. Kester cert. to m. Rachel Hambleton of Buckingham M.M.
13	5	"	Richard Lundy. Mary Stockton Jr	9	5	"	Israel Bunting of Buckingham, Elisabeth Lundy
10	6	"	Joseph Havens	"	"	"	Acsah Irvine formerly Rockhill
9	12	"	Gabriel Willson. Keziah Decker	"	"	"	Thomas Twining
11	8	1774	Darling Havens	13	2	1783	John Moore cert. to m. Hannah Copeland of Rahway and Plainfield M.M.
"	"	"	Isaac Havens	"	"	"	
8	9	"	Hermanus Kester Jr.	"	"	"	
13	10	"	John Willson. Elizabeth Schooley	10	4	"	Jos. Marsh
10	11	"	John Williams. Hannal Pursley	14	8	"	Prudence Dennis
"	"	"	Lydia Burse	"	"	"	Jacob Lundy Jr. cert. to m. Sarah Hampton of Rahway and Plainfield M.M.
9	7	1775	Peter Potter	"	"	"	
13	4	"	Rachel Huston	"	"	"	
13	7	"	Mary Cherry	"	"	"	
12	10	"	Christian Schmuke, Mary Lundy Jr.	11	9	"	Jonathan Lundy, Rebecca Heaton
"	"	"	Robert Willson. Mary Heaton	"	"	"	Ann Hambleton
11	4	1776	Ruben Lundy cert. to m. Esther Bunting of Falls M. M.	12	8	1784	Henry Parker, Martha Bishop
9	5	"	Isaac Lundy, Ann Large	9	10	"	Mary Hoage
13	6	"	Ephraim Lundy. Elisabeth Patterson	9	12	"	Mary Minegar formerly Philips
10	10	"	Mahlon Collins	10	3	1785	Ephraim Parker, Sarah Patterson
14	11	"	Moses Willson, Aune Schmuke	12	5	"	Robert Large m. his first cousin
13	3	1777	John Myers	14	7	"	Jon. Collins
9	10	"	Mahlon Taylor cert. to m. Mary Hornor of Chesterfield M. M.	"	"	"	Wm. Williams
11	12	"	Experience Collard	9	3	1786	Jos. Schooley
"	"	"	John Lundy	14	9	"	John Patterson, Ann Lundy
12	3	1778	Samuel Stephenson	12	10	"	John Parker
9	7	"	Amos Greeg cert. to m. Elisabeth Hartshorn of Falls M.M.	"	"	"	Amos Parker
13	8	"	Joseph Curtis	11	9	"	Samuel Webster Rachel Willson
10	9	"	Lucy Simonton	11	1	1787	Elisabeth Hambleton formerly Kester
12	2	1779	Thos. Lundy Jr. Elisabeth Stockton	8	3	"	Mary Dennis formerly Dyer
11	3	"	Jeremiah Williams cert to m. Mary Blackledge of Richland M.M.	12	4	"	Jos. Atkinson cert. to m. in Phila M.M.
8	4	"	Randle Collins. Mary Parker	"	"	"	Jessie Dennis, Martha M'Coy
12	8	"	Enos Lundy	"	"	"	Amos Ware
11	11	"	John Watson	13	9	"	Daniel Lundy, Elisabeth Laing
10	2	1780	George Lundy. Esther Willson	"	"	"	Benj. Williams Jr.
"	"	"	James Wilson	8	11	"	Mordecai Willson
"	"	"	Whitson Birdsall cert. to m. Rachel Bradford of Buckingham M.M.	"	"	"	Richard Lundy
11	5	"	Samuel Large Jr.	"	"	"	Jos. Dennis
9	11	"	Daniel Willson. Ann Dennis (2nd time)	10	4	1788	Gabriel Lundy cert. to m. Grace Brotherton of Rahway and Plainfield M.M.
10	11	1781	Samuel Moore	11	9	"	Abigail Stevenson
				13	11	"	Wm Coate
				"	"	"	Mary Price formerly Coate
				9	4	1789	Samuel Willson Jr.
				11	6	"	Mahlon Willson

(To be continued.)

THE JERSEYMAN.

VOL. 4, No. 3.

FLEMINGTON, N. J.

AUGUST, 1898.

Thomas Stevenson.

OF LONDON, ENGLAND,

And His Descendants in New Jersey.

By DR. JOHN R. STEVENSON,

Haddonfield, N. J.

(Continued.)

THIRD GENERATION.

THOMAS STEVENSON, JUNIOR,³ (Thomas,² Thomas¹). There is no record of his birth but it was probably about 1674. Passing into Bucks County, Pennsylvania we find a deed recorded, which is dated January 20, 1701, and which informs us that Thomas Revell sold to "Thomas Stevenson, Junior, of Long Island" for £500, 1000 acres on the south side of the Neshaminy creek. This was in Bensalem township, a short distance from the present line of the City of Philadelphia, and near to the Delaware river. The succeeding year (March 16,) he added to his possession 2500 acres on the south west bank of the same stream.

That he had not moved on to this land is shown by the records of the * Flushing Friend's Meeting which in 1702, states that Thomas Stevenson, Senior, and Thomas Stevenson, Junior, had each a horse returned to them as the result of a petition to Gov. Lord Cornbury, after they had been detained for the building of a church. "At a monthly Meeting held at ye meeting house in Flushing the 2d, 6mo. 99, Thomas Stevenson, Junior, desires a certificate from this meeting to friends of West New Jersey concerning his orderly walking amongst us which this meeting has granted". From this it would appear that he at first intended to locate in New Jersey, but having bought land in Pennsylvania he had changed his mind, for at the Flushing Monthly Meeting held 2d, 2mo. 1702, Thomas Stevenson, Senior, of New-

town, requests a certificate of clearance for his son Thomas.

On the 10 day, 2mo. 1704, Thomas Stevenson made his second application to the Burlington, N. J. Friend's Meeting for its approval to marry Sarah Penington, widow of * Edward, and, the eldest daughter of Gov. Samuel Jenings of West Jersey. The date of the marriage is not on record, but according to the rules governing that religious society it usually took place within two weeks of what is styled the "Passing of the meeting" the second time.

Thomas Stevenson was elected a member of the Pennsylvania Assembly in 1710, and served continuously until his death in 1719. He was likewise one of eight justices of the peace for Bucks county. In the year 1712 he was elected a member of the Council of Proprietors of West Jersey. He was one of the great land owners of the time; buying large tracts in Pennsylvania, New Jersey and Maryland. These he disposed of in smaller

* Edward Penington was the son of Isaac Penington, Alderman of London. The latter was at one time Lieutenant of the Tower, and subsequently Lord Mayor of London. He was one of the judges who condemned Charles I to death. He married in 1654, Mary Proude Springett, daughter of Sir John Proude, and widow of Sir William Springett. Gulielma Maria Springett, Lady Springett's daughter by her first husband, was a half sister of Edward Penington and the first wife of William Penn. Isaac Penington after his marriage moved to his paternal inheritance the Grange, Chalfont, St Peters, Bucks, which was close to the homes of William Penn, Samuel Jenings and others who emigrated to America. After the restoration of Charles II, his estate was confiscated in 1660, but he was allowed to remain in possession until 1666. He and his wife both joined the Friends. Their son Edward Penington emigrated to Pennsylvania, where he was made Surveyor General. He married Sarah Jenings November 16, 1699, in Friend's Meeting, in Burlington. William Penn was present at the wedding. He left one son Isaac Penington.

* From a copy of Flushing Friend's records by John Cox Jr of New York.

lots to actual settlers. From a diary kept by *Samuel Reading of Hunterdon county, N. J., we get an excellent idea how Thomas Stevenson, and other large purchasers acquired their lands. A party of surveyors, and proprietors as they were called, went up on the head waters of the Raritan river to select land. Previous to this journey Thomas Stevenson of Buck's county and Joseph Kirkbride of the same place had bought †February 24, 1712, of John Moore and James Logan of Philadelphia, "one equal and undivided moiety or one half $\frac{1}{2}$ part of one nintieth part of ninety nine equal parts, or one half a propriety of all that tract of land in the Western Division of New Jersey in the upper purchase above the branch of the Raritan, between the Delaware and Raritan rivers". Moore and Logan had purchased it of John Evans of St. Martin's Field, Middlesex, England. Purchasers of these *Rights*, as they were styled, had the privilege of locating them upon land not taken up. The locating was done by having the tract surveyed and entered on the records of the Surveyor General's office in Burlington. This constituted the title.

Samuel Reading writes in his journal, under date of April 30, 1715, "Thomas Stevenson having gone toward Pequannock, and Mahlon Stacy being newly come * * * their lots not being fixed we surveyed none this day. Cox. Bull, Haywood and I went for Ryerson's; we met with Stevenson and George Ryerson at H. Davis, upon Rockaway river, where Stevenson seemed to fix upon a lot, but by reason of his unreasonableness we did not proceed." "May 4, I surveyed * * * we met Thomas Stevenson who pitched upon a lot. I went along with him to Paulus Vanderbecks upon Pequannock river, where we lodged all night". "May 5, They went to run Stevensou's lot, but he seems to have been very hard to suit and would not take it". "May 31, Surveyed along the Musconetcong river". "June 1, We traversed the river still higher with intention to lay out a lot for Mahlon Stacy and completed the same, when after our arrival at our horses, Thomas Stevenson and Samuel Green (a surveyor) came up the river in quest of us, and told us that our labor there bestowed upon the river was all in vain for they had surveyed that land before us. In the end it proved they had laid out a lot which was prior to ours and interfered with Mahlon's. We dis-

* Samuel Reading's diary in the New Jersey Historical Society.

† Liber A. A. page 699.

‡ When the Quintipartite deed was made July 1, 1676, dividing the Province into East and West Jersey, the latter was divided into 100 equal parts; one part was given to John Fenwick of Salem, the other 99 parts were offered for sale.

coursed for an accommodation, but Stevenson would not condescend, so after a multiplicity of words pro and con we went together down the river, where they had left their provisions with another hand and an Indian called Pishot—"when we came the Indian was gone".

The result of this land hunting trip, thus so graphically described by Reading, is to be found in the books in the Surveyors General's office, viz; "May 4, 1713.* Surveyed to Thomas Stevenson in the last Indian purchase above the Falls: Beginning at a white oak corner near Minnesink Path, between the branches of the Raritan, and a branch of the Delaware river called Musconetcong near a little run" &c. The tract was surveyed for * 2500 acres besides allowance for highways. "May 7, 1715, $\frac{1}{2}$ Surveyed to Thomas Stevenson in the Western Division of New Jersey, situate near the head of a branch of Pessiaek river called Whippany. Beginning at a corner post, then N. E., 19°, 11 chains to a white oak marked S.; then S. E., 19°, 82 chains to a post; then S. W. by the bounds of Thomas Lambert's land" &c. It contained 1200 acres, and 50 acres allowed for highways.

Thomas Stevenson's (Junior) will is dated November 8, 1717. It was probated October 9, 1719. His executors were his wife Sarah and Joseph Kirkbride. The witnesses were Anna Warriot, John Axford and Benjamin Field. In this instrument he directs that all his lauds shall be sold. To his widow he bequeaths a dower of one third; to his son Samuel £150; to son Edward £100; to his daughters Sarah and Ann, "as much as will make up their legacies which were given them by their grandfather Jenings, £30". All these legacies were to be paid so soon as they came of age or were married. The remainder of his estate was to be equally divided among his six children; but if they all die, then it was to descend to the children of his brothers William and John.

THOMAS STEVENSON, JUNIOR; LAND PURCHASES.

January 20, 1701, buys of Thomas Revell in Bucks Co. Penn. 1000 acres.

March 16, 1702, buys of Thomas Revell in Bucks Co. Penn 2500 acres.

Nov. 2, 1709, buys of Thomas Gardiner, all the estate of S. Jenings deceased.

* Liber A, page 119.

* The original surveys usually contained nearly twice the number of acres indicated. The surveyor took his compass and either walked, or rode on horse back around the tract, marking corners and estimating distances by the time it took to traverse between them. He made sure of an excess of acreage, for then he never heard of it; if his estimate fell short it was likely soon to be discovered.

‡ Liber A page 180.

Mar. 15, 1711, buys of Wm. Bessonett, son and heir of Richard, a lot in Burlington, N. J., called "New Brew House", late of S. Jeniugs.

*February 12, 1712, buys of John Eves one Propriety in West Jersey.

*February 24, 1712, buys of John Moore & James Logan, one half Propriety in New Jersey.

*October 21, 1712, buys of Peter Somans, son and heir of Arent, above the Falls, by Adlorde Borde, 20,000 acres.

*November 10 1712, buys of William Penn, by attorney, two tracts 10,000 acres each, in New Jersey.

*November 12, 1712, buys of William Penn, by attorney, 20,000 acres in two tracts in New Jersey.

April 1, 1714, buys of Robert Robert, the Munster tract, east of Big Elk creek, Maryland. 3000 acres.

May 2, 1714, buys of D. Coxe on Delaware river in N. J., 722 acres.

May 9, 1716, buys of Heirs of Benj'n Field, in Hunterdon Co., N. J., 1000 acres.

May 9, 1716, buys William Stevenson, in Hunterdon Co., N. J., 1000 acres.

July 24, 1716, buys of Daniel Coxe, on north branch of Raritan, 5000 acres.

1719, buys of William Lawrence and others in Bucks Co. Penn., 4000 acres.

Sarah Stevenson, widow of Thomas, was buried in the graveyard of the Friend's Meeting in Middletown, Bucks county, Pennsylvania, 6 day, 2mo. 1733.

CHILDREN OF THOMAS STEVENSON, JUNIOR, AND WIFE SARAH :

II. Ann Stevenson, born 6 day, 12mo. 1701; married * Wm Biles in 1725.

* These tracts were bought in partnership with others.

* William Biles was the grandson of William Biles, a Quaker, who came from Dorsetshire, England in 1680, and settled in Bucks county, Penn. The grandfather was for six years between 1694 and 1711, a member of the Pennsylvania Assembly. His father, William the second, was a member in 1721, 1722, 1723 and 1724. In the latter year he was its Speaker.

III. Sarah Stevenson, born 6 day, 1mo, 1706; married $\frac{1}{2}$ Benjamin Field in 1724.

IV. Samuel Stevenson, born 25 day, 6mo, 1708; married Elizabeth Searle in 1730.

V. Edward Stevenson, married Grace Stackhouse in 1745.

VI. Elizabeth Stevenson, married* Matthew Hughes, Junior.

VII. Abigail Stevenson, died 7 day, 8mo, 1714.

VIII. Alice Stevenson died young.

The family record given above is cemented by the recital in a deed recorded in Trenton, and dated July 1, 1773, viz: "Thomas Field of Bucks county, Pennsylvania, eldest son of Sarah Field, daughter and devisee of Thomas Stevenson, late of Bucks county, deceased, and grantee of Thomas Biles (and wife Abigail) oldest son of Ann Biles, who was a daughter and devisee of said Thomas Stevenson as will more large appear by deed from Edward Penington, heir at law to Sarah Penington, late Stevenson, surviving trustee of said Thomas Stevenson, deceased; Matthew Hughes, son and heir-at-law of Elizabeth Hughes, daughter of said Thomas Stevenson, deceased; Sarah Ann and Rachel Stevenson, daughters and co-heirs of Edward Stevenson, son and devisee of Thomas Stevenson, deceased", convey land in Morris county, N. J. to Samuel Ogden, Esquire.

$\frac{1}{2}$ Benjamin Field was the son of Benjamin (and Experience Allen) Field. The latter was born in Newtown, L. I., but removed to Hunterdon county, N. J., where he died in 1704. He was a large land owner. His son Benjamin, who married Sarah Stevenson, lived in Middletown township Bucks county, Penn; he was Register and Recorder of that county from 1721 to 1724; Trustee of the loan office, in 1743 and a member of the Pennsylvania Assembly continuously from 1738 to 1745.

* Matthew Hughes lived in Buckingham township, Bucks county. He was the son of Matthew Hughes, Senior, who was said by a contemporary to have been a man of strong mind, good natural abilities, great integrity and of an amiable disposition. He represented his county for fifteen consecutive years in the Assembly, from 1723 to 1738.

The Kingwood Records.

BY

PROF. J. W. MOORE,

Lafayette College, Easton, Pa.

Declaration of Marriage, continued from Vol. 4, No. 2.

10	9	"	Ann Vliet formerly Willson	12	6	"	Jos. Atkinson
8	10	"	Rachel Vough formerly Dyer	13	11	"	Jos. Lundy cert. to m. in West-
10	12	"	Mary Parker				bury M.M.
11	2	1790	Jacob Smith, Susanah Willson	8	1	1795	Elisabeth Waters formerly Birdsall
"	"	"	Willson Doan	9	4	"	John Emley cert. to m. in Evesham
"	"	"	Jonathan Willson				M.M.
11	3	"	Edward Stevenson	14	5	"	John Laing, Achsah Lundy
8	7	"	Wm. Large	9	7	"	James Willetts
9	9	"	Benj. Moore	12	8	"	Elisabeth Nun
11	11	"	Sarah Williams	10	12	"	Mehitable Oliver
9	12	"	Ann Taylor formerly Birdsall	14	1	1796	Isaac Reeder
10	"	"	James Willson Rachel Webster	10	3	"	Cadwallader Evans
"	2	1791	Levi Lundy	"	"	"	John Welch
14	4	"	Jesse Willson cert. to m. Hannah	"	"	"	Wm. Welch Jr.
			Dill of Rahway and Plainfield	14	4	"	Septimus Hough, Edith Willson
			M.M.	"	"	"	Wm. Clifton, Amy Hampton
12	1	"	Jonathan Heaton. Ann Ware	11	8	"	Caty Dupuy
"	"	"	Elihu Willson, Margaret Ware	3	9	"	Isaac Moore cert. to m. in Buck-
8	9	"	Hannah Runyon formerly Davis				ingham M.M.
12	1	1792	Esther Linburg formerly Coate	9	11	1797	Mary Doogan formerly Egbert
12	4	"	David Willetts m. his first cousin	8	2	1798	Ann Taylor of Upper Canada
9	8	"	Wm. Paxson Jr.	12	12	1799	Jno Cook
"	"	"	Jeremiah Willson cert. to m.	10	2	1800	Elisabeth Fleming formerly Cook
			Joannah Moore of Rahway and	"	"	"	Lydia Waggoner, D. Cook
			Plainfield	"	"	"	Sarah Guild formerly Emley
13	9	"	Henry Brotherton of Rahway and	10	5	"	Sarah Snyder formerly Egbert
			Plainfield M.M., Margaret	11	8	"	Jos. Briggs of Wrightstown Pa,
			Willson				Martha Dawes
"	"	"	Alice Mills formerly Paxson	9	10	"	Samuel Adams, Sarah Hampton
11	10	"	Jno. Willson Jr	9	9	1801	Marg. Winner
8	11	"	Samuel Laing, Edith Lundy	14	1	1802	Rachel Little formerly Cook
10	1	1793	Jane Bore formerly Webster of	11	2	"	Jno. Renderdine of Horsham
			Niagara	9	6	1803	Ann Quick formerly Cook
14	2	"	Ann Willson formerly Dyer	14	7	"	Ann Brewer formerly King
"	"	"	Jno. Willson Jr.	8	9	"	Wm. Potts, Susannah Dawes
"	"	"	Wm. Paxson	8	3	1804	Elisabeth Willson formerly Lundy
"	"	"	Joseph Webster	13	12	"	Lucy Berdine
11	4	"	Mary Taylor formerly Cox	11	7	1805	Amos Lundy
"	"	"	Ann Pettet formerly Lundy	10	10	1805	Jno. Williams
"	"	"	John Willson the 2d	"	1	1807	Samuel Willson Jr.
11	7	"	John Large	9	4	"	Jno Willson
10	10	"	Jos. Stevenson. Ann Willson	10	8	"	Davis Laing Jr. Rachel Twing
12	12	"	Ann Drake formerly Collins	10	12	"	John Twing
9	1	1794	Samuel Dyer	14	1	1808	John Dawes
13	2	"	Jos. Laing	10	3	"	Levi Willson

10	11	"	Susannah Martendale formerly Landess
8	2	1810	Joseph Laing
9	8	"	Wm. Kesster, Mary Webster
11	10	"	Mary Craveu formerly Emley
8	11	"	John Freeman, Rebecca Stevenson (widow, 1 child)
10	1	1811	Arnold Kesster, Mary Kesster
11	4	"	Mary Johnson formerly Twining
"	"	"	Susan Dennis formerly Kesster
"	"	"	Elisabeth Young formerly King
9	9	1813	Martha H. Arrison
13	1	1814	Janney Dawes
14	4	"	James Atkinson
12	1	1815	Thomas Williams
10	10	1816	Eleanor Hartpence
11	12	1817	Benj. Williams
14	1	1819	Isaac B. Williams
14	10	"	Moses Pownall, Susanna Webster
9	12	"	William Kester
7	8	1821	Mahlon Briggs, Amy Dawes
3	11	"	Abel Lester, Margaret Williams
20	5	1824	Amy Rea
13	11	1825	Hannah Burser
13	4	1826	Jacob Clifton
14	10	1830	Charles Potts
14	7	1836	James Willson

In the following records of marriages no attempt is made to reproduce the formula used in making the record except in the first one recorded. This one is given verbatim as a sample of the wording. The wording is not exactly the same in all but the difference is due to the writing having been done by different persons. The groom signed first, then the newly made wife and then the witnesses. I have separated the first two from the others by a semi-colon. These names help to locate many persons whose personality was supposed to have disappeared entirely. Several names could not be deciphered with certainty; in such case an interrogation point has been enclosed in parenthesis. The order of the records has been generally followed. The nearness of two names sometimes indicates husband and wife.

5 10 1752 WHEREAS Benjamin Canby of Solesbury in the County of Bucks & Province of Pennsylvania & Martha Whitson of Amwell in the County of Hunterdon New West Jersey hath declared their intentions of Marriage before several Monthly Meetings of the People called Quakers according to the good Order used amongst them & having consent of Parents & Relations as far as concerned & the Marriage was allow'd by the sd. Meeting. Now these are to Certify whom it may concern for the full accomplishment of the said Solemnization this fifth Day of the tenth

Month in the year of our Lord one thousand seven hundred & fifty two they the sd Benja. Canby & Martha Whitson appeared at a publick Meeting of the People aforesd at Amwell appointed for that Purpose & they the sd. Benja. Canby standing up taking the sd. Martha Whitson by the hand did in a solemn manner openly declare that he took her to be his Wife promissing by the Lords Assistance to be unto her a loving & Faithfull Husband untill Death should separate them or Words to that purpose & then & there in the same Assembly She the said Martha Whitson did in like manner openly declare that She took him to be her Husband promising with the Lords Assistance to be unto him a loving & faithful Wife until Death should separate them or words to that effect Moreover they the Said Benja. Canby & Martha Whitson She according to the Custom of Marriage assuming the Name of her Husband did to these Presents set their Hands & we whose Names are under subscribed were present at the Solemnization of the sd. Marriage & Subscription & did thereunto set our hands the Day & year above Written.

Benjamin Hill, Clk., Benjamin Canby, Martha Canby, Thomas Whitson, Elizabeth Whitson, William Canby, Thos. Atkinson, Jos. King, Saml. Large, Martha Dewer, Sarah Emley, Hannah Lewis, Ann Atkinson, Rachel Mott, Martha Williams, Mercy King, Francis Atkinson, Sarah Wilson, Ann Canby, Mary Lewis, Benja. Canby, Jos. Hill, Job Robins, Jno. Correll, Benj. Abbitt, Philip Ringo, Enoch Pearson, Samuel Eastburn, Jeremh. Williams, Jos. Dewer, Noah Gates, Walter Williams, Gershom Mott Junr., Jno. Emley, Junr., Israel Lewis, Jeremh. Skidmore, Danl. Lewis, Peter Lott Junr., Elizabeth Emley, Solomon Mott, Philip Atkinson, Eliphalet Smith, Jos. Parker, Jno. Masters, Hannah Atkinson. 19 8 1761

Saml. Willson Junr, of Hardwick township in the County Sussex & in West New Jersey and Deborah Collins daughter of Jonathan Collins of place aforesaid.

Saml. Willson Junr., Deborah Willson; Thos. Robinson, Andrew Collins, Richd. Lundy, Jona. Willson, Titus Doan, Jos. Willets, Jno. Willets, Thos. Lundy, Jno. Willson, James Willson, Mahlon Collins, Gazriel Willson Junr., Eve Shoemaker, Ann Lundy, Phebe Collins, Gabriel Willson, Eliza. Willson, Sarah Lundy, Mary Willson, Saml. Willson, Jonathan Collins, Deborah Willson, Jos. Willson, Elijah Collins, Ann Collins, Deborah Doan.

16 10 1777.

Henry Clifton of the township of Kingwood

West Jersey, Hatter Son of Henry Clifton late of Phila. Deceased & Amy Horner of the aforesaid place Daughter of Isaac Hornor late of Mansfield dead.

Henry Clifton. Amy Clifton: Thos. Atkinson, Jos. Drinker, Thos. Coate, Jno. Kester, Harmanus Kester, Jona. Hill, Junr, Paul Kester, Jos. Moore, Peter Kester, Saml. Kester, Susanah Kester, Mary Cahill, Mary Drinker, Sarah Johnson, Lucy Watson, Jos. Field, Mahlon Taylor, Benj. Kester, Thos. Watson Junr., Wm. Godley, Mary Hornor, Ruth Johnson, Sarah Bettle, Alice Paxton, Hannah Drinker. Christian Moore. Eliza. Large, Ann Forman.

23 4 1778.

Joseph Field Junr. of Lebanon Hunterdon County West New Jersey and Acsah Godly of Kingwood in the county aforesaid.

Joseph Field Junr., Acsah Field; Henry Clifton, Samuel Stevenson. William Paxson, Jos. Moore, Saml. Kester, Thos. Coate, Jos. Drinker, Aaron Forman. Mahlon Taylor, Mary Large, Ruth Johnson, Hannah Drinker, Jane Gregg, Mary Coate, Sarah Johnson, Hannah Coate, Mary Taylor, Elizabeth Taylor, Amos Gregg, Mary Taylor, Junr., Mary Drinker, John Large, John Gregg Junr., Benjamin Taylor, Wm. Smith, Mary Cherry, Betsy Robinson, William Godly, Mary Godly, Acsah Robinson, Nancy Robinson.

21 5 1778.

Adran Dawes, Junr. son of Adran & Susanah his wife of Whipping in the County of Philadelphia & Province of Pennsylvania & Hannah Coate daughter of Thomas and Elizabeth Coate of Amwell in Hunterdon County West New Jersey.

Adran Dawes Junr., Hannah Dawes; Joseph Drinker, Jos. Moore, Jno. Kester, Herman Kester, Saml. Kester, Wm. Parson, Wm. Godly, Thos. King, Reubin Paxson, Jos. King, Nathan King, Jno. Case, Jno. Dapuy, Jno. Paxson, Amy Clifton, Rebecca Waln, Ruth Johnson, Hannah Drinker, Hannah Kester, Rebecca King, Mary Godly, Mary Cherry, Mary Paxson Junr. Mary Paxson, Amie (?) Stockton, Hannah Pickering, Adran Dawes. Thos. Coate, Jno. Dawes, Mary Coate, Alice Dawes, Mary Dawes, David Dawes, Hannah Dawes, Saml. Thomas, James Egberd (?)

2 7 1778.

John Allen Junr. of Kingwood Hunterdon County West New Jersey and Mary Large Junr. of the same place.

John Allen, Mary Allen; Jos. Drinker, Jos. Moore, Thos. Atkinson, Saml. Stevenson, Wm. Paxson, Henry Clifton, Jno. Kester, Nathan King, John Gregg Junr., Geo. Scott, Saml. Crook, Jos. Webster, Abner Runyon. Thos. Kester,

James Willson, Benjn. Kester, Saml. Kester, Rebecca Webster, Jane Gregg, Mary Runyan, Rachel Kester, Deborah Gregg, Acsah Robinson, Hannah Gregg, James Gregg, Ruth Johnson, Hannah Drinker, Mary Cherry, Amy Clifton. Mary Myers, Elizabeth Scott, Ann Kester. Susanah Kester, Ann Kester Junr, Susanah Wolley, Jno. Large, Jacob Large, Mary Large, Hannah Allen, Herman Kester, Ebenezer Large, Daul. Allen, Ebenezer Allen, Elizabeth Large, Ebenezer Large, Saml. Large, Aaron Large, Saml. Thatcher. Robt. Large.

26 10 1780.

James Paxson of Solesbury Bucks County in Pennsylvania son of Thomas and Mary Paxson place aforesaid and Amy Coate, daughter of Thomas and Elizabeth Coate of the township of Amwell Hunterdon County, West New Jersey.

James Paxson, Amy Paxson; Jos. Moore. Henry Clifton, Saml. Stevenson, Peter Kester, Saml. Kester, Jno. McVay, Geo Kline. Wm. Paxson, Jno. Paxson, Jos. Hambleton, Jno. Hambleton, Jno. Coate, Wm. Coate, George Paxton. Benja. Moore, James Price, James Heaton, Edmund Roach, Herbert Hummer, Nathan King, Mary Large, Mary Paxson, Eliz. Large, Rebeka Webster, Susanah Kester, Mary Paxson, Hannah King, Alice Maris King, Rebecca Baker, Thos. Coate, Mary Paxson, Alice Paxson, Jos. King. Stacy Paxson, George Paxson, Mary Coate, Rachel Paxson.

23 11 1780. John Hambleton son of Stephen and Hannah Hambleton of Solesbury in ye county of Bucks, Penn. and Rachel Kester daughter of Saml. and Susanah Kester of Kingwood, Hunterdon County, West New Jersey.

John Hambleton, Rachel Hambleton; Saml. Stevenson, Mary Kester, Mary Coate, Henry Clifton, Amy Clifton, Rebekah Webster, Mary Watson, Saml. Crook, Isaac Horner, Mary Hambleton, Aaron Large. Thos. Kester, Jos. Moore, Wm. Paxson, Thos. King, Thos. Paxson, Jos. Pickering, Jos. Webster, Isaiah Paxson, Mary Paxson, Jane Pickering, Jonas Paxson, Mary Paxson, James Paxson, Amy Paxson, Wm. Townsend, Benja. Kester, Ann Paxson, Eliza. Austin, Ebenezer Large, Anne Lundy, Rebekah Large, Elizabeth Large, Mary Large, Stephen Hambleton, Saml. Kester. Susanah Kester, Hannah Hambleton, Jane Hambleton, Anne Kester Junr., Anne Webster, James Hambleton, Wm. Hambleton, Elizabeth Hambleton.

13 8 1782. James Moore of the township of Sadsburg in the County of Lancaster & Province of Penna. son of James Moore of the same place and Rebecka Birdsall daughter of Jacob Birdsall

of the township of Amwell, Hunterdon County, in New Jersey.

James Moore, Rebeckah Moore; Jos. Moore, Thos. Atkinson, Amos Gregg, Aaron Large, James Willson, Saml. Moore, Benj. Canby, Deborah Pahl, Christn. Moore, Jane Gregg, Ann Moore, Rachel Moore, Jos. Atkinson, Eliza. Birdsall, Eliza. Birdsall, Wm. Petit, Rachel Birdsall, Whitson Birdsall, John Cooper, Rebekah Cooper, Eliza Moore, Ruth Moore, Sarah Petit, Mary Moore, Anne Birdsall, Hannah Holcombe, James Moore, Jacob Birdsall, Eliza. Birdsall, Ann Moore, Andrew Moore, Jeremh. Moore, John Moore, Saml. Birdsall.

24 11 1785. Willm. Hambleton of the City of Phila. son of Stephen & Hannah Hambleton of Solesburg Bucks County in Penna. and Mary Kester daughter of Saml. and Susanah Kester of Kingwood Hunterdon County West New Jersey.

William Hambleton, Junr., Mary Hambleton; Ebenezer Large, Saml. Johnson, George Drinker, Jona. Lippincott, Wm. Paxson, Saml. Stevenson, Henry Clifton, Robert Emley, Mary Large, Rebeckah Large, Saml. Webster, Wm. Webster, Benj. Roberts, Amy Clifton, Ann Rockhill, Uzinah Titus, Eliza. Emley, Becky Clifton, Suky Emley, Wm. Paxton Junr., Anne Webster, Mary Hambleton, Jane Paxson, George Paxson, Rachel Webster, Thomas Paxson, Benj. Hambleton, Stephen Hambleton, Saml. Kester, Susanah Kester, Hannah Hambleton, James Hambleton, Benj. Kester, Sarah Kester, Eliza. Kester, Rebekah King, Hannah Kester, Wm. Hambleton, Martha Hambleton.

20 4 1786. Robert Burgess Junr. of the township of Amwell Hunterdon County West Jersey, Mercht., son of Robert Burgess of the same place and Abigail Bowman daughter of Roger Bowman of the place aforesaid.

Robert Burgess, Abigail Burgess; Amy Clifton, Betsy Clifton, Sarah Hornor, Eliza. Emley, Maria Johnston, Ann Rockhill, Eliza Hunt, Gaynor Potts, Anne Lundy, Susanah Kester Junr., Sarah Hartshorne, Robert Emley, Benj. Kester, Saml. Johnson, Jos. Atkinson, Wm. Paxson, George Drinker, Jno. Allen, Jane Gregg, Ann Moore, Huldah Moore, Mary Wright, Roger Bowman, Jane Bowman, John Burgess, John Bowman, John Gregg Junr., James Gregg, Wm. Gregg, Saml. Kester, Susanah Kester, Hannah Atkinson.

7 4 1786. Anthony Burton Junr. of the township of Bristol Bucks County, Penna. son of Anthony Burton, of the same place and Jane Gregg daughter of John Gregg of the township of Amwell Hunterdon County West New Jersey.

Anthony Burton Junr., Jane Burton; Amy

Clifton, Ann Forman, Ann Lundy, Eliza. Large, Hannah Kester, Gaynor Potts, Rebekah Large, Mary Godly, Abby Godly, Sarah Alexander, George Clark, Jno. R. Reading, Jno. Bowman, Jno. Low, Danl. Gregg, David Landiss, Henry Clifton, Jeremh. King, Saml. Kester, Susanah Kester, Wm. Paxson, Nathan King, Jno. Watson, David Watson, Naomi Merrick, Rebecca Hough, Hannah Watson, Jesse Hough, Abram Watson, Amos Watson, Sarah Hartshorne, Rachel Hilborne, Mary Wright, Isaac Marsh, Roger Bowman, Mary Gray, Eliza. Gray, Theodia Smith, Mary King, Thos. Reading, Hannah Atkinson, Mary Large, Jos. Atkinson, Ann King, Jno. Gregg, Deborah Gregg, Amos Gregg, Hannah Stackhouse, Jno. Gregg Junr., Wm. Gregg, Mahlon Gregg, Jonathan Burton, Martha Burton, Jos. Merrick, Mary Merrick.

20 9 1787. Thomas Carey Junr. of the township of Solesbury County of Bucks in Penna. son of Thomas Carey of the same place and Hannah Moore daughter of Jos. Moore of Amwell township in the County of Hunterdon in New Jersey.

Thomas Carey Junr., Hannah Carey; Henry Clifton, Roger Bowman, Jean Bowman, Jno. Kinney, Mary Kinney, Jno. Dawes, Saml. Kester, Jos. Field, Wm. Paxson, Saml. Webster, Isaac Hill, Mary Hill, Hannah Kester, Amy Price, Mary Large, Amy Clifton, Mary Drinker, Abigail Burgess, Hannah Atkinson, Sally Potts, Betsy Clifton, Susanah Webster, Susanah Kester, Susanah Kester Junr., Anne Webster, Hannah Kester, Jos. Gillingham, Rachel Carver, Asher Atkinson, Aaron Pahl, Thos. Carey, Mary Carey, Christian Moore, Saml. Moore, Hannah Carey, Benj. Moore, Miranda Moore, Rachel Moore, Isaac Pickering Junr., Deborah Pahl, Eliza. Carver, Elizabeth Pahl.

25 10 1792. Isaac Hornor of Princeton County of Somerset son of Isaac Hornor of the township of Mansfield in the County of Burlington, and Susanah Emley daughter of Robert Emley of the township of Kingwood in the County of Hunterdon all of the State of New Jersey.

Isaac Hornor Junr. Susanah Hornor; Wm. Paxson, George D. Clark, B. V. Hunt, Jos. Moore, Edward Moore, Saml. Kester, Susanah Kester, Harman Kester, Amy Kester, Wm. Clifton, Saml. Webster, Eliza. McCullough, Sarah Emly Potts, Uzinah Titus, Mary Cherry, Anna Barber, Nathanl. Barber, Elizabeth Large, Mary Hambleton, Anne Webster, Rachel Kester, Gaynor Rockhill, Ann Rockhill, Susanah Dunham, Jane Hunt, Mary Canfield, Rachel Webster, Rebecca Webster, Mary Emley Junr., Sarah Taylor, Maria Potts, Aaron Olden, Eliza. Olden, Mary Allen, Eliza-

beth Clifton, Job Olden, Isaac Hornor, Robert Emley, Mary Emley, Sarah Watson, Ann Forman, Aaron Forman, Aaron Watson, Henry Clifton, Amy Clifton, Sarah Emley, Jno. E. Forman, Thos. Hornor, Wm. Potts, Jno. Emley Junr., Eliza. Emley, Rebecca Clifton.

17 4 1794. Aaron Hambleton of the township of Solesbury County of Bucks State of Penn. son of Stephen Hambleton of the same place and Hannah Kester daughter of Saml. Kester of Kingwood County of Hunterdon State of New Jersey.

Aaron Hambleton, Hannah Hambleton; Robert Emley, Wm. Paxson, Sarah Emley, Eliza. Emley, Sarah E. Potts, Rachel Webster, Jno. Emley Junr., Henry Clifton, Amy Clifton. Jno. Allen, Mary Allen, Wm. Webster, Saml. Hopkins, Joseph Drinker, Saml. Webster, Henry Bowman, Edward Moore, Benj. Kinsey, Amos Vickers, Rebeka Clifton, Elizabeth Clifton, Stephen Hambleton, Saml. Kester, Susanah Kester, Benj. Kester, Rachel Kester, Margaret Hambleton, Mary Hambleton Junr., Mary Hambleton, Susanah Kester Junr.

23 10 1794.

Job Olden son of Joseph and Anne Olden of the township of Windsor County of iddMlesex State of New Jersey and Elizabeth Emley daughter of Robert and Mary Emley of the township of Kingwood Hunterdon County State aforesaid.

Job Olden, Elizabeth Olden; Eliza. Large, Martha Dawes, Susanah Kester, Susanah Kester Junr., Susanah Large, Eliza. Wright, Ann Webster, Ruth Mott, Saml. Kester, Benj. Kester, Stephen Hambleton, Wm. Paxson, Harmanus Kester, Samuel Webster, Aaron Forman, Wm. Large, Henry Clifton, Amy Clifton, Rachel Webster, Tissea Runyan, Danl. Coxie Runyon, Jno. Emley Forman, Wm. Potts, Wm. Clifton, Rebeka Clifton, Elizabeth Newbold, Mary Ann Forman, Eliza. Clifton, Susanah Hough, Uzinah Titus, Sally Runyan, Hannah Clifton, Hart Olden, Deborah Hewes, Giles W. Olden, Robt. Emley, Aaron Watson, Sarah Watson, Cleayton Newbold, Mary Newbold, Thos. Newbold, Mary Newbold, Junr., Jno. Emley Junr., Amey Richey, Isaac Hornor Junr., Susanh. Hornor, Elisha Clarke, Sarah Taylor, Susan Earl.

8 1 1795. William Phillips son of William Phillips deceased of the township of Fishing Creek, County of Northumberland, State of Penna. and Hannah Patterson daughter of John Patterson dec. of the township of Greenwich, County of Sussex, New Jersey.

William Phillips, Hannah Phillips; Samuel Kester, William Paxson, Samuel Webster, Samuel Large, Thos. Twining, William Webster,

Benj. Kester, George Lundy, John Allen, Joseph Stevenson, Ann Webster, Rebecca Stevenson, Mary Potts, Amy Kester, Susannah Kester, Thomas Stevenson, Mary Cherry, Rachel Kester, Harmanus Kester, Samuel Kester, Richard Kester, William Clifton, Philip Phillips, Henry Clifton, Amy Clifton, Elizabeth Clifton, William Shotwell, Elizabeth Shotwell.

20 11 1794. Thomas Stevenson son of John and Mercy Stevenson, of the township of Independence County of Snssex and Rebecca Webster daughter of Samuel and Susanah Webster of the township of Kingwood.

Thomas Stevenson, Rebeka Stevenson; Henry Clifton, Robert Emley, Wm. Paxson, William Clifton, William Potts, Harmanus King, William Brewer, Samuel Kester Junr., Richard Kester, Stephen Kester, Eliza. Clifton, Eliza. Burwell, Elizabeth Lundy, Sarah Potts, Stacy King, Susanah Kester, Saml. Kester, Eliza. Kester, Ann Webster, Rachel Kester, Benj. Kester, Rachel Kester Junr., Amy Kester, Rebekah King, Saml. Webster, William Webster, Susannah Webster, Anna Stevenson, Joseph Webster, John Webster.

22 9 1796. Joseph Stevenson of Alexandria Hunterdon County and Susanah Kester of Kingwood.
Jos. Stevenson, Susanah Stevenson; Wm. Paxson, Robert Emley, Willm. Clifton, Timothy Smith Junr., Uzinah Titus, Sarah Young, Amy Clifton Junr., Eliza. Burwell, Thos. King, Rebekah King, Aseneth Kester, Susanah Webster, Anna Webster, Amy Kester, Elizabeth Paxson, Ann King, Eliza. Willson, John Stevenson, Saml. Kester, Susanah Kester, Thos. Stevenson, Rebekah Stevenson, Rachel Kester, Wm. Hambleton, Mary Hambleton Junr., Wm. Webster, Saml. Webster, Rachel Webster, Benj. Kester, Aaron Hambleton, Mary Hambleton.

2 10 1800. Joseph Briggs of Newtown. Bucks Co. Penna. son of John and Letitia Briggs and Martha Dawes daughter of John and Alice Dawes of Lebanon Hunterdon County, N. J.

Joseph Briggs, Martha Briggs; Saml. Kester, Wm. Paxson, Henry Clifton, Robert Emley, Wm. Webster, Harman Kester, Aaron Hambleton, Saml. Kester Junr., Richd. Kester, Jacob Cook, John Allen, John Large, Thos. Twing, Saml. Webster, Ben. Kester, Susanah Webster, Rebeca Stevenson, Hannah Hambleton, Amy Kester, Eliza. Paxson, Martha Briggs, John Briggs Junr., Amy Clifton, Susanah Kester, Rachel Webster, Rachel Kester, Mary Emley, Eliza. Clifton, Eliza. Olden, Eliza. Large, John Dawes, Susanna Dawes, Mary Dawes, Janny Dawes, Amy Dawes, Hannah Dawes, Hetty Briggs, Letitia Briggs.

(To be continued.)

THE JERSEYMAN.

VOL. 4, No. 4.

FLEMINGTON, N. J.

NOVEMBER, 1898.

Thomas Stevenson,

OF LONDON, ENGLAND,

And His Descendants in New Jersey.

By DR. JOHN R. STEVENSON,

Haddonfield, N. J.

(Continued.)

WILLIAM STEVENSON.

IX. WILLIAM STEVENSON (Thomas², Thomas¹), was born in 1676 at Newtown, L. I. The first record of him in New Jersey is on an old map of Burlington, in 1696, upon which is marked in his name a lot on the river front on the fourth block below High street containing one acre and five perches.

The next we learn about him is from the records of the Flushing, L. I., Friend's Meeting under date of 2 day, 9 mo, 1699. The minutes state, that "Wm. Stevenson Sent to Desire of this meeting a Sartificate of his conversation and clearance from all women in relation to Marrage, aud this meeting hath appoynted John Roadman to draw it, and if need require it sign it in behalf of ye meett- ing." In pursuance of his efforts towards matrimony according to the ritual of Friends, we find on the minutes of the Monthly Meeting, held at Chesterfield, Burlington county, 7day, 10mo. 1699 the following; viz: "William Stevenson desires a certificate from the meeting on account of the marriage of Friends." As this meeting house was the nearest one to his father, Thomas Stevenson's, newly purchased land, he was probably at that time living on Doctors creek, in the adjoining township of Nottingham. The result of these efforts is told on the minutes of the Burlington Monthly Meeting for the succeeding month, for on "1 day 11 mo. 1699," William Stevenson and Ann Jennings a second time declared their intention to marriage, "he producing certificates from

†Copied from the Minutes by John Cox Jr., New York.

Long Island and Chesterfield." The ceremony was performed at Burlington, November 16, 1699, at the same time that Sarah Jennings, sister to Ann married Edward Penington. William Penn was present and signed the "certificate as one of the witnesses.

William Stevenson began his land purchases shortly afterwards. On October 11, 1701, he and Benjamin Field, together bought of "Sarah Welch of Philadelphia, widow of William Welch, late merchant of London, first, one Propriety except 20,000 acres; second, one half a Propriety except Gloucester Town and town lots." Out of this, these two men located about 10,000 acres above the Falls of the Delaware, (now Trenton), "in the new purchase, or third hundred, being part of the Indian plantation of Caponoken." Benjamin Field in 1704, sold 1000 acres of this (it resurveyed 1700 acres) to Charity Stevenson of Newtown, L. I., aunt to William Stevenson. This tract originally in Burlington County, was in that part of it set off as Hunterdon County. It formed a large part of Amwell Township, which was erected by a patent dated June 27, 1708. It was called after a parish of that name about eighteen miles from London, in Hertfordshire, England. The ancient register of Amwell Church is still preserved. It begins in 1558; there is a break between 1586 and 1591. The following extracts are copied from it.

"1601, Mrs. Bridget Stevenson, an auntient

* The writer examined the marriage certificate which was in the possession of Joseph Stevenson, a descendant.

Widdowe, was buried from Mr. John Goodmans of Hodsdon End, and layd on the North syde of ye great stone in the chancell, October IXth, underneath the square wyght stone."

"1614, Anne the wife of Mr. John Snellings of London, diinge there was brought down to Mr. Goodmans house at Hodsdon End, in our p'ish. and buried the XVIIIth of June, Anno Domini, 1614, she lieth in the chancell under the south wall at the foot of the steps yt goe upp to the table."

"1628, Mrs. Isabell Goodman of Hodsdon, widowe, wife sometime to Mr. John Goodman, whose relict she lived XXIV years. being suddenly taken with apoplexye as she was writing a letter ffeb. 23, 1628, remained speechless above 12 hours, then died, and was bured the XXVth daye of the same month in the chancell at the upper end of the east window, there to sleep until ye generall resurrection."

"John Goodman, Esquire died, 1604."

"Anne Goodman, baptised June 3, 1578"

"John Snellings. Gent., buried December 20. 1601"

Inscription on the "Square whyte stone", originally in the chancel of the church, at present in the floor of the tower.

"Here underlyeth interred the bodyes of John Stevenson of Hodsdon, Gent, & Bridget his wife; of John Goodman of Hodsdon, Esquire, & of Isabell his wife, daughter of the sayd John Stevenson and Bridget. Of Anne, the wife of John Snellings Gent., the daughter of John Goodman and Isabell. Of Anne the daughter of the sayd John and Anne Snellings. Isabell Goodman the last of those that died, deceased the 31 daye of February 1628 who by her will ordered this memorial. So they sleep in the Lord awaiting the Resurrection."

The next year William Stevenson bought his homestead. The deed is dated April 15, 1702, and recites that William Stevenson of Northampton Township, Burlington County, buys of Samuel Jenings of Burlington, for £900, "all that plantation called Green Hill in Northampton Township; 525 acres as it is laid. also 480 acres lying north within the town bounds of Burlington and the remaining part of the said 480 acres adjoining lands already laid forth, beginning" &c. This appears to have been Gov. Jening's country home; his small brick house with a brass knocker on the door, bearing the initials S. J. is still standing and is now attached to a newer building and is used as a tenant house.

William Stevenson located another survey of land, February 21, 1716, of 820 acres on the

*Liber A. A. A. page 110.

branches of the Raritan river. Like his brother Thomas he seems to have sold these outlying lands and his "Rights" to other parties, usually actual settlers, for small homesteads.

He was elected a member of the Council of Proprietors of West Jersey in 1711. He also represented Burlington County in the first New Jersey Assembly, which met at Perth Amboy in 1703, after the union of the provinces of East and West Jersey in the year previous.

A census of Northampton Township, Burlington County was taken in 1709. It contained 42 families, among them being that of William Stevenson whose age is given as 33; also Ann Stevenson age 24; Jenings Stevenson, age 8; Elizabeth Stevenson, age 5, and 3 Indian servants.

William Stevenson's will is dated in Northampton Township, April 24, 1724, and was probated June 2d of that year. It divided his property among his children. His widow Ann (nee Jenings) appears to have married a second time as the minutes of Chesterfield Friends' Meeting record on 5 day 2 mo 1731, that *Thomas Lambert of Chesterfield, a second time declared his intention to marry Ann Stevenson a widow with children." She was his fourth wife.

The children of William and Ann (Jenings) Stevenson were;

X. Jenings, born 1701; died without issue between 1724 and 1736.

XI. William, born —; married Sarah Kemble, daughter of Benjamin, April 23 1740. He died in 1746 and his widow took out letters of Administration on November 1st of that year, and married Joseph Antrim September 29, 1749. William Stevenson left two sons Jenings and Joseph Stevenson. The former (Jenings) married December 18, 1766. Ann Alexander in Old Swedes Church, Philadelphia, and died in 1784, leaving three sons, William who died young; Caleb who died in 1809, and Samuel, who died in 1819. Joseph Stevenson, son of William and Sarah (Kemble) Stevenson married Dovey Webb—marriage license dated March 29, 1769.

XII. Thomas, married Experience Cheshire, daughter of Benjamin; marriage license dated September 17, 1733. A daughter, Elizabeth Stevenson is mentioned in Benjamin Cheshire's will in 1740.

*Margaret Lambert an unmarried daughter of Thomas Lambert, in her will in 1746 bequeaths a legacy to "Peggy Stevenson." Achsah Lambert, her sister who died unmarried in 1791 mentions her relation William Stevenson, brother to Margaret Stevenson, and calls the latter cousin.

XIII. John.

XIV. ‡Elizabeth, born 1704, married—Osborne.

It is believed that he died and his widow (Elizabeth) married—Prosser and had a son William Prosser born 14d, 3mo. 1734, who married Mary Deacon daughter of John, August 10, 1762.

XV. Mary, died unmarried in Northampton Township. Her will is dated February 8, 1775 and probated February 13, 1777. It names her cousins (nieces and nephews) Mary, wife of William Prosser, Joseph Stevenson, and Jenings Stevenson three children, William, Samuel and Caleb.

XVI. Ann.

‡The minutes of the Burlington M. M. note 7d, 6mo., 1727 that Elizabeth Osborne, daughter of Ann Stevenson was dealt with for marrying out of meeting.

Addenda by Isaac S. Waters, Brooklyn, N. Y.

At a Court of Sessions held at Gravesend in the West Ryding of Yorkshire upon Long Island by his *Maties* Authority beginning on the 19th day of December in the 29th year of his *Maties* reign Annoq-Donme, 1677. Thomas Stevenson complaynes of Jno. Ketchom of Newtown for wounding and laming a Grey Horse of the complainant to his damage 8lb. The Court having heard the matter fully debated between Plt and Defdt and six witnesses sum'd and examined, finding by several circumstances that the Deft [refusing to attend the orders of the Town Court appointing arbitration] doe adjudge the Deft to be guilty of what is alleged against him. And they doe appoint the same Arbitrators, nominated by the town Court and the constable of the peace to compute and determine indifferently between them what damage the Plt. may have sustained as to his horse." Kings Co. Reg. Office, Vol. I, p ; court proceedings.

To be continued.

The Kingwood Records.

BY

PROF. J. W. MOORE,

Lafayette College, Easton, Pa.

Record of Marriages, continued from Vol. 4, No. 3.

11 12 1800. Samuel Adams of Knoll Town, Sussex Co., N. J. and Sarah Hampton of Kingwood.

Samuel Adams, Sarah Adams; Thos. Twining, Joshua Mott, Jno. Brotherton, Saml. Kester, Henry Clifton, Wm. Kester, Thos. Kester, Saml. Kester Junr., Ezekiel Paxson, Richd. Kester, Jno. Dawes, Benj. Kester, Saml. Webster, Wm. Webster, Jno. Large, Susanah Webster, Rachel Kester Junr., Rachel Webster, Reb. Stevenson, Eliza. Clifton, Mary Emley, Eliza. Paxson, Amy Kester, Mary Dawes, Susanah Kester, Alexander Adams, Jacob Lundy, Amy Clifton Junr., Wm. Clifton, Mary Adams, Alexander Adams Junr., Eliza. Olden, John Allen, Eliza. Large, Sarah Potts.

20 10 1803. William Potts Kingwood, son of Danl. Potts dec. and Rebecca his wife and Susannah Dawes of Lebanon, daughter of John and Alice Dawes.

Wm. E. Potts, Susanah Potts; Wm. Paxson, Wm. Clifton, Saml. Kester, Ben. Kester, John Large, J. C. Stevenson, Stephen Kester, Wm. Webster, Saml. Kester, Harmanus Kester, Wm. Kester, Henry Clifton, Saml. Webster, Rachel Webster, John Webster, Mary Webster, Mary Ann Webster, Rebekah Stevenson, Susanah Webster, Mary Allen, John Twining Junr., Amy Clifton, Eliza. Large, Eliza. Clifton, Amy Clifton Junr., Mary Emley. Susanah Kester Rachel Kester Junr., Hannah Hambleton, Martha Briggs, Sarah Potts, Mary Dawes, Jos. Briggs, Amy Dawes, Robert Emley, Jno. E. Forman, John Potts, Danl. Potts, Mary Ann Forman, Janney Dawes, Hannah Dawes, John Dawes Junr.

24 9 1807. David Laing of Bridgetown, Middlesex, son of Thos. and Martha Laing dec. and Rachel Twining dau. of Thomas and Sarah Twining of Kingwood.

David Laing, Rachel Laing; Henry Clifton, Wm. Paxson, Wm. Clifton, Jno. Stevenson, Emley Olden, Aaron Hampton, Jos. Stevenson, Saml. Large, Wm. Webster, Stephen Kester, Harman Kester, Jno. Large, Thos. Craven. Jno. Stine,

Abel Shotwell, Jno. Webster, Saml. Webster, Junr., Josiah Willson, Patrick McCarty, Peter Stout, Eliza. Olden, Eliza. Davis, Eliza. Vail, Mary Dawes, Martha Willson, Rebecca Stevenson, Sarah Clifton, Catharine Jacobs, Uzinah Titus, Margaret Suydam, Thos. Laing, Thos. Twining, Sarah Twining, Mary Laing, Jno. Twining Junr., Hugh Laing, Mary Twining, Selinda Twining, Chas. Twining, Saml. Webster, Rachel Webster, Eliza. Large, Mary Webster.

15 8 1807. David Laing son of Jacob and Rachel Laing of Piscataway, Middlesex County, and Elizabeth Allen daughter of John and Mary Allen of Kingwood.

David Laing, Elizabeth Laing; Robert Emley, John Large, Aaron Hampton, Jos. Stevenson, Thos. Craven, Wm. Laing, Jacob Large, Jacob Pound, Saml. Webster, Henry Clifton, Amos Lundy, Saml. Kester, Zachariah Pound, Mary F. Randolph, Uzinah Titus, Rachel Laing, Nancy Laing, Phebe Laing, Eliza Lanning, Eliza Large, Mary Kester, Mary Emley, Abby Lundy, Eliza Olden, Rachel Webster, Susanah Hornor, Sarah Clifton, Amy Clifton Junr., Susan Stevenson, Amy Stevenson, Sarah Large, Sarah Webster, Rebecca Stevenson, Susannah Webster, Rachel Kester, Ben Kester, Wm. Clifton, Eli Wilson, Eliza. Wilson, John Allen, Mary Allen, Saml. Large, Susanah Large, Eliza. Large, Rebecca Large, Ebenezer Allen, Danl. Allen, Sarah Large, Wm. L. King.

20 12 1810. John Freeman of Woodbridge, Middlesex County son of Isaac and Phebe Freeman dec. and Rebecca Stevenson daughter of Samuel and Susanah Webster both dec. of Kingwood.

John Freeman, Rebecca Freeman; Wm. Paxson, Henry Clifton, Thos. Craven, Aaron Hampton, Saml. Kester, Harmanus Kester, Jno. Carpenter, Ebenezer Allen, Susanah Kester, Eliza Carpenter, Mary Kester, Mary Craven, Amy Kester, Chas. R. Cherry, Henry Moore, Wm. Clifton, Ben Kester, Rachel Kester, Rebecca Clifton, Jno. Webster, Eliza. Webster, Wm. Kester, Mary Kester Junr., Amy Clifton, Jos. Stevenson, Susanna Stevenson,

Jno. Allen, Susanna Kester, Saml. Webster, Rachel Webster, Wm. Webster, Elizabeth Webster J. S. Webster, Phebe Webster, Jackson Freeman, Elizabeth Freeman, Susan Stevenson, Rachel Burnet.

25 10 1810. William Kester; of Kingwood, son of Benj. and Rachel Kester and Mary Webster daughter of Samuel and Rachel Webster of Kingwood.

William Kester, Mary Kester; Wm. Paxson, Henry Clifton, Wm. Clifton, Aaron Hampton, Saml. Armitage, John Freeman, Sarah Clifton, Jacob Clifton, Henry Clifton Junr., Eliza. Large Susan Kester, Amy Kester, Edw. Mason, Uriah Mason, Chas. Potts, Hannah Doyl, Susan Stevenson, Saml. Webster, Harmanus Kester, Rachel Kester, John Mason, Thos. King, Rebeka Stevenson, Amy Kester, Jno. Large, Ruth Large, Jos. Stevenson, Susanna Stevenson, Sidney Stevenson, Amy Dawes, Mary Kester, Arnold Kester, Samuel Kester, Mary Ann Webster, Wm. Kester, Rebecca Stevenson Junr., Mary Webster, Wm. Webster Junr., Benj. Kester, Rachel Kester, Saml. Webster, Rachel Webster, Wm. Webster, Eliza. Webster, Jos. Webster, Phebe Webster, John Webster Eliza. Webster, Asa Webster, Peter Webster, Rachel Webster, Susanah Kester Sen., Rachel Kester.

14 2 1811. Arnal Kester of Derry, Northumberland County, Penna. son of Paul and Anne Kester and Mary Kester daughter of Benj. and Rachel Kester of Kingwood.

Arnal Kester, Mary Kester; Wm. Clifton, Thos. Craven, Mary Craven.

Emley Olden, Ebenezer Allen, Henry Clifton Junr., Sarah Clifton, Rachel Paxson, Wm. Webster, Asa Webster, Eliza. Olden, Eliza. Clifton, Harmanus Kester, Rachel Kester, Asenath Kester Eleanor Kester, Wm. Webster, Saml. Webster Junr., Sarah Kester, Stacy King, Margaret King, Saml. Kester, Rachel Hambleton, John Webster, Eliza. Webster, Wm. Kester, Mary Kester, Amy Kester, John Kester, Ben Hambleton, Amy Hamilton, Ben Kester, Rachel Kester, Hannah Hamilton, Susanna Kester, Elizabeth Paxson, Amy Kester, Saml. Webster, Rachel Webster. Susanna Webster, Jno. Large.

25 11 1819. Moses Pownall of Solebury, Bucks Co. Penna. son of Simeon and Catherine Pownall, dec. and Susanna Webster daughter of Samuel and Susanna Webster dec. of Kingwood.

Moses Pownall, Susanna Pownall; Sidney Stevenson, Rebecca Stevenson, Joseph Stevenson, Susanna Stevenson, Elizabeth Clifton, Mary Waterhouse, Gaynor Rockhill, Sarah Clifton, Harriet Nixon, Wm. L. King, John Little, Rebecca

Clifton Junr., Ann King, Wm. Kester, Manasseh Wildman, Harmanus Kesster, Samuel Willson Junr., Henry Clifton, John Large, John A. King, Ross Jones, Simeon Pownall, Sarah Pownall, John Case, Wm. Webster, John Freeman Rebecca Freeman, Uzinah Titus, Amy Clifton, Susan Stevenson, Amy K. Stevenson, Susanna Kesster, Ralph Matthews, Susanna Matthews, Catherine Kesster, Amy Kesster, Samuel K. Stevenson, Ann Welsted. Edw. Welsted, James Waterhouse, Wm. Clifton, Catherine Case.

20 9 1821. Mahlon Briggs of Solesbury, Bucks Co. Penna. son of John and Letitia Briggs of Newtown township, Bucks County, and Amy Dawes daughter of John and Alice Dawes the latter dec. of Lebanon township, Hunterdon County, N. J.

Mahlon Briggs, Amy Briggs; Edward Hicks, Henry Clifton, Wm. Clifton, Joseph Stevenson, John Large, Samuel Willson Junr., John Allen, Wm. Webster, Ann Welsted, Sarah Clifton, Amy K. Stevenson, Jemima P. Atkinson, Eliza. C. Bonnel, Elizabeth Clifton, Rebecca Clifton Junr, Sidney Stevenson, Gaynor Rockhill, Elizabeth Robeson, Susanna Kesster, Amy Clifton, Sarah Hornor, Jenny Dawes, Sarah Dawes, Mary Dawes Alice Dawes, Mary Dawes, Junr., David Park, Wm. E. Potts, Susan Potts, Charles D. Potts, Uzinah Titus, Rebecca Clifton, Mary Mcferson.

19 12 1821. Abel Lester of Richland township Bucks County, Penna. son of Shipley and Margaret Lester and Margaret Williams daughter of Jeremiah and Mary Williams of Tinicum township, Bucks County, Penna.

Abel Lester, Margaret W. Lester; Henry Clifton Joseph Stevenson, Amy Clifton, Mary B. Williams, John Williams, Thomas B. Williams, Benjamin Williams, Susan Williams, Isaac B. Williams, William Lester, Ann Lester, Margann Lester, Hannah Lester, Mary Williams, Rachel Williams, James H (?) Green, Abigail Green, Thomas G. Hughes, Jeremiah Williams, Mary Williams, Jacob Clifton.

12 11 1842. Morris Hampton, Kingwood, son of Benjamin and Hannah Hampton and Amy H. Clifton daughter of William and Amy Clifton the latter dec.

Morris Hampton, Amy Clifton Hampton; Sarah Clifton, Mary Wilsted, John T. Hampton, William W. Hampton, Joseph Hampton, David Laing, Elizabeth Laing, Amanda J. Warford, Jacob Laing, Elizabeth Laing Junr., Rachel Laing, Elijah Warford, L. C. Osmun, M. D., Ann McCann, Daniel Allen Junr., William Clifton, Benjamin Hampton, Rebecca Clifton Sen., Han-

nah Hampton, Elizabeth Clifton, William Clifton Junr., Joseph Clifton, Rebecca Clifton Junr., Joseph King.

BIRTHS.

The record gives the date of the birth with great precision, even to the hour in many cases, but it has been thought unnecessary to reproduce further details than those given. The births are written in various parts of the book with various subjects interspersed. They are here given alphabetically.

William Blackfan, son of William and Elizabeth K.; b. 2, 8, 1836.

Children of John and Jane Brook;

Mary, b. 1. 9, 1756 N. S. in Bethlehem

Daniel, b. 16. 12, 1759 N. S. in Kingwood

Jacob, b. 14, 9, 1760 N. S. at Bethlehem

Jane, b. 15, 10, 1762 at Bethlehem

Alice, b. 21, 9, 1764

Stephen, b. 3, 12, 1766 at Bethlehem

Child of Henry and Amy Clifton;

Elizabeth, b. 12, 5, 1779

Children of Thos. Coate b. 8, 1, 1717 and Elizabeth his wife b. 12, 4, 1729, O. S.

Mary and Hannah, b. 9, 10, 1753; the latter lived about three weeks

Hannah, b. 12, 6, 1755

Samuel, b. 27, 8, 1756, died young

Amey, b. 17, 7, 1758

Mercy, b. 27, 2, 1760; d. 5, 8, 1777

John, b. 27, 11, 1763

William, b. 26, 3, 1765

Esther, b. 17, 3, 1767

Abigail, b. 4, 7, 1769.

Children of Adren and Hannah Dawes;

Joseph, b. 6, 12, 1779

Francis, b. 3, 4, 1781.

Aaron Hamton son of David & Rebecca Hampton, Solesbury, Pa., b. 28, 5, 1780.

Jane Hampton, dau. of Peter Slater and Sarah his wife of Kingwood, b. 31, 1, 1780.

Children of the above;

David, b. 9, 8, 1802

Rebecca, b. 21, 4, 1804

John, b. 3, 6, 1806

Sarah, b. 4, 8, 1807

Ann, b. 3, 11, 1808

Oliver, b. 7, 12, 1809

Slater, b. 6, 2, 1812

Rebecca Clifton Hampton dau. of Morris and Amy Clifton Hampton b. 14, 1, 1844

William Clifton Hampton b. 23, 8, 1845

Sarah Elizabeth Hampton b. 11, 9, 1847

Children of Isaac and Mary (Paxson) Green;

John, b. 13, 9, 1757

Abigail, b. 19, 12, 1759 in Bethlehem

Alice, b. 29, 6, 1762 in Bethlehem

Mary, b. 24, 3, 1765 at Hardwick

Children of Isaac and Mary Hornor from Mansfield, Burlington County;

Samuel, b. at Mansfield, 27, 9, 1753; d. 23, 8, 1778

Elizabeth, b. 20, 11, 1760: d. about 5 years old

Sarah, b. 26, 2, 1763; d. about 2 years old

Isaac, b. 24, 12, 1765

Thomas, b. 17, 3, 1767

Stacy, b. 21, 6, 1769 at Bordentown

Mary, b. 8, 5, 1771 at Kingwood.

Child of John and Jane Imley;

Hannah, b. 20, 5, 1765 at Kingwood.

Children of Harmanus Kesster Senior (b. 2, 11th month called January 1703) and Anne his wife (b. 29, 3, 1712);

Susanna, b. 10, 9, 1733

Elisabeth, b. 25, 6, 1735

Samuel, b. 26, 9, 1737

John, b. 21, 11, 1739

Rebecca, b. 16, 2, 1742

Hermanus, b. 17, 5, 1744

Peter, b. 4, 11, 1746

Paul, b. 26, 3, 1749

Thomas, b. 24, 11, 1752

Margaret, b. 10, 6, 1755

Child of Stephen and Sarah Kester;

Isaac, b. 16, 10, 1808

Children of Harmanus and Rachel Kester;

Elizabeth, b. 18, 3, 1774

Ascenath, b. 11, 10, 1775

Samuel, b. 28, 10, 1777

Anna, b. 10, 2, 1780

Richard, b. 10, 12, 1781

Catrin, b. 27, 1, 1784

Susannah, b. 8, 4, 1786

Ellener, b. 1, 7, 1788

Thomas, b. 1, 6, 1791

William, b. 26, 8, 1793

Mary, b. 4, 7, 1797

Benjamin Kester, b. 28, 7, 1759

Rachel Kester, b. 7, 3, 1765

Children;

Stephen, b. 21, 2, 1784

Samuel, b. 18, 9, 1785

William, b. 21, 5, 1787

Mary, b. 22, 12, 1788

Hannah, b. 3, 9, 1790

Amy, b. 31, 3, 1793

John, b. 1, 8, 1794

Rachel, b. 1, 3, 1797

Sarah, b. 19, 12, 1798

Benjamin, b. 24, 7, 1801

Benjamin Hamilton, b. 19, 6, 1803

Jesse, b. 3, 1, 1805

Jeremiah King, b. 11, 12, 1806

John Simcock Kirkbridge, b. 30, 2, 1750 O. S.
at Kingwood at his grandfather's house, John
Simcock, Sen.

Children of Joseph King Junr. and Mary his
wife; all born at Amwell;

Mary, b. 3, 3, 1738

Merey, b. 26, 10, 1739

Jane, b. 20, 10, 1741

George, b. 21, 10, 1743

Anne, b. 28, 2, 1746; d. 24, 8, 1759: buried at
Kingwood

Hannah, b. 10, 5, 1748

Nathan, b. 3, 5, 1750

Alice Maris, b. 28, 9, 1752

Children of Jacob and Mary Large; all born at
Kingwood;

Aaron, b. 14 July 1747 O. S.

Elizabeth, b. 25 Sept. 1749 O. S.

Samuel, b. 9, 7, 1752 O. S.

Anne, b. 12 July 1754 N. S.

Mary, b. 4 May 1757 N. S.

Ebenezer, b. 23, 10, 1759 N. S.

Rebecca, b. 14, 5, 1762

William, b. 4, 7, 1765

Sarah, b. 8, 1, 1767

Children of Samuel and Hannah Landess;

Catharine, b. 11, 6, 1781

Susanah, b. 18, 6, 1783

Samuel George, b. 17, 6, 1792

Mariah Rebekah Justice, b. 16, 6, 1796

Renfero Groff, b. 20, 2, 1800

Children of David and Mary Marsh;

Joseph, b. 27, 2, 1757

Philip, b. 4, 6, 1759.

Children of Jacob and Mary Paxson;

William, b. 15, 9, 1764

Benjamin, b. 17, 5, 1766

John, b. 16, 7, 1768

Rachel, b. 9, 6, 1770

Reuben, b. 24, 12, 1772

Arthur, b. 8, 8, 1775

Jacob Paxson, b. 7, 2, 1777.

Children of Reuben and Alice Paxson:

William, b. 2, 4, 1732 at Philadelphia

Mary, b. 25, 11, 1734; Piscataqua Landing, East
New Jersey

Jacob, b. 2d. day of month called October 1737 at
O'd Raritan near Kins Hall; Summerset Co.

Abigail, b. 17, 3, 1740; Kins Hall; d. 6, 8, 1741,
buried at Plainfield M. H.

John Paxson, b. 13, 7, 1774; Kingwood at his
grandfather's—John Simcock's.

Children of William and Rachel Paxson;

Reubin, b. 2, 4, 1758 in Kingwood

Mary, b. 25 Sept. 1760, N. S.

John, b. 30, 3, 1763

William, b. 25, 12, 1765.

Children of John Simcock Junr. and Ascenah
his wife;

Samuel, b. 16, 2, 1745

John, b. 5, 10, 1747 at Greenwich, Sussex County

Anne, b. 1749, 50, at Kingwood

Children of John and Mercy Stevenson: moved
from Kingwood to Hardwick;

Sarah, b. 7, 1, 1762

Mary, h. 23, 5, 1764

Joseph, b. 19, 3, 1767

Thomas, b. 24, 2, 1769

Abigail, b. 31, 3, 1772

Anna, b. 11, 3, 1775

Daniel, b. 28, 12, 1777, d. 5, 7, 1779

John, b. 6, 7, 1780

James, b. 22, 6, 1783.

Children of Joseph Stevenson and his wife
Susannah dan. of Samuel and Susanah Kester;

Anne, b. 26, 7, 1797; d. 7, 7, 1798

Amy, b. 12, 2, 1799

John, b. 16, 3, 1801

Samuel, b. 24, 11, 1803

Sidney, b. 29, 12, 1806

Rebecca, b. 11, 2, 1810.

Child of Thomas and Sarah Stevenson;

John, b. 22 Jan. 1732 O. S. at Kingwood.

Children of Joseph and Elizabeth Webster;

Elizabeth, b. 7, 7, 1734

Joseph, b. 25, 10, 1735

Mary, b. 26, 3, 1737

Sarah and Hannah, b. 28, 11, 1740

Rachel, b. 28, 11, 1742

Deborah and Abraham, b. 12, 9, 1743

Susanna, b. 21, 11, 1747

Anne, b. 15, 12, 1750

Martha, b. 22, 12, 1752

William, b. 2, 10, 1757.

Children of Joseph (b. 3, 4, 1743 O. S.) and
Rebecca Webster (b. 12, 12, 1738 O. S.).

Rachel, b. 20, 1, 1770

Samuel, b. 10, 5, 1771

Mary, b. 6, 3, 1773

William, b. 24, 11, 1774

Benjamin, b. 29, 12, 1776

Children of Samuel and Susanna Kerster;

Benjamin, b. 28, 7, 1757

Anna, b. 22, 1, 1761

Rachel, b. 2, 8, 1762

Mary, b. 21, 5, 1764

Sarah, b. 22, 7, 1766

Elizabeth, b. 30, 7, 1768

Susanah, b. 16, 11, 1770

Hannah, b. 29, 8, 1773

Amy, b. 28, 9, 1775

Rebecca, b. 15, 9, 1777

Child of Samuel and Susannah Webster;

Samuel, b. 3, 8, 1759.

Children of Samuel and Rachel Webster;

John, b. 11, 12, 1787

Mary, b. 15, 4, 1790

Samuel, b. 8, 7, 1792

Asa, b. 24, 12, 1794

Peter, b. 31, 8, 1797

Rachel, b. 28, 1, 1802.

Joseph Webster, son of Samuel and Susana
Webster, Kingwood twp. b. 22, 11, 1769.

Phebe Webster, dau. of Andrew and Phebe
Macerary, b. 2, 11, 1765.

Children of the above;

William, b. 20, 5, 1793

Charles, b. 30, 4, 1795

Mary Ann, b. 23, 5, 1797

Thomas, b. 15, 6, 1799

Andrew, b. 29, 5, 1801

Susanna, b. 24, 6, 1804

Phebe, b. 23, 4, 1808

Record of the Children of Mingo Whano a black Man & his wife Christianna;
 Samuel Coates, b. 15, 1, 1797
 Jane, b. 20, 4, 1799
 Amy and Mary, b. 17 Mar. 1801
 Caty, b. 5, Mar. 1803
 Deborah and Edward, b. 7, Mar. 1805

Children of Isaac B. Williams & Martha S. Clayton, b. 28, 11, 1821
 Jeremiah, b. 19 3, 1825
 Joseph, b. 3, 7, 1827
 Samuel Wilson of Hardwick, Sussex Co., b. in Bethlehem 5, 1, 1738. Deborah Collins dau. of Jonathan and Ann Collins was born in Bucks County, Penna. 23 Mar. 1741. Their children were;

Rachel, b. 6, 8, 1762
 Samuel, b. 1, 3, 1764
 Ann, b. 20, 9, 1765; d. 3, 9, 1766
 Mahlon, b. 20, 8, 1767
 Jonathan, b. 7, 6, 1769; d. 5, 7, 1777
 John, b. 11, 2, 1771
 James, b. 5, 1, 1773; d. 20, 7, 1777
 Esther, b. 30, 11, 1774
 Obed, b. 24, 1, 1776
 Deborah, b. 11, 9, 1778

Children of Samuel and Deborah Willson of Hardwick, Sussex County;
 Eli, b. 21, 12, 1780
 Levi, b. 17, 2, 1787

Children of James (b. 26, 11, 1713, Chesterfield) and Martha Willson (b. 1, 10, 1713);
 Samuel, b. 22, 6, 1737 in Kingwood
 Elizabeth, b. 29, 4, 1739; d. 29, 10, 1758 O. S.
 John, b. 7, 8, 1741
 Josiah, b. 29, 7, 1743
 Sarah, b. 5, 11, 1746
 Esther, b. 17, 1, 1749
 Anne, b. 15, 7, 1753, O. S.
 James, b. 20, 1, 1760 N. S.

RECORD OF BURIALS.

The following is the record of burials of the Kingwood Monthly Meeting of Hunterdon County, New Jersey. Where the township is not stated, Kingwood is understood. These bodies are "buried in the yard near the Meeting House as all recorded in this book are." This quotation is found opposite one of the names in the Register. The names are here arranged alphabetically and the dates under each family name are given chronologically.

Allin, Mary, dau. John and Mary Allin 30, 3, 1791
 Allen, John, Senr., 31, 3, 1823; Franklin twp. 76th year.
 Allin, Mary, 5, 1, 1832; 75th year.
 " Ebenezer, 12, 3, 1820; 39th year. Franklin twp.
 " Daniel, 6, 3, 1856; 77th.. Franklin twp.
 Clifton, Amy, 11, 11, 1807; 70 yrs.
 " Henry, an elder. 26, 9, 1830; 77
 " Amy, 10, 5, 1839: 67; a minister
 Clifton, William, 31, 3, 1848; 80: an elder
 " Rebecca, Senr., 29, 1, 1845; 80th year
 " Joseph W. 5, 11, 1850; son of William and Sarah L. 22mo. Franklin twp.
 " Elizabeth, 11, 5, 1853; 74; an elder
 " Joseph, 1, 9, 1857; 47; an elder

" Wm. & Mary Clifton, Franklin
 " William, 2, 9, 1866; 66th; an elder
 " William and Mary, Franklin
 " Rebecca, 1, 5, 1874; 67; Wm. and Amy; Franklin
 " Sarah, d. 20, 2, 1877; buried 23, 2; 79 years; William and Amy; an elder.
 Dawes, John, 21, 2, 1826; 84 years.
 Daken, James V. son of Philip R. and Sarah L. 28, 3, 1858; b. 30, 1, 1832
 Dennis, Susan, 29, 6, 1846; 61st yr.
 Emley, Robert, 5, 2, 1808; 72 yr.
 Hamton, Ann, 24, 12, 1808; Aaron and Jane Hamton.
 Hampton, Hannah, 16, 1, 1844
 " Rebecca Clifton, 29, 8, 1857; 13y. 7m. 15d. dau. of Morris and Amy C.; Franklin twp.
 " Benjamin, 31, 10, 1869
 " William C. 4, 2, 1876; 30 yr 5m. 11d.
 " Amy Clifton, wife of Morris Hampton, 27, 7, 1885, 73 yrs.
 Hartpence, Ellen, formerly Kester, 6, 2, 1859, 72d. yr.
 Kester, Mary, 28, 9, 1797; Harmanus and Rachel
 " Hannah, 6, 2, 1803; Benjamin and Rachel
 " Benjamin, 12, 2, 1803; Benjamin and Rachel
 " Susanna, 24, 2, 1832; 95y. 4m. 2d.
 " Amy, 30, 3, 1833; 57th yr.
 " Catherine,
 Large, Elizabeth, 12, 9, 1820; 81 yrs.
 " John, 18, 5, 1832; 78th yr.
 Laing, Eden and David, children of David and Elizabeth Laing, 15, 2, 1835 "departed within half an hour of each other with the sore throat and fever"
 " David, 19, 4, 1855; 72d. yr. Franklin twp
 " Elizabeth, 30, 10, 1865; an elder
 " Rachel C. 19, 1, 1876; 62 yrs.
 Mott, Lucy, 13, 7, 1834; 68th yr., an elder
 Potts, Rebekah, 25, 8, 1807; 79th yr.
 " Amy, 7, 9, 1834; 61 yrs.
 Price, Ann, 21, 10, 1807; 83 yrs.
 Stevenson, Anne, 5, 8, 1798; Thomas and Rebecca.
 " Anne, 7, 7, 1798; Joseph and Susannah
 " John, 2, 4, 1812.
 Vail, Rebecca H. 1, 4, 1860; 1y. 2m. Abram R. and Jane D.
 " Franklin P. 15, 10, 1861; 9y. 22d. Abram R. and Jane D.
 " Rachel, 29, 11, 1863; 84y. 3d. an elder.
 Webster, Samuel, 26, 8, 1810; William and Elizabeth.
 " Phebe, 18, 1, 1812; Joseph and Phebe.
 " Joseph, 26, 9, 1814; 3d yr; Wm. and Elizabeth.
 " Elizabeth, 28, 2, 1816; 1st yr.; Wm. and Elizabeth.
 " Moses, 14, 4, 1820.
 Wilson, Samuel, 4, 2, 1822; 84y. 5m. 2d.
 " Ann, 7, 4, 1822; 65y. 6m. 22d.
 " Samuel, 17, 7, 1846; 63y. 8m. 10d.
 " Mary A. 14, 4, 1860; 60th yr.; an elder.
 " Hannah, 20, 10, 1865; 84 (about j
 " James, 21, 4, 1884; 73d yr.
 " Samuel, 18, 7, 1889; 73y. 2m. 4d.
 " John, 26, 1, 1893; buried 30, 1, 1893.

To be Continued.

